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(54) Title: ARTICLES HAVING AN ODOUR CONTROL SYSTEM		
<p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>The present invention relates to articles for controlling odours, especially odours associated with bodily fluids, (preferably absorbent articles like sanitary napkins and pantliners) which comprise an oxidising agent, preferably a peroxyacid and/or diacyl peroxide, together with an odour absorbing agent, preferably silica and/or zeolite, as the odour control system. In a preferred embodiment the articles further comprise an absorbing gelling material.</p>		

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ARTICLES HAVING AN ODOUR CONTROL SYSTEM

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to articles, such as absorbent articles, for controlling odours, especially odours associated with bodily fluids, comprising an oxidising agent together with an odour absorbing agent.

Background of the Invention

Malodours may be present in the environment from numerous sources both animate and inanimate. Many products and articles are available which aim to avoid or minimise the detection of such odours. In particular, it is particularly desirable to provide odour control materials to address the malodours which are generated by the human body, or from bodily fluids such as perspiration, urine, faeces, menstrual fluids, vaginal fluids and the like.

Articles like absorbent articles for example are designed to be worn by humans to absorb bodily fluids, such as urine, menstrual fluid and perspiration, etc. Examples of absorbent articles include sanitary napkins, pantliners, disposable diapers, incontinence pads, tampons, perspiration pads, and the like.

In use, the absorbent articles are known to acquire a variety of compounds, for example volatile fatty acids (e.g. isovaleric acid), ammonia, amines (e.g. triethylamine), sulphur containing compounds (e.g. mercaptans, sulphides), alcohols, ketones and aldehydes (e.g., furaldehyde) which release unpleasant odours. These compounds may be present in the bodily fluid or may be developed by chemical reactions and/or any fluid degradation mechanisms once the bodily fluid is absorbed into the absorbent article like for example a feminine pad. In addition bodily fluids usually contain microorganisms and/or enzymes

that can also generate malodorous by products as a result of degradation mechanisms like putrefactive degradation, acid degradation, proteins degradation, fat degradation and the like. Unpleasant odours which emanate from absorbent pads when in use may make the wearer feel self conscious.

Various odour control materials have been disclosed in the art to combat some of the unpleasant odours referred to above. Indeed solutions have been provided that use different technical approaches like masking, i.e., covering the odour with a perfume, or absorbing the odour already present in the bodily fluids and those generated after degradation.

Most of the focus in the prior art is found on the odour absorption technology. Examples of these types of compounds include activated carbons, clays, zeolites, silicates, starches, cyclodextrine, ion exchange resins and various mixture thereof as for example described in EP-A-348 978, EP-A-510 619, WO 91/12029, WO 91/11977, WO89/02698, and/or WO 91/12030. All of these types of odour absorbing agents are believed to control odour by mechanisms whereby the malodorous compounds and their precursors are physically absorbed by the agents and thus such agents hinder the exit of the odour from articles like absorbent articles. However, such mechanisms are not completely effective as the formation of the odour itself is not prevented and thus odour detection is not completely avoided.

Thus although these materials provide some control of odours associated with bodily fluids, there still exists a need of further improvement in terms of odour control over a wider range of malodorous compounds.

It is an object of the present invention to provide effective odour control over a wider range of malodorous compounds. More particularly, it is an object of the present invention to provide articles, especially disposable absorbent articles, which deliver a broader spectrum of odour control.

It has now been found that the above needs can be addressed by combining an odour absorbing agent together with an oxidising agent, as the odour control system for an article, preferably a disposable absorbent article.

It has been surprisingly discovered that the combination of an odour absorbing agent, preferably silicate and/or zeolite, together with an oxidising agent, preferably a peroxyacid like ϵ -phtalimido peroxyhexanoic acid (PAP), or a diacyl peroxide like dibenzoyl peroxide, benzoyl lauroyl peroxide and/or dilauroyl peroxide in an article, like an absorbent article coming into contact with bodily fluids, results in a synergistic effect in terms of odour control. Indeed this combination gives more odour reduction than the odour reduction associated to the use of one of the ingredient alone at the same total level (either the odour absorbing agent alone or the oxidising agent alone) in an absorbent article when in contact with bodily fluids.

Actually the combination of the oxidising agent with an odour absorbing agent in an article herein allows to combine odour control mechanisms by which the malodor detection is synergistically reduced or even prevented as well as odor control over a very broad odour spectrum.

It is speculated that the oxidising agents herein have a dual odour control mechanism: they are able to prevent the generation of odour by blocking enzymatic and/or microbial activity as well as to combat the odours already present by oxidising them into no-smelling molecules. More surprisingly the combination herein allows odour control of odours which would otherwise not have been controlled by one of these agents used alone. For instance, the presence of the oxidising agent allows to increase the effectiveness of the odour absorbing agent. Indeed, it is speculated that the oxidising agents according to the present invention allow to oxidize bigger malodorous compounds (e.g., macromolecules like proteins and/or lipids) into smaller malodorous compounds

thereby rendering these compounds accessible for the odour absorbing agent and thus absorbed thereby.

In a preferred embodiment herein the absorbent articles herein have an apertured polymeric film topsheet. This topsheet contributes to a further improved odour control of the odour control system herein.

A further advantage associated with the preferred absorbent articles of the present invention is that they deliver a better feeling and more acceptable cleanness level for the person wearing them. Indeed, the present invention due to the presence of oxidizing agents as described herein provides an absorbent article capable of changing the color of the menstruation (red blood color) to a pale red color and even to a whitish color.

Whereas the present invention is preferably directed to absorbent articles like pantliners, feminine napkins, incontinent pads, diapers, tampons, interlabial pads, perspiration pads, surgical pads, breast pads and the like, other articles may include the odour control system as described herein too for the purpose of effective odour control. Indeed, other applications include other articles designed to be worn in contact with the body such as clothing, bandages, thermal pads, acne pads, cold pads, compresses, surgical pads/dressings and the like, body and household cleansing articles like impregnated wipes (e.g. baby wipes, wipes for feminine intimate hygiene), impregnated tissues, towels, articles for absorbing perspiration such as shoe insoles, shirt inserts, carpets and the like, and articles for animals like litters and the like.

Background art of the invention

US 4363322 discloses deodorising and disinfecting liquid-absorbing products such as a sanitary napkin, a compress or a diaper, comprising a liquid absorbing material and inside the product at a distance from its outer edges a substance which gives off oxygen in contact with moisture like peroxides,

ozonides, superoxides, oxo-ozonides and the like. This reference does not disclose the presence of any odour absorbing agent according to the present invention let alone the preferred ones like zeolite and/or silicate.

EP-A-268 459 discloses a body fluid absorbing article provided with one absorbent member comprising 50% to 99% by weight of a fibrous material and 50% to 1% by weight of an absorbent polymer, which absorbent member contains at least one compound selected from sulphur-containing reducing agents, antioxidants and oxidising agents. No odour absorbing agent according to the present invention is disclosed.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to an article, preferably a disposable absorbent article, for controlling odours, preferably odours associated with bodily fluids, comprising at least one oxidising agent and at least one odour absorbing agent. In a preferred embodiment of the invention the article also comprises an absorbing gelling material.

Detailed description of the Invention

The articles according to the present invention, for controlling odour, especially odour associated with bodily fluids, comprise as an essential element an oxidising agent and an odour absorbing agent.

By "article" it is meant herein any tridimensional solid material being able to receive/carry an odour control system as described herein comprising at least one oxidising agent and at least one odour absorbing agent. Preferred articles according to the present invention are disposable absorbent articles that are designed to be worn in contact with the body of a user and to receive fluids discharged from the body, such as disposable absorbent pantliners, sanitary napkins, catamenials, incontinence inserts/pads, diapers, tampons, interlabial

pads/inserts, breast pads and the like. Other articles suitable according to the present invention also include other articles designed to be worn in contact with the body such as clothing, bandages, thermal pads, acne pads, cold pads, compresses, surgical pads/dressings and the like, articles for absorbing perspiration such as shoe insoles, shirt inserts, perspiration pads and the like, body and household cleansing articles like impregnated wipes (e.g. baby wipes, wipes for feminine intimate hygiene), impregnated tissues, towels, and the like, and articles for animals like litters and the like.

By "bodily fluids" it is meant herein any fluids produced by human or animal body occurring naturally or accidentally like for instance in the case of skin cutting, including for instance perspiration, urine, menstrual fluids, faeces, vaginal secretions and the like.

The oxidising agent

The oxidising agent according to the present invention can be any oxidising agent known to those skilled in the art able to impact on malodorous compounds to reduce malodour associated therewith. They include oxygen bleaches and/or hypochlorite bleaches.

Hypochlorite bleaches may be provided by a variety of sources, including bleaches that are oxidative bleaches and subsequently lead to the formation of positive halide ions as well as bleaches that are organic based sources of halides such as chloroisocyanurates.

Suitable hypochlorite bleaches for use herein include the alkali metal and alkaline earth metal hypochlorites, hypobromites, hypiodites, dichloroisocyanurates (e.g., potassium and sodium dichloroisocyanurates), trichlorocyanurates (e.g., potassium and sodium trichlorocyanurates), N-chloroimides, N-chloroamides, N-chloroamines, chlorohydantoins, chlorinated

trisodium phosphate dodecahydrates, chloramine T, chlorine dioxide or mixtures thereof.

The preferred hypohalite bleaches among the above described are the alkali metal and/or alkaline earth metal hypochlorites such as lithium hypochlorite, calcium hypochlorite, potassium hypochlorite, magnesium hypochlorite, as well as other hypohalite bleaches like chlorinated trisodium phosphate dodecahydrate, potassium dichloroisocyanurate, sodium dichloroisocyanurate, potassium trichlorocyanurate, sodium trichlorocyanurate, other alkali metal salts thereof or mixtures thereof.

Suitable oxygen bleaches for use herein include peroxygen bleaches or mixtures thereof.

Such peroxygen bleaches include hydrogen peroxide, percarbonates, persilicates, persulphates, perphosphates, perborates, peroxyacids, alkyl hydroperoxides, peroxides, diacyl peroxides, ozonides, superoxides, oxo-ozonides, periodates, salts thereof or mixtures thereof. Peroxyacids and diacyl peroxides are preferred herein.

Suitable hydroperoxides for use herein include for instance tert-butyl hydroperoxide, cumyl hydroperoxide, 2,4,4-trimethylpentyl-2-hydroperoxide, diisopropylbenzene-mono-hydroperoxide, tert-amyl hydroperoxide and 2,5-dimethyl-hexane-2,5-dihydroperoxide.

Suitable peroxides for use herein include for example lithium peroxide, sodium peroxide, potassium peroxide, ammonium peroxide, calcium peroxide, rubidium peroxide, cesium peroxide, strontium peroxide, barium peroxide, magnesium peroxide, mercury peroxide, silver peroxide, zirconium peroxide, hafnium peroxide, titanium peroxide, phosphorus peroxide, sulphur peroxide, rhenium peroxide, iron peroxide, cobalt peroxide, nickel peroxide, other alkali metal salts thereof or alkaline earth metal salts thereof or mixture thereof.

Suitable superoxides for use herein include for example lithium superoxide, sodium superoxide, potassium superoxide, calcium superoxide, rubidium

superoxide, cesium superoxide, strontium superoxide, barium superoxide, other alkali metal salts thereof or alkaline earth metal salts thereof or mixture thereof.

Suitable ozonides for use herein include for example lithium ozonide, sodium ozonide, potassium ozonide, rubidium ozonide, cesium ozonide, ammonium ozonide, tetramethyl ammonium ozonide, strontium ozonide, barium ozonide, magnesium ozonide, other alkali metal salts thereof or alkaline earth metal salts thereof or mixture thereof.

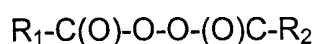
Suitable perphosphates for use herein include for example lithium perphosphate, sodium perphosphate, potassium perphosphate, zinc perphosphate, ammonium perphosphate, calcium perphosphate, barium perphosphate, magnesium perphosphate, other alkali metal salts thereof or alkaline earth metal salts thereof or mixture thereof.

Suitable perborates for use herein include for example sodium perborate, potassium perborate, ammonium perborate, calcium perborate, or other alkali metal salts thereof or alkaline earth metal salts thereof or mixture thereof.

Suitable persulphates for use herein include sodium persulphate, potassiumdipersulphate, potassium persulphate as well as other alkali metal salts thereof or mixture thereof.

Other suitable peroxygen bleaches also include dicylperoxydicarbonate, 1,1bis(terbutylperoxy)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane, di(1-naphthyl) peroxide, tert-butyl perbenzoate, O,O,-t-butyl-O-isopropyl mono-peroxycarbonate, percarbonates like stearyl percarbonate, 2-ethylhexyl percarbonate and sec-butyl percarbonate and corresponding perborates and persulphates.

Suitable diacyl peroxides for use herein are according to the formula :



wherein R_1 and R_2 can be the same or different and are selected from the group of substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated, linear, branched

or cyclic hydrocarbon groups having from 1 to 50 carbon atoms, preferably from 2 to 40 and more preferably from 4 to 30 carbon atoms.

Suitable diacyl peroxides for use herein include those wherein R_1 and R_2 are independently an aliphatic group, those wherein R_1 and R_2 are independently an aromatic ring and those wherein R_1 is an aliphatic group and R_2 is an aromatic ring.

Typically R_1 and R_2 are independently an aliphatic group having from 2 to 40, more preferably 4 to 30, even more preferably 5 to 20 carbon atoms. These aliphatic groups may be linear, branched, cyclic, saturated, unsaturated, substituted, unsubstituted or mixtures thereof. Preferably the aliphatic groups are linear and comprise from 4 to 20 carbon atoms, and more preferably 8 to 18 carbon atoms. Where such an aliphatic group is substituted, the carbon atom is preferably substituted with a halide or sulfate-containing or nitrogen-containing functionality such as SO_3^- , SO_4^- , NO_2 , NR_3^+ where $R = H$ or an alkyl chain containing from 1 to 5 carbon atoms.

Typically R_1 and R_2 may be independently a mono or polycyclic aromatic ring, a homo or heteroaromatic ring, substituted or unsubstituted having from 2 to 50 carbon atoms and mixtures thereof. Where such an aromatic ring is substituted, the carbon atom is preferably substituted with a halide, sulphur-containing group, nitrogen-containing group or an alkyl chain wherein the number of carbon atoms ranges from 1 to 20, most preferably from 4 to 10. Suitable sulphur-containing or nitrogen-containing substituents include SO_3^- , SO_4^- , NO_2 , NR_3^+ where $R=H$ or an alkyl chain containing from 1 to 5 carbon atoms. Preferred aromatic ring is benzene.

Particularly suitable diacyl peroxides for use herein are those wherein R_1 is an aliphatic group as defined herein before and R_2 is a mono or polycyclic aromatic ring, a homo or heteroaromatic ring, substituted or unsubstituted as defined herein before. Such preferred diacyl peroxides are benzoyl alkanoyl peroxides wherein the alkanoyl group has from 4 to 20 carbon atoms and more preferably from 8 to 18 carbon atoms.

Suitable diacyl peroxides for use herein are dilauroyl peroxide, didecanoyl peroxide, dimyristoyl peroxide, dibenzoyl peroxide, di-4-methylbenzoyl peroxide, di-p-methoxy-benzoyl peroxide, acetyl benzoyl peroxide, benzoyl stearoyl peroxide, benzoyl decanoyl peroxide, benzoyl cetyl peroxide, para-alkyl benzoyl lauroyl peroxide, para-alkyl benzoyl decanoyl peroxide, para-alkyl benzoyl cetoyl peroxide, di-4-phenylbenzoyl peroxide, di-t-butylperoxide, t-butyl cumyl peroxide, diethyl peroxide, diacetyl peroxide, dicumyl peroxide, diheptanoyl peroxide, didecanoyl peroxide, benzoyl lauroyl peroxide, diheptanoyl peroxide, distearoyl peroxide, disuccinyl peroxide, 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl peroxide, or mixtures thereof.

Highly preferred diacyl peroxides herein are dilauroyl peroxide which may be commercially available as flakes from AKZO NOBEL under the name Laurox®, or as powder under the name Laurox S®, or in suspension in water under the name Laurox W 40®, or dibenzoyl peroxide which may be commercially available from AKZO NOBEL under the name Lucidol® in powder form or Lucidol W40® in the form of a suspension in water, and/or benzoyl lauroyl peroxide.

The aromatic alkanoyl peroxides described herein like benzoyl lauroyl peroxide are easily synthesized by persons skilled in the art, see for example Organic Peroxides Vol. 1; page 65, edited by Daniel Swern of Wiley Interscience.

Suitable peroxyacids for use herein are according to the following formulae:



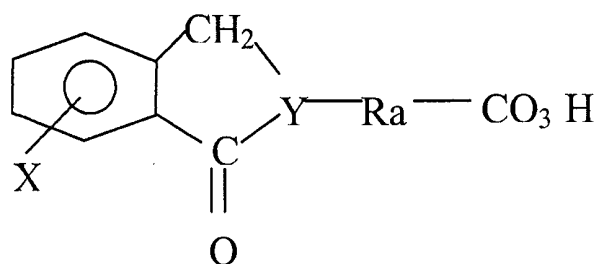
wherein R_3 is a substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched hydrocarbon group having from 1 to 25 carbon atoms or a cyclic group having from 3 to 32 carbon atoms and optionally at least one

heteroatom or a cyclic alkyl group having from 4 to 32 carbon atoms and optionally at least one heteroatom.

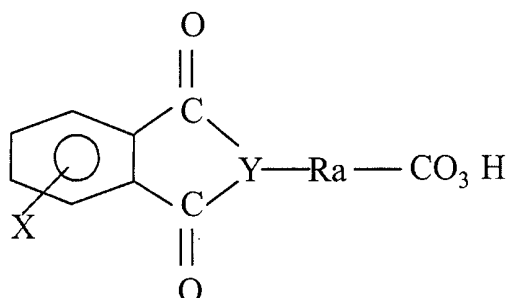
Typically R_3 is a substituted or unsubstituted, linear or branched alkyl group or alkenyl group having from 1 to 25 carbon atoms, more preferably from 1 to 14 carbon atoms, even more preferably from 3 to 10, and most preferably from 4 to 6. R_3 may also typically be an aryl group having from 3 to 32 carbon atoms, preferably from 3 to 25, more preferably from 6 to 20, even more preferably from 8 to 15 carbons atoms, or an aryl alkyl group having from 4 to 32 total carbon atoms, preferably from 4 to 25, more preferably from 6 to 20 and even more preferably from 8 to 13, or an heterocyclic group containing from 3 to 32 carbon atoms, preferably from 3 to 25, more preferably from 3 to 20 carbon atoms, even more preferably from 5 to 15 and from 1 to 5 hetero atoms, preferably 1 to 3, wherein the hetero atoms are independently selected from the group consisting of oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur, and preferably is nitrogen or oxygen, or an heterocyclic alkyl group containing from 4 to 32 total carbon atoms, preferably from 4 to 25, more preferably from 4 to 22, even more preferably from 6 to 18 and from 1 to 5 hetero atoms, preferably 1 to 3, wherein the hetero atoms are independently selected from the group consisting of oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur, and preferably is nitrogen or oxygen.

The preferred peroxyacids according to the present invention are those wherein R_3 is a cyclic group or cyclic alkyl group, preferably a heterocyclic group or heterocyclic alkyl group.

Even more preferred herein are the peroxyacids according to the following formulae:



or



wherein Ra is a substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched hydrocarbon group having from 1 to 14 carbon atoms, Y is an heteroatom and X are substituents in position ortho or meta independently selected from the group of hydrogen, hydroxy, halogen, carboxy, aliphatic saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched, hydrocarbon group having from 1 to 10 carbon atoms.

Preferably Ra is a substituted or unsubstituted, linear or branched alkyl group or alkenyl group having from 2 to 12 carbon atoms, preferably from 2 to 10, more preferably from 2 to 8, even more preferably from 3 to 6 and most preferably 5 carbon atoms. Preferably Y is an heteroatom selected from the group consisting of oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur, and more preferably is nitrogen atom (>N-). Preferably X are substituents on position ortho or meta independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, aliphatic linear or branched alkyl group or alkenyl group having from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, preferably from 2 to 7 and most preferably from 3 to 5 carbon atoms. Highly preferred herein all the substituents X are independently hydrogen.

The preferred peroxyacids for use according to the present invention are phthalimido- and phthalamido peroxyalkanoic acids.

Highly preferred herein is ϵ -phthalimido peroxyhexanoic acid which may be commercially available from AUSIMONT under the name PAP[®], or EURECO[®] (in granule form), Eureco WKC[®] (in wet granule form) or Eureco HC[®] (in powdered active form).

Other suitable oxidising agents for use herein include inorganic oxides like urea peroxide, potassium permanganate, potassium chromate, potassium dichromate, ruthenium tetra-oxide, osmium tetra-oxide, cerium compounds including cerium oxides, cerium hydroxides, cerium hydrated oxides, cerium oxysalts and the like, lead compounds including lead oxides, lead tetraoxides, lead acetates, lead tetracetates and the like, manganese compounds including manganese permanganate, manganese oxide and the like, hydrazine and derivatives thereof and the like.

It has now surprisingly been found that the oxidising agents, preferably the peroxyacids and/or diacyl peroxides according to the present invention when used on top of the odour absorbing agent as described herein provide significant improved odour control capacity versus odour associated with bodily fluids. More particularly their combination results in a synergistic odour reduction, as compared to the odour reduction obtained for each of them alone, when used at the same total level, in an absorbent article coming into contact with bodily fluids.

It is speculated that the oxidising agents herein prevent the generation of the odour by blocking the microbial and/or enzymatic activity. Indeed it is speculated that the oxidising agents herein, preferably peroxyacids and/or diacyl peroxides oxidize sensitive sulphidryl and sulphur bonds typically present in enzymes, thereby deactivating the enzymes which otherwise would have contributed to the normal metabolism of the micro-organisms like microbes. It is further speculated that these oxidising agents oxidize double bonds in other metabolites like for instance nutriments (e.g., unsaturated fat) for the micro-organisms, thereby rendering these nutriments inefficient for the microbial growth which otherwise would have resulted in generation of malodorous compounds. It is further believed that these oxidising agents herein disrupt the chemiosmotic function of the lipoprotein cytoplasmatic membrane of the microbe/bacteria cells and thus disrupt the transport function at the cell walls. This later disruption is especially noticeable with the hydrophobic oxidising agents herein like the cyclic or cyclic alkyl peroxyacids namely those according to the chemical formulae described herein before and/or diacyl peroxides described herein before. By 'hydrophobic oxidising agent' it is meant those

oxidising agents that can be solubilised in the lipidic layers of the cell wall of the micro-organisms. Highly preferred hydrophobic oxidising agents for use herein are the phthalimido- and phthalamido peroxyalkanoic acids, dibenzoyl peroxide, benzoyl lauroyl peroxide and/or dilauroyl peroxide.

Furthermore it has been found that the oxidising agents as described herein are able to combat the malodorous compounds already present by oxidising them into non-smelling compounds.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention the oxidising agents are the peroxyacids (e.g., phthalimido peroxyalkanoic acid and/or phthalamido peroxyalkanoic acid) and/or the diacyl peroxides. Indeed in contrast to the use of some inorganic peroxides like persulfate or percarbonate, the peroxyacids and diacylperoxides as described herein are free of deactivation by catalase and/or peroxidase enzymes that are present in bodily fluids.

An additional advantage of the preferred oxidising agents herein like the peroxyacids and diacyl peroxides as described herein is that the generation of malodorous smelling by products like chlorine derivatives and ammonium derivatives is avoided, when they come into contact with bodily fluids.

Typically, the articles like disposable absorbent articles comprise the oxidising agent or a mixture thereof at a level of 0.5 g/m^2 to 300 g/m^2 preferably from 3 g/m^2 to 250 g/m^2 , more preferably from 6 g/m^2 to 150 g/m^2 .

Odour absorbing agents

The articles according to the present invention further comprise on top of the oxidising agent described herein before, at least one odour absorbing agent or a mixture thereof.

Suitable odour absorbing agents for use herein include activated carbons, clays, zeolites, silicas, kieselguhr, chitin, pH buffered materials, starches,

cyclodextrin, ion exchange resins and the like. Preferred herein are silicas and/or zeolites. Highly preferred herein is a mixture of silica and zeolite.

Cyclodextrin and derivatives thereof may be used as described in US 5429628. Ion exchange resins may be used such as those described in US 4 289 513 and US 3340875. pH buffered material for use herein include citric acid together with sodium bicarbonate, or sodium phosphate and sorbic acid as well as the ones described in WO 94/25077.

Typically, the articles like disposable absorbent articles herein comprise from 20 to 600 gm^{-2} , more preferably from 40 to 500 gm^{-2} , most preferably from 100 to 400 gm^{-2} , of the odor absorbing agent or a mixture thereof.

Silica

Particularly suitable herein as an odor absorbing agent is silica. Silica, i.e. silicon dioxide SiO_2 exists in a variety of crystalline forms and amorphous modifications, any of which are suitable for use herein. In particular, silicas having a high surface area or in agglomerated form are preferred. Silica molecular sieves are not considered to be within the definition of silica as used herein. Preferably the silica is in a highly purified form such that it contains at least 90%, preferably 95%, more preferably 99% silicon dioxide. Most preferably the silica is silica gel having a 100% silica content. Alternatively, the silica may be provided from other sources such as metal silicates including sodium silicate.

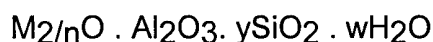
According to the present invention the absorbent articles typically may comprise from 20 to 300 gm^{-2} , more preferably from 40 to 250 gm^{-2} most preferably from 60 to 200 gm^{-2} , of silica based on 100% purity or a mixture thereof.

Zeolite

Another particularly suitable odour absorbing agent herein is zeolite. The use and manufacture of zeolite material is well known in the literature and is described in the following reference texts: ZEOLITE SYNTHESIS, ACS Symposium Series 398, Eds. M. L. Occelli and H. E. Robson (1989) pages 2-7;

ZEOLITE MOLECULAR SIEVES, Structure, Chemistry and Use, by D. W. Breck, John Wiley and Sons (1974) pages 245-250, 313-314 and 348-352; MODERN APPLICATIONS OF MOLECULAR SIEVE ZEOLITES, Ph.D. Dissertation of S. M. Kuznicki, U. of Utah (1980), available from University of Microfilms International, Ann Arbor, Michigan, pages 2-8.

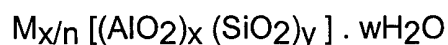
Zeolites are crystalline aluminosilicates of group IA and group IIA elements such as Na, K, Mn, Ca and are chemically represented by the empirical formula :



where y is 2 or greater, n is the cation valence, and w is the water content in the voids of the zeolite.

Structurally, zeolites are complex, crystalline inorganic polymers based on an infinitely extending framework of AlO_4 and SiO_4 tetrahedra linked to each other by sharing of oxygen ions. This framework structure contains channels or interconnected voids that are occupied by the cations and water molecules.

The structural formula of a zeolite is based on the crystal unit cell, the smallest unit of structure, represented by



where n is the valence of cation M, w is the number of water molecules per unit cell, x and y are the total number of tetrahedra per unit cell, y/x usually having values of 1-5.

Zeolites may be naturally derived or synthetically manufactured. The synthetic zeolites being preferred for use herein. Suitable zeolites for use herein include zeolite A, zeolite P, zeolite Y, zeolite X, zeolite DAY, zeolite ZSM-5, or mixtures thereof. Most preferred is zeolite A.

According to the present invention the zeolite is preferably hydrophobic. This is typically achieved by increasing the molar ratio of the SiO_2 to AlO_2

content such that the ratio of x to y is at least 1, preferably from 1 to 500, most preferably from 1 to 6.

According to the present invention the absorbent articles typically comprise from 20 to 300 gm⁻², more preferably from 40 to 250 gm⁻² most preferably from 60 to 200 gm⁻², of zeolite based on 100% purity or a mixture thereof.

In a preferred embodiment herein the absorbent article comprises the oxidizing agent, silica and zeolite in a weight ratio of the oxidizing agent to silica to zeolite in a range of from 1:3:3 to 1:100:100, preferably from 1:5:5 to 1:50:50 and most preferably from 1:10:10 to 1:30:30.

Carbon material

The carbon material suitable for employment herein is the material well known in the art as an absorber for organic molecules and/or air purification purposes. Carbon suitable for use herein is available from a number of commercial sources under the trade names such as CALGON Type "CPG", Type SGL, Type "CAL" and type "OL". Often such material is referred to as "activated" carbon or "activated" charcoal. Typically it is available in the form of an extremely fine, dusty particles having large surface areas (200 - several thousand m²/g.) It is to be understood that any of the "air purifying" or "activated" carbons of commerce can be used in the practice of this invention.

Optional agents

The articles according to the present invention may further comprise other conventional agents like absorbent gelling materials.

Absorbent gelling materials

As is well-known from recent commercial practice, absorbent gelling materials (sometimes referred to as "super-sorbers") are becoming broadly used in absorbent articles. AGM's are materials which have fluid-absorbing properties.

Such materials form hydrogels on contact with water (e.g., with urine, blood, and the like). One highly preferred type of hydrogel-forming, absorbent gelling material is based on polyacids, especially polyacrylic acid. Hydrogel-forming polymeric materials of this type are those which, upon contact with fluids (i.e., liquids) such as water or body fluids, imbibe such fluids and thereby form hydrogels. These preferred absorbent gelling materials will generally comprise substantially water-insoluble, slightly cross-linked, partially neutralized, hydrogel-forming polymer materials prepared from polymerizable, unsaturated, acid-containing monomers. In such materials, the polymeric component formed from unsaturated, acid-containing monomers may comprise the entire gelling agent or may be grafted onto other types of polymer moieties such as starch or cellulose. Acrylic acid grafted starch materials are of this latter type. Thus, the preferred absorbent gelling materials include hydrolyzed acrylonitrile grafted starch, acrylic acid grafted starch, polyacrylates, maleic anhydride-based copolymers and combinations thereof. Especially preferred absorbent gelling materials are the polyacrylates and acrylic acid grafted starch.

Whatever the nature of the polymer components of the preferred absorbent gelling materials, such materials will in general be slightly cross-linked. Crosslinking serves to render these preferred hydrogel-forming absorbent materials substantially water-insoluble, and cross-linking also in part determines the gel volume and extractable polymer characteristics of the hydrogels formed therefrom. Suitable cross-linking agents are well known in the art and include, for example, (1) compounds having at least two polymerizable double bonds; (2) compounds having at least one polymerizable double bond and at least one functional group reactive with the acid-containing monomer material; (3) compounds having at least two functional groups reactive with the acid-containing monomer materials; and (4) polyvalent metal compounds which can form ionic cross-linkages. Cross-linking agents of the foregoing types are described in greater detail in Masuda et al; U.S. Patent 4,076,663; Issued February 28, 1978. Preferred cross-linking agents are the di- or polyesters of unsaturated mono- or polycarboxylic acids with polyols, the bisacrylamides and the di- or triallyl amines. Especially preferred cross-linking agents are N,N'-methylenebisacrylamide, trimethylol propane triacrylate and triallyl amine. The cross-linking agent will generally comprise from about 0.001 mole percent to 5 mole percent of the preferred materials. More preferably, the cross-linking agent

will comprise from about 0.01 mole percent to 3 mole percent of the gelling materials used herein.

The preferred, slightly cross-linked, hydrogel-forming absorbent gelling materials will generally be employed in their partially neutralized form. For purposes described herein, such materials are considered partially neutralized when at least 25 mole percent, and preferably at least 50 mole percent of monomers used to form the polymer are acid group-containing monomers which have been neutralized with a salt-forming cation. Suitable salt-forming cations include alkali metal, ammonium, substituted ammonium and amines. This percentage of the total monomers utilized which are neutralized acid group-containing monomers is referred to as the "degree of neutralization". Typically, commercial absorbent gelling materials have a degree of neutralization somewhat less than 90%.

The preferred absorbent gelling materials used herein are those which have a relatively high capacity for imbibing fluids encountered in the absorbent articles; this capacity can be quantified by referencing the "gel volume" of said absorbent gelling materials. Gel volume can be defined in terms of the amount of synthetic urine absorbed by any given absorbent gelling agent buffer and is specified as grams of synthetic urine per gram of gelling agent.

Gel volume in synthetic urine (see Brandt, et al, below) can be determined by forming a suspension of about 0.1-0.2 parts of dried absorbent gelling material to be tested with about 20 parts of synthetic urine. This suspension is maintained at ambient temperature under gentle stirring for about 1 hour so that swelling equilibrium is attained. The gel volume (grams of synthetic urine per gram of absorbent gelling material) is then calculated from the weight fraction of the gelling agent in the suspension and the ratio of the liquid volume excluded from the formed hydrogel to the total volume of the suspension. The preferred absorbent gelling materials useful in this invention will have a gel volume of from about 20 to 70 grams, more preferably from about 30 to 60 grams, of synthetic urine per gram of absorbent gelling material.

Another feature of the most highly preferred absorbent gelling materials relates to the level of extractable polymer material present in said materials.

Extractable polymer levels can be determined by contacting a sample of preferred absorbent gelling material with a synthetic urine solution for the substantial period of time (e.g., at least 16 hours) which is needed to reach extraction equilibrium, by then filtering the formed hydrogel from the supernatant liquid, and finally by then determining the polymer content of the filtrate. The particular procedure used to determine extractable polymer content of the preferred absorbent gelling agent buffers herein is set forth in Brandt, Goldman and Inglin; U.S. Patent 4,654,039; Issues March 31, 1987, Reissue 32,649, The absorbent gelling materials which are especially useful in the absorbent articles herein are those which have an equilibrium extractables content in synthetic urine of no more than about 17%, preferably no more than about 10% by weight of the absorbent gelling material.

The absorbent gelling materials herein before described are typically used in the form of discrete particles. Such absorbent gelling materials can be of any desired shape, e.g., spherical or semi-spherical, cubic, rod-like polyhedral, etc. Shapes having a large greatest dimension/smallest dimension ratio, like needles and flakes, are also contemplated for use herein. Agglomerates of absorbent gelling material particles may also be used.

The size of the absorbent gelling material particles may vary over a wide range. For reason of industrial hygiene, average particle sizes smaller than about 30 microns are less desirable. Particles having a smallest dimension larger than about 2mm may also cause a feeling of grittiness in the absorbent article, which is undesirable from a consumer aesthetics standpoint. Furthermore, rate of fluid absorption can be affected by particle size. Larger particles have very much reduced rates of absorption. Preferred for use herein are absorbent gelling material particles substantially all of which have a particle size of from about 30 microns to about 2mm. "Particle Size" as used herein means the weighted average of the smallest dimension of the individual particles.

Typically, the articles like disposable absorbent articles herein may comprise absorbent gelling material particles at levels ranging from 10gm^{-2} to 300gm^{-2} , preferably from 30gm^{-2} to 150gm^{-2} , more preferably from 55gm^{-2} to 85gm^{-2} .

The disposable absorbent article

The odor control system (i.e., oxidizing agent as described herein and odour absorbing agent) may be incorporated into the absorbent article by any of the methods disclosed in the art, for example layered on the core of the absorbent article or mixed within the fibres of the absorbent core.

The oxidizing agent as described herein and the odour absorbing agent are preferably incorporated between two layers of cellulose tissue. Optionally the system may be bonded between two cellulose tissue layers with, for example, a hot melt adhesive or any suitable bonding system, as described in WO 94/01069.

In one embodiment of the present invention the oxidizing agent as described herein and the odour absorbing agent are incorporated in a layered structure in accordance with the disclosure of WO 94/01069 or Italian patent application number TO 93A 001028. TO 93A 001028 describes a layered structure substantially as described in WO 94/01069 with the exception that TO 93A 001028 comprises a much higher quantity of absorbent gelling material in the intermediate layer which is between the fibrous layers (120gm^{-2}) that would be incorporated as an optional component in the present invention. The intermediate layer comprises in particular a polyethylene powder as thermoplastic material which is mixed with the odour absorbing agent and oxidizing agent. The mixture is then heated such that the polyethylene melts and glues the laminate layers together. Adhesive lines are preferably also placed on the edges of the laminate to ensure that the edges of the laminate stick and any loose oxidising agent as described herein and odour absorbing agent present do not fall out of the laminate.

Alternatively, the polyethylene powder may be replaced by a conventional glue for instance those commercially available from ATO Findley under the name H20-31® to glue the laminate layers and/or components together. Advantageously this method step allows to avoid the heating step necessary when using polyethylene powder.

In a preferred embodiment the oxidizing agent as described herein is incorporated between two layers of cellulose tissues separated by another layer of cellulose in order to avoid possible reaction between oxidizing agent and the odour absorbing agent.

The oxidizing agent and the odour absorbing agent may be distributed homogeneously or non homogeneously over the entire absorbent article or in at least one layer of the topsheet or in at least one layer of the core or any mixture thereof. The oxidizing agent and the odour absorbing agent may be distributed homogeneously or non homogeneously on the whole surface of the desired layer or layers, or on one or several area of the surface layer/layers to which it is positioned (e.g. central area and/or surrounding area like the edges of a layer of the absorbent article) or mixtures thereof. Preferably the oxidizing agent is located towards the topsheet or is located in the topsheet itself (preferably the secondary topsheet).

In a preferred embodiment the oxidizing agent is positioned such that at least a portion of the fluid discharge comes into contact with said oxidizing agent before the odour absorbing agent (e.g., silica/zeolite). In particular, the oxidizing agent is located in a separate layer from the odor absorbing agent. Preferably the oxidizing agent is located towards the topsheet or is located in the topsheet itself (preferably the secondary topsheet) and the odour absorbing agent is located further away from the topsheet than the oxidizing agent. In one embodiment of the present invention, the oxidizing agent is positioned in at least one of the topsheet layers and the odour absorbing agent is positioned in the core. More preferably, the oxidizing agent is located at the fluid discharge entry point of the absorbent article.

The oxidizing agent as described herein and odour absorbing agent may be independently incorporated as a powder or a granulate or can be sprayed in the form of an oxidising agent-containing solution within the absorbent article. When used in a granulate or particulate form the oxidizing agent and the odour absorbing agent may be granulated separately and then mixed together or granulated together.

Typical disposable absorbent articles according to the preferred embodiments of the present invention are those as described herein after:

Absorbent core

According to the present invention, the absorbent can include the following components: (a) an optional primary fluid distribution layer preferably together with a secondary optional fluid distribution layer; (b) a fluid storage layer; (c) an optional fibrous ("dusting") layer underlying the storage layer; and (d) other optional components. According to the present invention the absorbent may have any thickness depending on the end use envisioned.

a Primary/Secondary Fluid Distribution Layer

One optional component of the absorbent according to the present invention is a primary fluid distribution layer and a secondary fluid distribution layer. The primary distribution layer typically underlies the topsheet and is in fluid communication therewith. The topsheet transfers the acquired fluid to this primary distribution layer for ultimate distribution to the storage layer. This transfer of fluid through the primary distribution layer occurs not only in the thickness, but also along the length and width directions of the absorbent product. The also optional but preferred secondary distribution layer typically underlies the primary distribution layer and is in fluid communication therewith. The purpose of this secondary distribution layer is to readily acquire fluid from the primary distribution layer and transfer it rapidly to the underlying storage layer. This helps the fluid capacity of the underlying storage layer to be fully utilized. The fluid distribution layers can be comprised of any material typical for such distribution layers. In particular fibrous layers maintain the capillaries between fibers even when wet are useful as distribution layers.

b Fluid Storage Layer

Positioned in fluid communication with, and typically underlying the primary or secondary distribution layers, is a fluid storage layer. The fluid storage layer can comprise any usual absorbent material or combinations thereof. It preferably comprises absorbent gelling materials in combination with suitable carriers.

Suitable carriers include materials which are conventionally utilized in absorbent structures such as natural, modified or synthetic fibers, particularly modified or non-modified cellulose fibers, in the form of fluff and/or tissues. Suitable carriers can be used together with the absorbent gelling material, however, they can also be used alone or in combinations. Most preferred are tissue or tissue laminates in the context of sanitary napkins and panty liners.

An embodiment of the absorbent structure made according to the present invention may comprise multiple layers comprises a double layer tissue laminate formed by folding the tissue onto itself. These layers can be joined to each other for example by adhesive or by mechanical interlocking or by hydrogen bridge bands. Absorbent gelling material or other optional material can be comprised between the layers.

Modified cellulose fibers such as the stiffened cellulose fibers can also be used. Synthetic fibers can also be used and include those made of cellulose acetate, polyvinyl fluoride, polyvinylidene chloride, acrylics (such as Orlon), polyvinyl acetate, non-soluble polyvinyl alcohol, polyethylene, polypropylene, polyamides (such as nylon), polyesters, bicomponent fibers, tricomponent fibers, mixtures thereof and the like. Preferably, the fiber surfaces are hydrophilic or are treated to be hydrophilic. The storage layer can also include filler materials, such as Perlite, diatomaceous earth, Vermiculite, etc., to improve liquid retention.

If the absorbent gelling material is dispersed non-homogeneously in a carrier, the storage layer can nevertheless be locally homogenous, i.e. have a distribution gradient in one or several directions within the dimensions of the storage layer. Non-homogeneous distribution can also refer to laminates of carriers enclosing absorbent gelling materials partially or fully.

c Optional Fibrous ("Dusting") Layer

An optional component for inclusion in the absorbent core according to the present invention is a fibrous layer adjacent to, and typically underlying the storage layer. This underlying fibrous layer is typically referred to as a "dusting" layer since it provides a substrate on which to deposit absorbent gelling material

in the storage layer during manufacture of the absorbent core. Indeed, in those instances where the absorbent gelling material is in the form of macro structures such as fibers, sheets or strips, this fibrous "dusting" layer need not be included. However, this "dusting" layer provides some additional fluid-handling capabilities such as rapid wicking of fluid along the length of the pad.

d Other Optional Components of the absorbent structure

The absorbent core according to the present invention can include other optional components normally present in absorbent webs. For example, a reinforcing scrim can be positioned within the respective layers, or between the respective layers, of the absorbent core. Such reinforcing scrims should be of such configuration as to not form interfacial barriers to fluid transfer. Given the structural integrity that usually occurs as a result of thermal bonding, reinforcing scrims are usually not required for thermally bonded absorbent structures.

The topsheet

According to the present invention the absorbent article comprises as an essential component a topsheet. The topsheet may comprise a single layer or a multiplicity of layers. In a preferred embodiment the topsheet comprises a first layer which provides the user facing surface of the topsheet and a second layer between the first layer and the absorbent structure/core.

The topsheet as a whole and hence each layer individually needs to be compliant, soft feeling, and non-irritating to the wearer's skin. It also can have elastic characteristics allowing it to be stretched in one or two directions. According to the present invention the topsheet may be formed from any of the materials available for this purpose and known in the art, such as woven and non woven fabrics and films.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention at least one of the layers, preferably the upper layer, of the topsheet comprises a hydrophobic, liquid permeable apertured polymeric film. Preferably, the upper layer is provided by a film material having apertures which are provided to facilitate liquid transport from the wearer facing surface towards the absorbent structure.

If present the lower layer preferably comprises a non woven layer, an apertured formed film or an airlaid tissue.

The term apertured polymeric topsheet as used herein refers to topsheets comprising at least one layer or a multiplicity of layers wherein at least one layer is formed from a continuous or uninterrupted film material wherein apertures are created. It has been surprisingly discovered that apertured polymeric film topsheets yield significantly better odour control than other types of topsheets such as for example thermal bonded nonwoven materials.

In general the apertured polymeric topsheet of the present invention is compliant, soft feeling, and non-irritating to the wearer's skin. Further, the topsheet is fluid pervious permitting fluids (e.g., menses and/or urine) to readily penetrate through its thickness. Suitable apertured polymeric film topsheets for use herein include polymeric apertured formed films, thermoplastic films, apertured plastic films, and hydroformed thermoplastic films; porous foams; net-like reticulated foams and thermoplastic films; and thermoplastic scrims.

Preferred topsheets for use in the present invention are selected from apertured formed film topsheets. Apertured formed films are especially preferred for the topsheet because they are pervious to body exudates and yet non-absorbent and have a reduced tendency to allow fluids to pass back through and rewet the wearer's skin. Thus, the surface of the formed film that is in contact with the body remains dry, thereby reducing body soiling and creating a more comfortable feel for the wearer. Suitable formed films are described in U.S. Patent 3,929,135 (Thompson), issued December 30, 1975; U.S. Patent 4,324,246 (Mullane, et al.), issued April 13, 1982; U.S. Patent 4,342,314 (Radel, et al.), issued August 3, 1982; U.S. Patent 4,463,045 (Ahr et al.), issued July 31, 1984; and U.S. 5,006,394 (Baird), issued April 9, 1991. Each of these patents are incorporated herein by reference. Particularly preferred microapertured formed film topsheets are disclosed in U.S. patent 4,609,518 (Curro et al), issue September 2, 1986 and U.S. patent 4,629,643 (Curro et al), issued December 16, 1986, which are incorporated by reference. The preferred topsheet for the present invention is the formed film described in one or more of the above patents and marketed on sanitary napkins by The Procter & Gamble Company of Cincinnati, Ohio as "DRI-WEAVE."

Suitable topsheets in the field of three dimensional formed film are described in EP 0 018 020 and EP 0 059 506. Especially preferred in a three dimensional formed polymeric topsheet having openings in the shape of regular pentagons which are regularly spaced and have an opening of 0.41 square millimeter. The openings are spaced 0.37 square millimeters apart transversely and 0.25 millimeters longitudinally. This topsheet has an initial opening (preforming) thickness of about 25m a final (post forming) thickness of about 0.53mm and an open area of from 25% to about 40%.

Another formed film topsheet which is especially preferred is one having openings of two shapes; regular pentagons having an area of about 0.21 square millimeters and an irregular hexagon having an area of 1.78 square millimeters. The openings are distributed so that the distance between the sides of the figures is about 0.37 mm to about 0.42mm. The preforming and post forming film thickness are respectively 0.25 and 0.43 mm. This film has an open area of about 33.7%. Both films are made according to the teachings of the above mentioned patents.

A third form suitable topsheet comprises two separate perforated polymeric films superimposed one on the other.

The body surface of the formed film topsheet of the present invention may also be hydrophilic so as to help liquid to transfer through the topsheet faster than if the body surface was not hydrophilic. In this manner the likelihood that menstrual fluid will flow off the topsheet rather than flowing into and being absorbed by the absorbent structure is diminished. In a preferred embodiment, surfactant is incorporated into the polymeric materials of the formed film topsheet such as is described in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 07/794,745, "Absorbent Article Having A Nonwoven and Apertured Film Coversheet" filed on November 19, 1991 by Aziz, et al., which is incorporated by reference. Alternatively, the body surface of the topsheet can be made hydrophilic by treating it with a surfactant such as is described in the above referenced U.S. 4,950,254, incorporated herein by reference.

The backsheet

The backsheet primarily prevents the extrudes absorbed and contained in the absorbent structure from wetting articles that contact the absorbent product such as underpants, pants, pyjamas and undergarments. The backsheet is preferably impervious to liquids (e.g. menses and/or urine) and is preferably manufactured from a thin plastic film, although other flexible liquid impervious materials can also be used. As used herein, the term "flexible" refers to materials that are compliant and will readily conform to the general shape and contours of the human body. The backsheet also can have elastic characteristics allowing it to stretch in one or two directions.

The backsheet typically extends across the whole of the absorbent structure and can extend into and form part of or all of the preferred sideflaps, side wrapping elements or wings.

The backsheet can comprise a woven or nonwoven material, polymeric films such as thermoplastic films of polyethylene or polypropylene, or composite materials such as a film-coated nonwoven material. Preferably, the backsheet is a polyethylene film typically having a thickness of from about 0.012 mm (0.5 mil) to about 0.051 mm (2.0 mil).

Exemplary polyethylene films are manufactured by Clopay Corporation of Cincinnati, Ohio, under the designation P18-0401 and by Ethyl Corporation, Visqueen Division, of Terre Haute, Indiana, under the designation XP-39385. The backsheet is preferably embossed and/or matt finished to provide a more clothlike appearance. Further, the backsheet can permit vapors to escape from the absorbent structure, i.e. be breathable, while still preventing extrudates from passing through the backsheet. Also breathable backsheets comprising several layers, e.g. film plus non-woven structures, can be used.

Suitable breathable backsheets for use herein include all breathable backsheets known in the art. In principle there are two types of breathable backsheets, single layer breathable backsheets which are breathable and impervious to liquids and backsheets having at least two layers, which in combination provide both breathability and liquid imperviousness.

Suitable single layer breathable backsheets for use herein include those described for example in GB A 2184 389, GB A 2184 390, GB A 2184 391, US 4 591 523, US 3 989 867 US 3 156 242 and European Patent Application number 95120653.1.

Suitable dual or multi layer breathable backsheets for use herein include those exemplified in US 3 881 489, US 4 341 216, US 4 713 068, US 4 818 600, EPO 203 821, EPO 710 471, EPO 710 472, European Patent Application numbers 95120647.3, 95120652.3, 95120653.1 and 96830097.0.

Particularly preferred are backsheets meeting the requirements as defined in European Patent Application number 96830343.8 and more preferably wherein the absorbent article also meets the requirements as described therein.

According to the present invention the breathable backsheet comprises at least one, preferably at least two water vapour permeable layers. Suitable water vapour permeable layers include 2 dimensional, planar micro and macro-porous films, monolithic films, macroscopically expanded films and formed apertured films. According to the present invention the apertures in said layer may be of any configuration, but are preferably spherical or oblong. The apertures may also be of varying dimensions. In a preferred embodiment the apertures are preferably evenly distributed across the entire surface of the layer, however layers having only certain regions of the surface having apertures is also envisioned.

2 dimensional planar films as used herein have apertures having an average diameter of from 5 micrometers to 200 micrometers. Typically, 2-dimensional planar micro porous films suitable for use herein have apertures having average diameters of from 150 micrometers to 5 micrometers, preferably from 120 micrometers to 10 micrometers, most preferably from 90 micrometers to 15 micrometers. Typical 2 dimensional planar macroporous films have apertures having average diameters of from 200 micrometers to 90 micrometers. Macroscopically expanded films and formed apertured films suitable for use herein typically have apertures having diameters from 100 micrometers to 500 micrometers. Embodiments according to the present

invention wherein the backsheet comprises a macroscopically expanded film or an apertured formed film, the backsheet will typically have an open area of more than 5%, preferably from 10% to 35% of the total backsheet surface area.

Suitable 2 dimensional planar layers of the backsheet may be made of any material known in the art, but are preferably manufactured from commonly available polymeric materials. Suitable materials are for example GORE-TEX (TM) or Sympatex (TM) type materials well known in the art for their application in so-called breathable clothing. Other suitable materials include XMP-1001 of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, USA. As used herein the term 2 dimensional planar layer refers to layers having a depth of less than 1mm, preferably less than 0.5mm, wherein the apertures have an average uniform diameter along their length and which do not protrude out of the plane of the layer. The apertured materials for use as a backsheet in the present invention may be produced using any of the methods known in the art such as described in EPO 293 482 and the references therein. In addition, the dimensions of the apertures produced by this method may be increased by applying a force across the plane of the backsheet layer (i.e. stretching the layer).

Suitable apertured formed films include films which have discrete apertures which extend beyond the horizontal plane of the garment facing surface of the layer towards the core thereby forming protuberances. The protuberances have an orifice located at their terminating ends. Preferably said protuberances are of a funnel shape, similar to those described in US 3, 929,135. The apertures located within the plane and the orifices located at the terminating end of protuberance themselves maybe circular or non circular, provided the cross sectional dimension or area of the orifice at the termination of the protuberance is smaller than the cross sectional dimension or area of the aperture located within the garment facing surface of the layer. Preferably said apertured preformed films are uni directional such that they have at least substantially, if not complete one directional fluid transport towards the core. Suitable macroscopically expanded films for use herein include films as described in for example in US 637 819 and US 4 591 523.

Suitable macroscopically expanded films for use herein include films as described in for example US 4 637 819 and US 4 591 523.

Suitable monolithic films include Hytrel™, available from DuPont Corporation, USA, and other such materials as described in Index 93 Congress, Session 7A "Adding value to Nonwovens", J-C. Cardinal and Y. Trouilhet, DuPont de Nemours International S.A., Switzerland.

According to the present invention the backsheet may comprise in addition to said water vapour permeable layer additional backsheet layers. Said additional layers may be located on either side of said water vapour permeable layer of the backsheet. The additional layers may be of any material, such as fibrous layers or additional water vapour permeable layers as described herein above.

Odor control test

The odor reduction is measured by for example an in vitro sniff test. This test consists in analyzing the products (including references) by expert graders that express their judgment about (un)pleasantness of the odor of the product (pad).

The present invention is further illustrated by the following examples.

Examples:

Example A

The feminine pads used in the following examples were Always (Always is a registered Trade Mark) as sold by the Procter & Gamble Company.

Each feminine pad was opened by cutting the wrap around the perforated coverstock at its bottom face approximately along a longitudinal edge of the release paper which covers the external adhesive layer. The side of the absorbent fibrous core was then exposed by slightly shifting the water impermeable plastic bottom layer and subsequently, the fibrous core was split

into two halves, each having approximately the same thickness, along a plane which is parallel to the plane of the napkin itself. The odour adsorbing agents (Silica or Zeolite or both) were homogeneously mixed together with the oxidizing agent and homogeneously distributed on this layer. Then all the layers were joined together to reconstitute the absorbent core.

The water impermeable inner backsheet was then put back into its original position and the wrap around perforated coverstock was sealed along the cut by means of e.g. a double sided adhesive tape.

Samples were produced using the method above, containing the odor control systems as described hereinbelow.

The oxidising agent (0.8g) used was ϵ -phtalimido peroxyhexanoic acid commercially available from Ausimont or dibenzoyl peroxide commercially available from AKZO NOBEL under the name Lucidol® or benzoyl lauroyl peroxide. The silica (1g) used was Syloblanc 82 available from Grace GmbH. The zeolite (0.8g) used was Zeolite A, Wessalith CS, available from Degussa AG.

Example B

In Example B samples were produced using the same method as in Example A, except that AGM (0.8g) available from Dow Chemicals (XZ 9589001), was added to the oxidising agent and odour absorbing agents (silicate or zeolite or both).

Example C

Other pads were prepared by following the method in example A except that after having split the fibrous core into two halves, the oxidising agent was homogeneously distributed onto the upper halve fibrous layer (i.e. the fibrous layer halve intended to be closer to the topsheet) and the odour absorbing agent (Silicate and/or Zeolite) was homogeneously distributed onto the lower halve fibrous layer (i.e., the one intended to be closer to the backsheet of the pad once reconstituted). Then a layer of airlaid tissue (19 mm* 70 mm of low basis weight) (available from Fripa under the code/name NCB Tissue HWS) was positioned between the two halve fibrous layers which are then joined together

to reconstitute the absorbent core. The presence of the airlaid tissue between the two fibrous layer avoids direct contact between the oxidizing agent and the odour absorbing agents.

These samples were produced using as the oxidising agent (0.8 g) of either ϵ -phtalimido peroxyhexanoic acid commercially available from Ausimont or dibenzoyl peroxide commercially available from AKZO NOBEL under the name Lucidol® or benzoyl lauroyl peroxide. The silica (1.0g) used was Syloblanc 82 available from Grace GmbH. The zeolite (0.8g) used was Zeolite A, Wessalith CS, available from Degussa AG.

Example D

In Example D samples were produced using the same method as in Example C, except that AGM (0.8g) available from Dow Chemicals (XZ 9589001), was added to the odour absorbing agents (silicate or zeolite or both) onto the lower halve fibrous layer.

All these pads were found to provide outstanding odour control benefits when in contact with bodily fluids.

CLAIMS

1. An article comprising as an odour control system for controlling odours, preferably odours associated with bodily fluids, at least one oxidizing agent together with at least one odour absorbing agent.
2. An article according to claim 1 wherein said oxidizing agent is selected from the group consisting of peroxygen bleaches, hypohalite bleaches, inorganic oxides, cerium compounds, lead compounds, manganese compounds, hydrazine and derivatives thereof, and mixture thereof, preferably is hydrogen peroxide, a percarbonate, a persilicate, a persulphate, a perphosphate, a perborate, a peroxyacid, an alkyl hydroperoxide, a peroxide, a diacyl peroxide, an ozonide, a superoxide, an oxo-ozonide, a periodate, a salt thereof or a mixture thereof, and more preferably is a peroxyacid and/or a diacyl peroxide.
3. An article according to any of the preceding claims wherein said oxidizing agent is a peroxyacid according to the following formula:

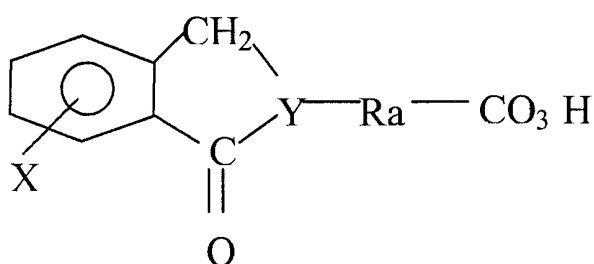


wherein R_3 is a substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched hydrocarbon group having from 1 to 25 carbon atoms or a cyclic group having from 3 to 32 carbon atoms and optionally at least one heteroatom, or a cyclic alkyl group having from 4 to 32 carbon atoms and optionally at least one heteroatom, or a mixture thereof.

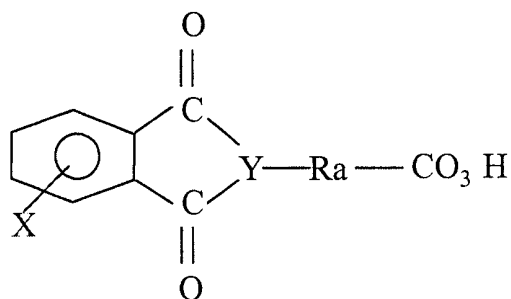
4. An article according to claim 3 wherein R_3 in the peroxyacid formula is a substituted or unsubstituted, linear or branched, alkyl group or alkenyl group having from 1 to 25 carbon atoms, or an aryl alkyl group having from 4 to 32 total carbon atoms, or an aryl group having from 3 to 32 carbon atoms, or an heterocyclic group having from 3 to 32 carbon atoms and from 1 to 5 hetero atoms, or an heterocyclic alkyl group containing from 4 to 32 total carbon atoms and from 1 to 5 hetero atoms, wherein

the hetero atoms are independently selected from the group consisting of oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur, and preferably is nitrogen or oxygen.

5. An article according to any of the preceding claims wherein the oxidising agent is a peroxyacid according to the formulae:

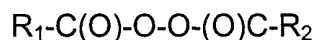


or



wherein Ra is a substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched hydrocarbon group having from 1 to 14 carbon atoms, Y is an heteroatom, preferably selected from the group consisting of oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur and more preferably is nitrogen, and X are substituents in position ortho or meta independently selected from the group of hydrogen, hydroxy, halogen, carboxy, aliphatic saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched, hydrocarbon group having from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or a mixture thereof.

6. An article according to any of the preceding claims wherein said oxidizing agent is a diacyl peroxide according to the formula :



wherein R_1 and R_2 are the same or different and are selected from the group of substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated, linear, branched or cyclic hydrocarbon groups having from 1 to 50 carbon atoms, preferably from 2 to 40 and more preferably from 4 to 30 carbon atoms, or a mixture thereof.

7. An article according to claim 6 wherein R_1 and R_2 in the diacyl peroxide formula are independently a mono or polycyclic aromatic ring, a homo or heteroaromatic ring, substituted or unsubstituted of from 2 to 50 total carbon atoms, preferably a benzene, or an aliphatic group having from 2 to 40 carbon atoms and wherein the diacyl peroxide is most preferably a benzoyl alkanoyl peroxide wherein the alkanoyl group has from 4 to 20 carbon atoms or a mixture thereof
8. An article according to any of the preceding claims wherein the oxidizing agent is a phtalimido peroxyalkanoic acid, a phtalamido peroxyalkanoic acid, dilauroyl peroxide, dibenzoyl peroxide and/or benzoyl lauroyl peroxide.
9. An article according to any of the preceding claims which comprises from 0.5 g/m^2 to 300 g/m^2 preferably from 3 g/m^2 to 250 g/m^2 , more preferably from 6 g/m^2 to 150 g/m^2 of said oxidizing agent or a mixture thereof.
10. An article according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the odour absorbing agent is typically selected from the group consisting of silicas, zeolites, carbons, starches, cyclodextrine, pH buffered materials, chitin, kieselguhr, clays, ion exchange resins and combination thereof and preferably is a silicate, a zeolite or a combination thereof.

11. An article according to any of the preceding claims which comprises from 20 to 600 gm^{-2} , more preferably from 40 to 500 gm^{-2} , most preferably from 100 to 400 gm^{-2} , of the odour absorbing agent or a mixture thereof.
12. An article according to any of the preceding claims which comprises a peroxyacid and/or diacyl peroxide as the oxidizing agent together with both silica and zeolite as the odor absorbing agent.
13. An article according to any of the preceding claims which further comprises at least one absorbent gelling material.
14. An article according to claim 13, which comprises the absorbent gelling material or a mixture thereof at a level of 10 gm^{-2} to 300 gm^{-2} , preferably from 30 gm^{-2} to 150 gm^{-2} , more preferably from 55 gm^{-2} to 85 gm^{-2} .
15. An article according to any of the preceding claims wherein said article is a disposable absorbent article, preferably a sanitary napkin, pantiliner, tampon, diaper, incontinent pad, breast pad, perspiration pad or interlabial pad.
16. An article according to any of the preceding claims wherein said article is an absorbent disposable article comprising a liquid pervious topsheet, a backsheet and an absorbent core intermediate said backsheet and said topsheet.
17. The use, as an odour control system, of an oxidising agent, preferably a peroxyacid and/or diacyl peroxide, together with an odour absorbing agent, preferably silicate and/or zeolite.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 00/05482

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 A61L15/46

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A61F A61L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, COMPENDEX, IBM-TDB, INSPEC, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 95 22655 A (WEYERHAEUSER CO) 24 August 1995 (1995-08-24) tables 1,2 figures 8,9 page 17, line 15 - line 18 page 26, line 41 - line 43 page 32, line 8 -page 33, line 9 page 34, line 17 -page 36, line 25 page 41, line 18 - line 21 ---	1,2,6-17
X	WO 92 16681 A (WEYERHAEUSER CO) 1 October 1992 (1992-10-01) page 18, line 1 -page 20, line 18 page 52, line 14 - line 20 --- ---	1,2,6-17
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Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

° Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
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- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

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- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

4 July 2000

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inte. onal Application No

PCT/US 00/05482

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X	EP 0 604 919 A (ISHIHARA SANGYO KAISHA) 6 July 1994 (1994-07-06) page 2, line 48 - line 50 page 3, line 8 - line 10 page 4, line 37 - line 44 claims 1-3,9 ---	1,2, 9-11, 13-15
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PCT/US 00/05482

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