



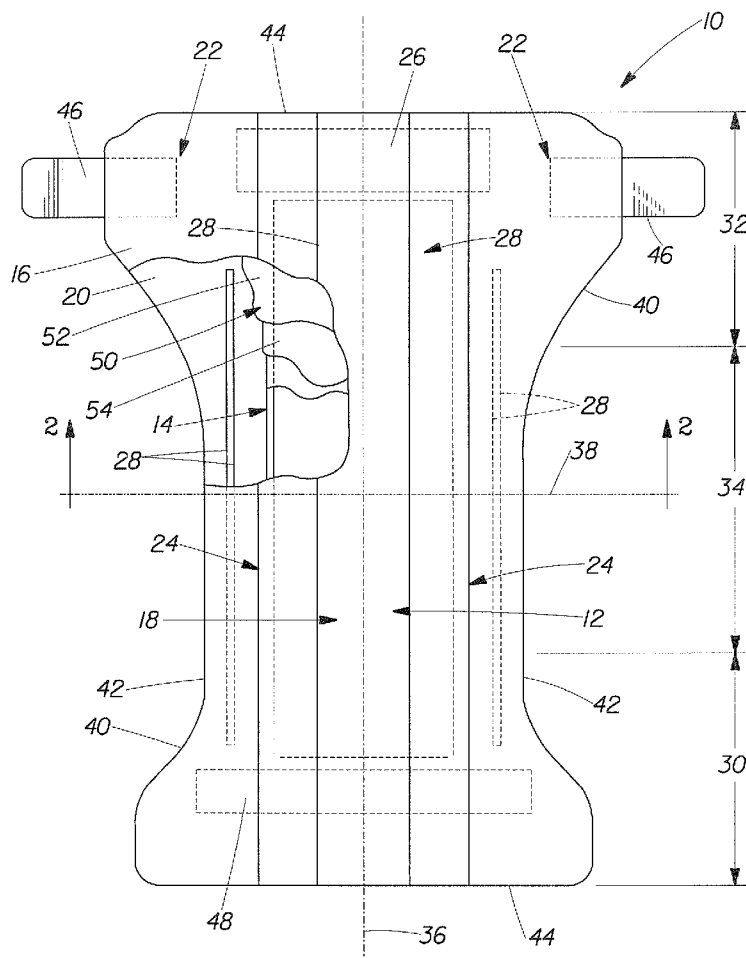
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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Hundorf et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2011/0041999 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Feb. 24, 2011**(54) **DISPOSABLE ABSORBENT ARTICLE WITH
SUBSTANTIALLY CONTINUOUSLY
DISTRIBUTED ABSORBENT PARTICULATE
POLYMER MATERIAL AND METHOD**(76) Inventors: **Harald Hermann Hundorf**, Bonn
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CINCINNATI, OH 45202 (US)(22) Filed: **Oct. 28, 2010****Related U.S. Application Data**(62) Division of application No. 12/141,122, filed on Jun.
18, 2008.(60) Provisional application No. 60/936,102, filed on Jun.
18, 2007.**Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.**
B32B 37/12 (2006.01)
B32B 37/14 (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.** **156/276**(57) **ABSTRACT**

A disposable absorbent core comprises first and second absorbent layers each comprising an absorbent particulate polymer material such that the absorbent particulate polymer material is substantially continuously distributed across an absorbent particulate polymer material area. A disposable absorbent article and method for making the absorbent core are also disclosed.

(21) Appl. No.: **12/914,494**

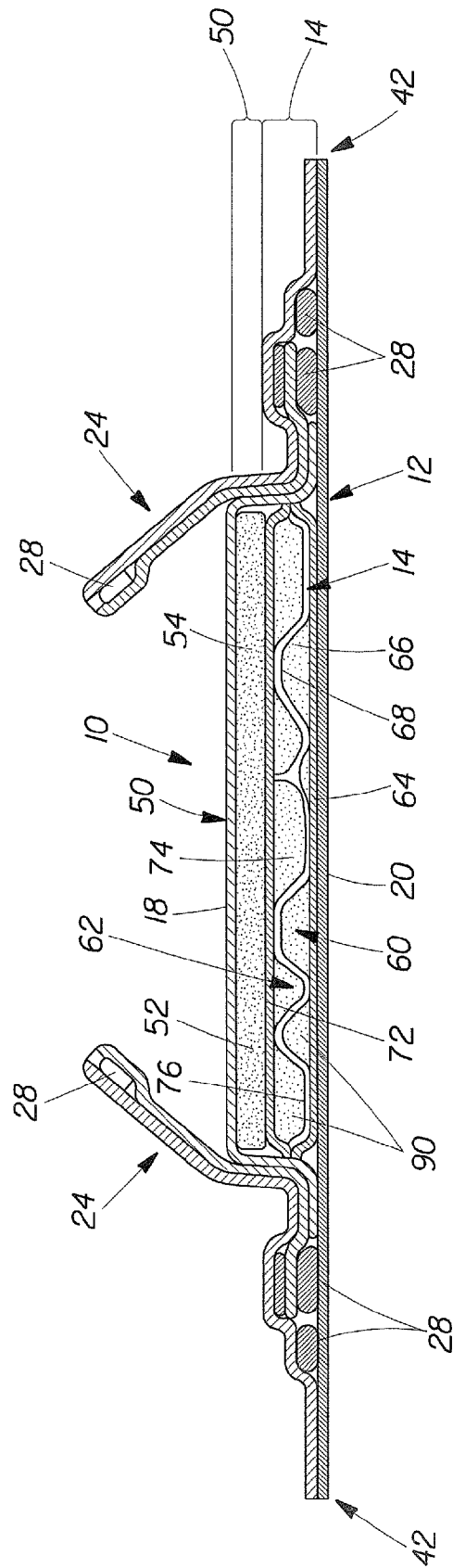


Fig. 2

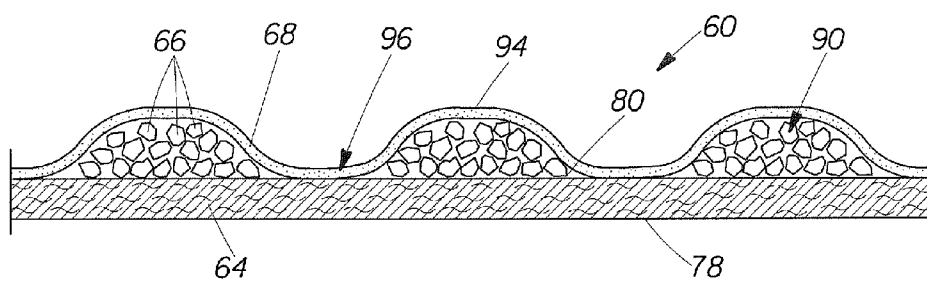


Fig. 3

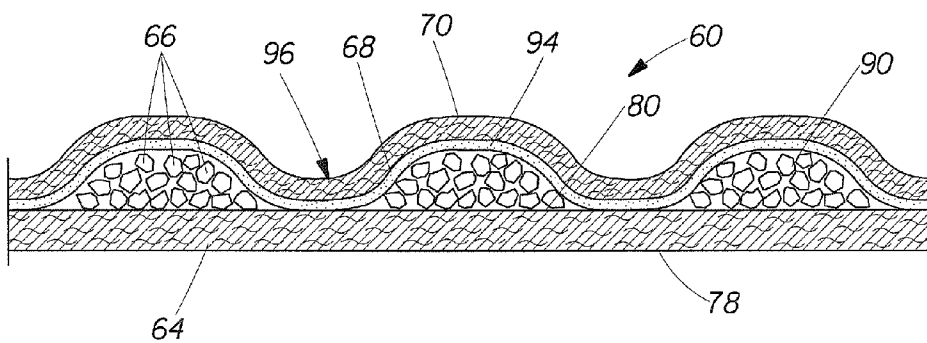


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

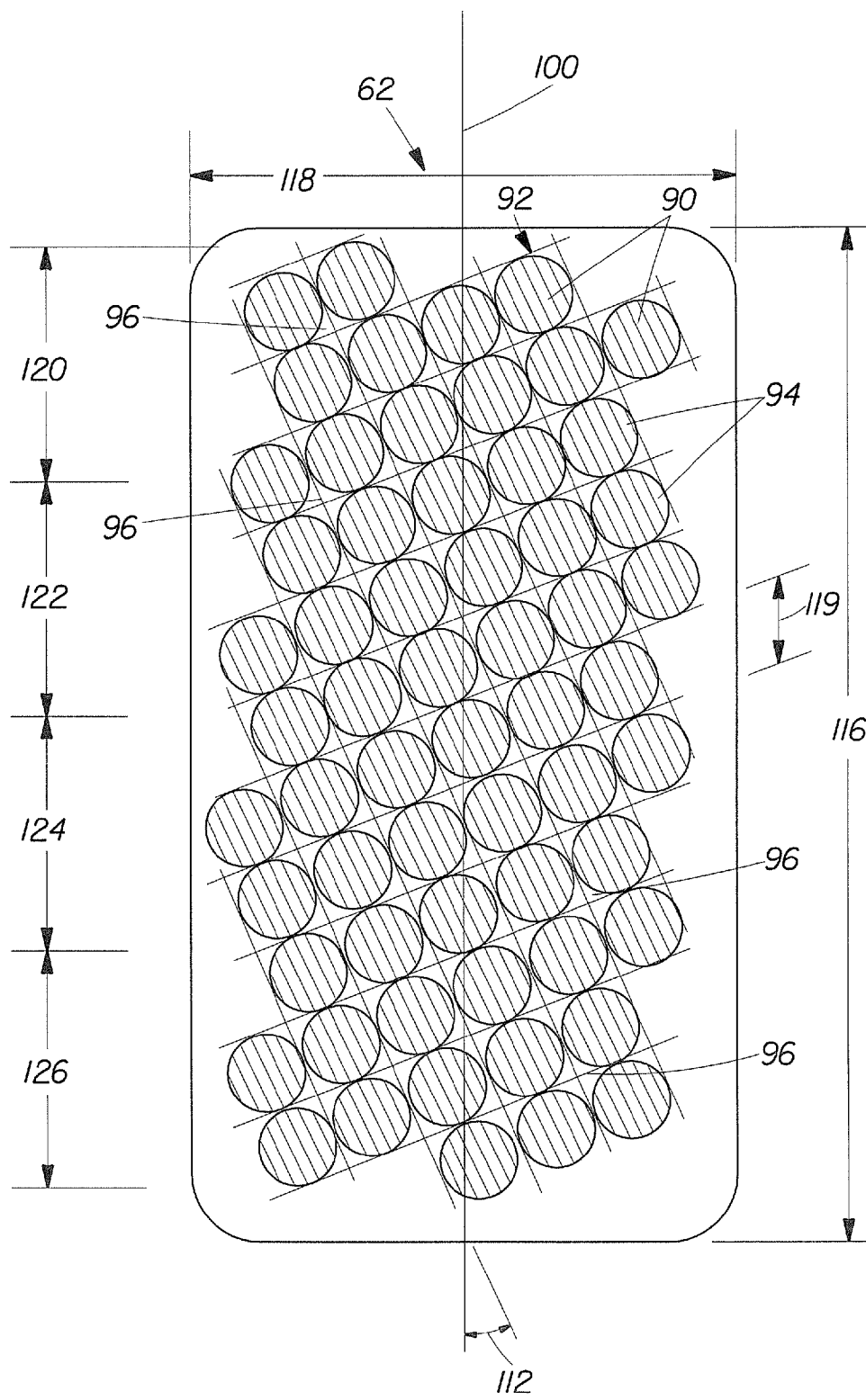


Fig. 6

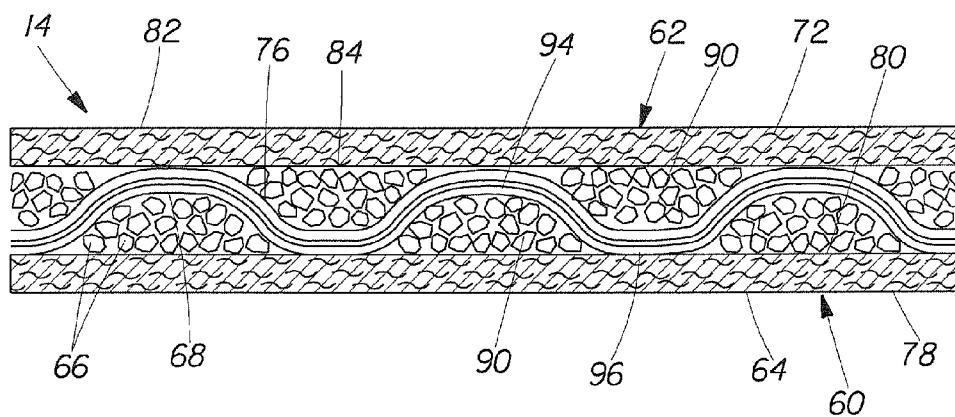


Fig. 7A

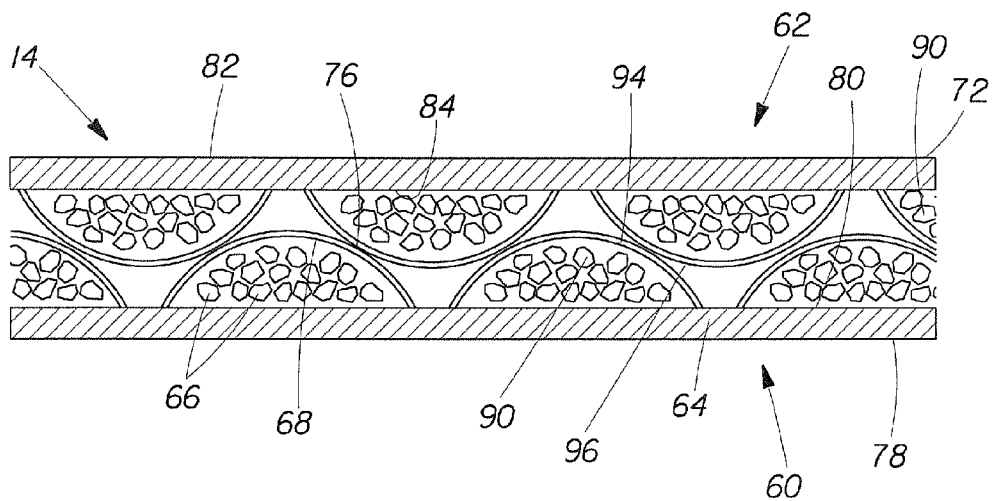


Fig. 7B

Fig. 8

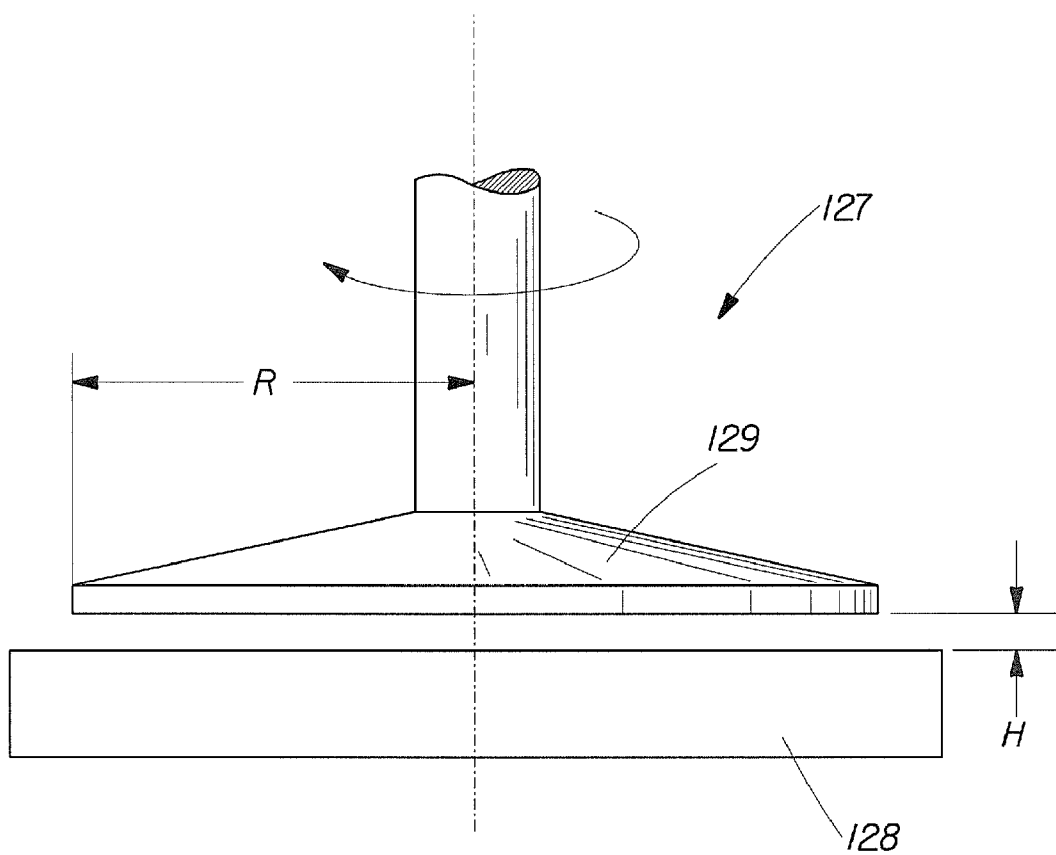


Fig. 9

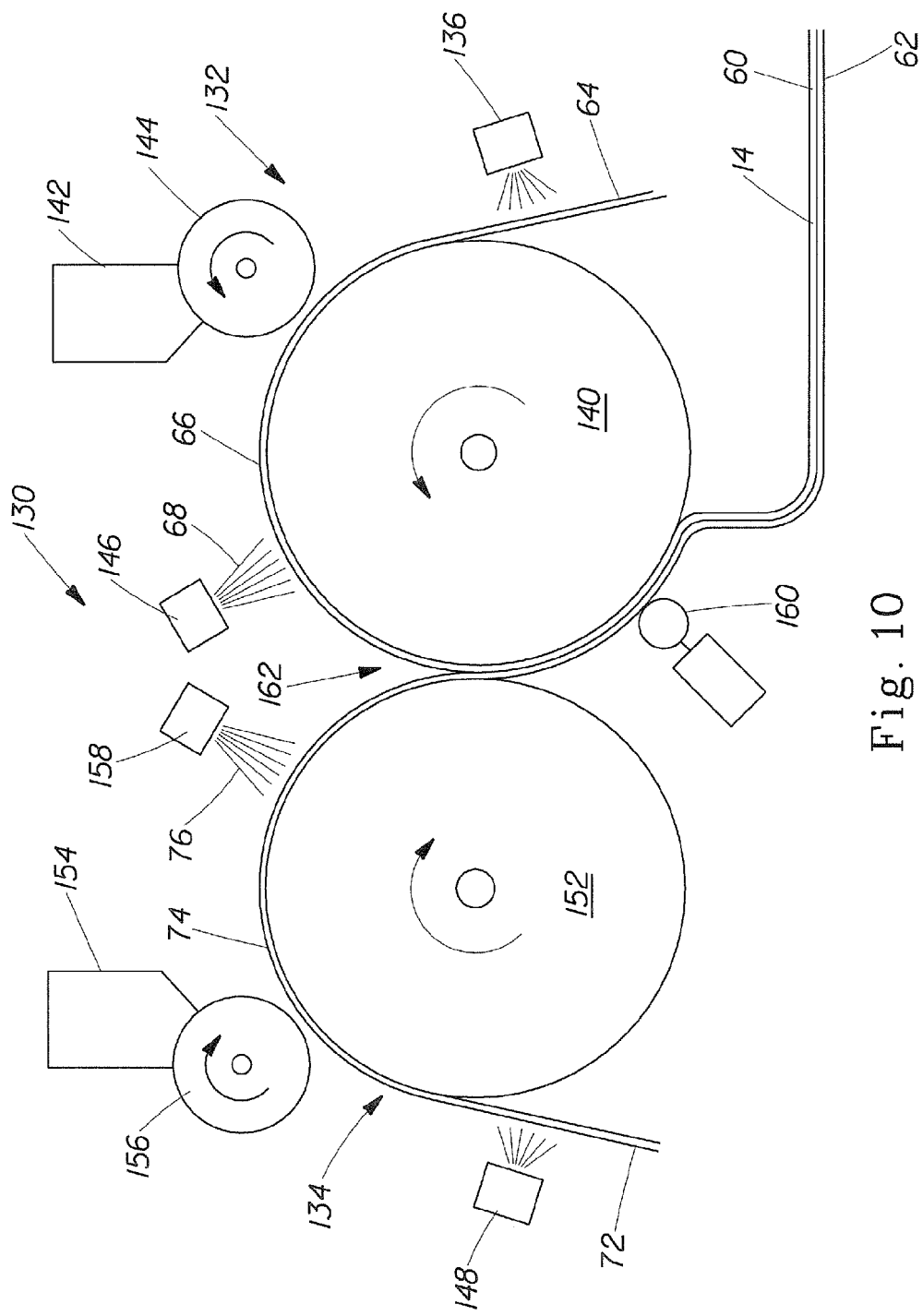


Fig. 10

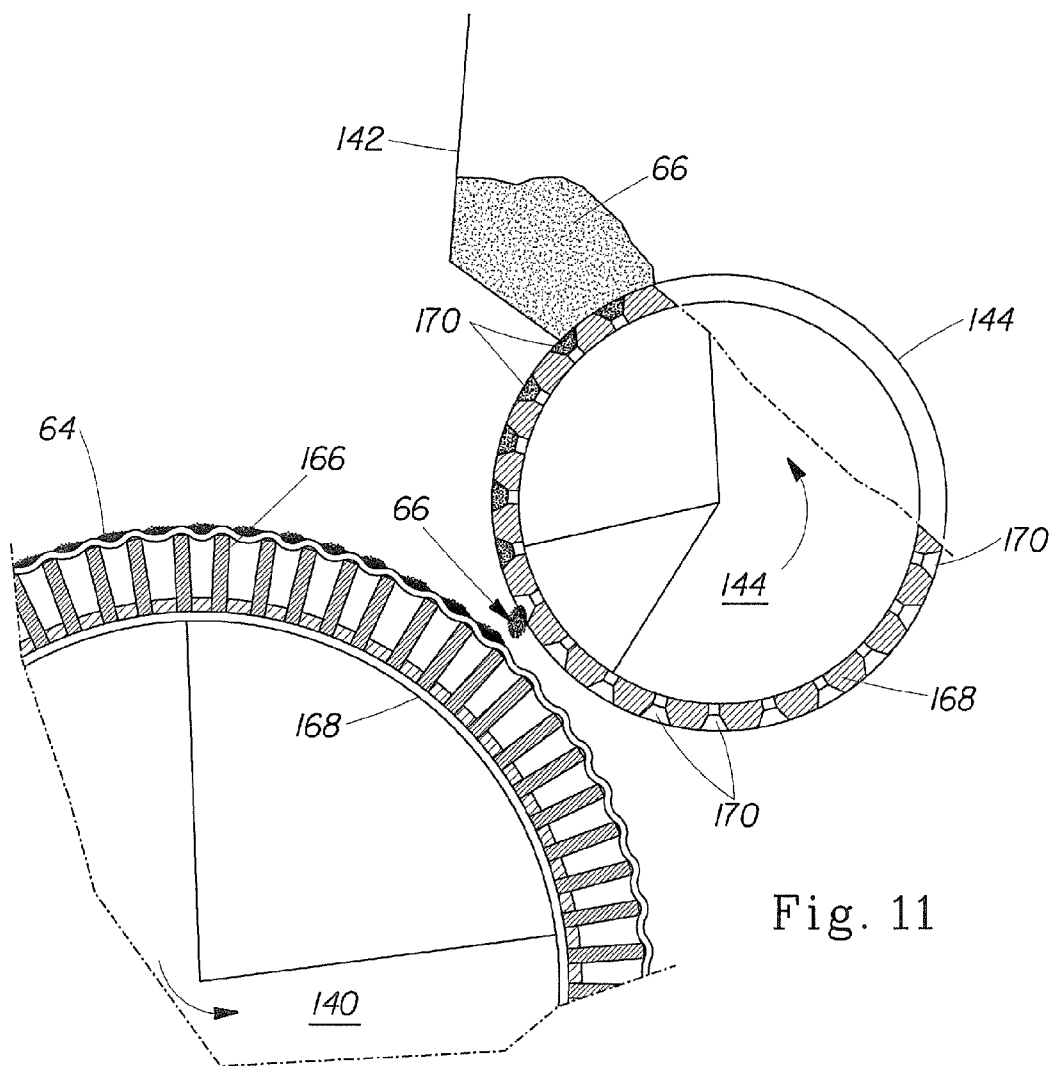


Fig. 11

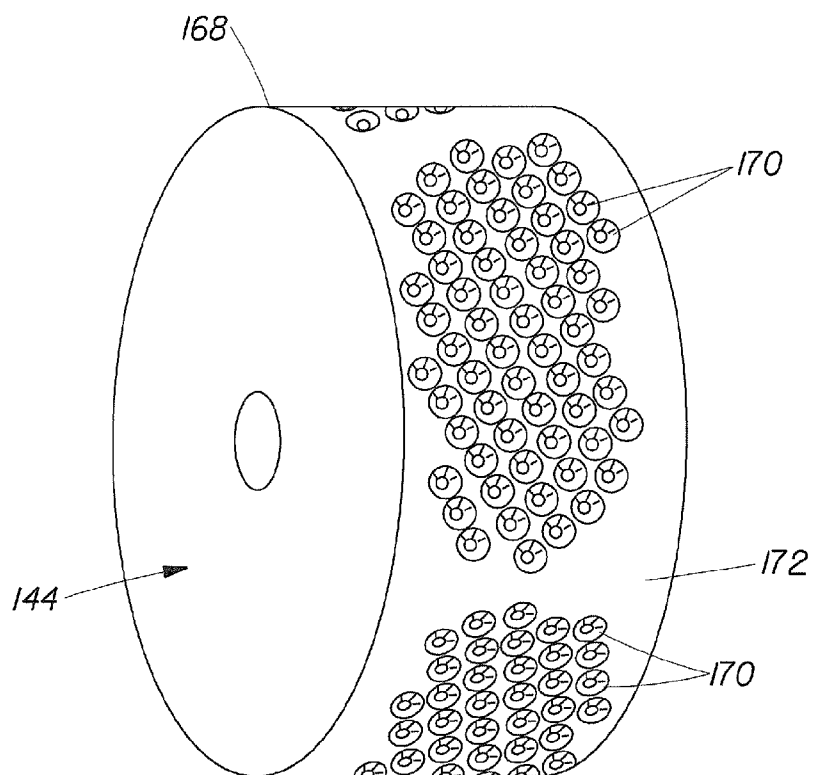


Fig. 12

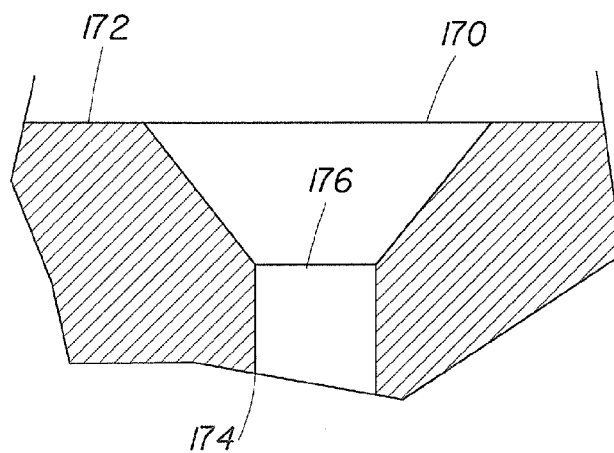


Fig. 13

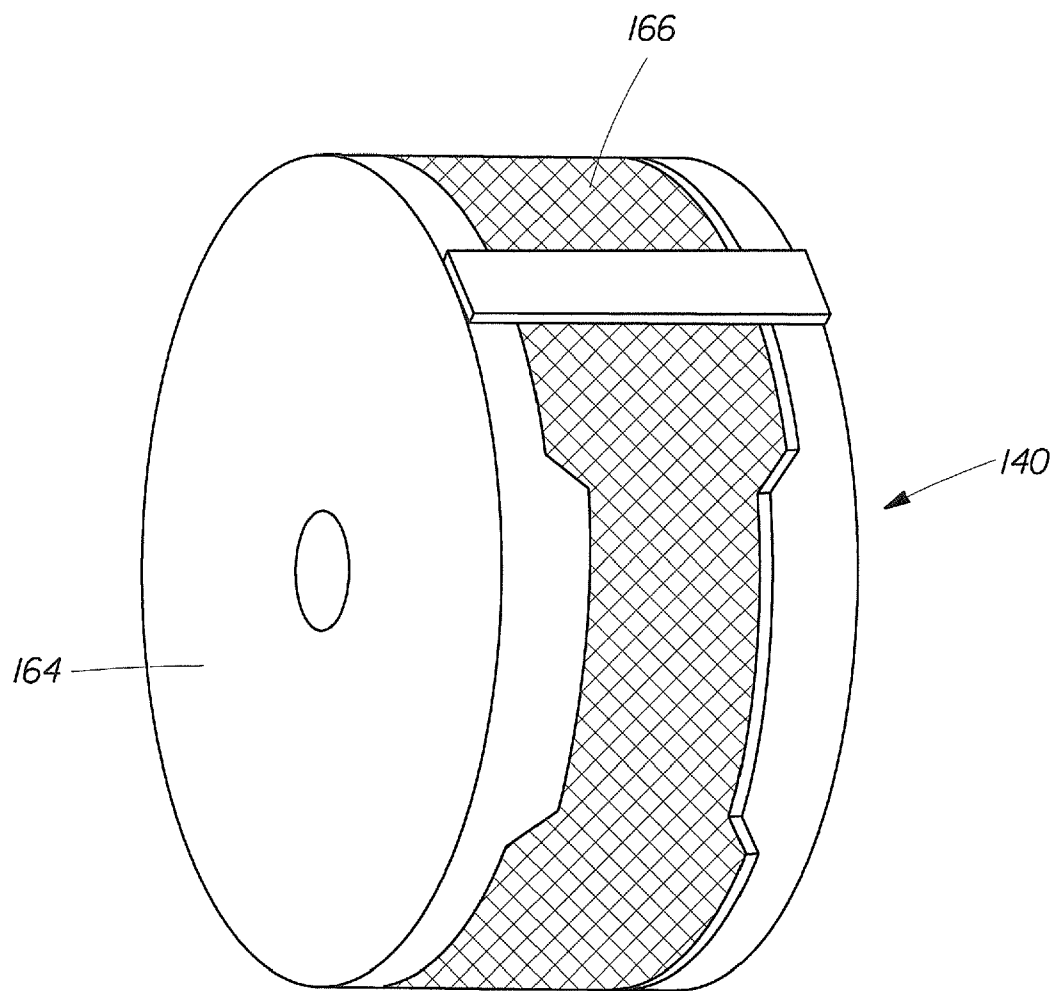


Fig. 14

**DISPOSABLE ABSORBENT ARTICLE WITH
SUBSTANTIALLY CONTINUOUSLY
DISTRIBUTED ABSORBENT PARTICULATE
POLYMER MATERIAL AND METHOD**

**CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS**

[0001] This application is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/141,122, filed on Jun. 18, 2008 which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/936,102, filed on Jun. 18, 2007, which is incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention generally relates to an absorbent article, and more particularly to a disposable absorbent article with absorbent particulate polymer material, such as a diaper.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Absorbent articles, such as disposable diapers, training pants, and adult incontinence undergarments, absorb and contain body exudates. They also are intended to prevent body exudates from soiling, wetting, or otherwise contaminating clothing or other articles, such as bedding, that come in contact with the wearer. A disposable absorbent article, such as a disposable diaper, may be worn for several hours in a dry state or in a urine loaded state. Accordingly, efforts have been made toward improving the fit and comfort of the absorbent article to the wearer, both when the article is dry and when the article is fully or partially loaded with liquid exudate, while maintaining or enhancing the absorbing and containing functions of the article.

[0004] Some absorbent articles, like diapers, contain an absorbent polymer material (also known as super absorbent polymer), such as an absorbent particulate polymer material. Absorbent particulate polymer material absorbs liquid and swells and may be more effective when disposed in an absorbent article in a certain pattern or arrangement intended for optimal absorbency, fit, and/or comfort. Thus, it may be desirable for absorbent particulate polymer material to remain in its intended location in an absorbent article and absorbent particulate polymer material, therefore, is desirably immobilized in the absorbent article such that the absorbent particulate polymer material remains immobilized when the absorbent article is dry and when it is wet.

[0005] In addition to being absorbent, absorbent articles, such as diapers, may desirably be thin and flexible, for ease and comfort in use and for more convenient and neat packaging and storage. Absorbent articles, which may often be used in large quantities, may also desirably be inexpensive. Some technologies of immobilizing absorbent particulate polymer material in an absorbent article add bulk to the absorbent article and thereby increase thickness, reduce flexibility, and/or increase cost of the absorbent article. Other technologies for immobilizing absorbent particulate polymer material in an absorbent article may not be as effective in maintaining immobilization when the absorbent article is in the wet state as when in the dry state. Accordingly, there remains a need for a thin, flexible, and/or inexpensive absorbent article containing absorbent particulate polymer material with enhanced

immobilization of the absorbent particulate polymer material in the article in dry and wet states.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] The present invention addresses one or more technical problems described above and provides a disposable absorbent article which may comprise a chassis and an absorbent core. The chassis may contain a topsheet and a backsheet. The absorbent core may be located between the topsheet and the backsheet and may include first and second absorbent layers. The first absorbent layer may include first substrate and the second absorbent layer may include a second substrate. The first and second absorbent layers may further include absorbent particulate polymer material deposited on the first and second substrates and thermoplastic adhesive material covering the absorbent particulate polymer material on the respective first and second substrates.

[0007] The first and second absorbent layers may be combined together such that at least a portion of said thermoplastic adhesive material of said first absorbent layer contacts at least a portion of the thermoplastic adhesive material of said second absorbent layer, the absorbent particulate polymer material is disposed between the first and second substrates in an absorbent particulate polymer area, and the absorbent particulate polymer material is substantially continuously distributed across the absorbent particulate polymer material area.

[0008] According to another aspect of this invention, an absorbent core as described herein above is provided.

[0009] According to yet another aspect of this invention, a method of making a disposable absorbent article is provided comprising depositing absorbent particulate polymer material on a first substrate in a first pattern to form a first absorbent layer such that the absorbent particulate polymer material is discontinuously distributed on the first substrate, depositing absorbent particulate polymer material on a second substrate in a second pattern to form a second absorbent layer such that the absorbent particulate polymer material is discontinuously distributed on the second substrate, depositing a thermoplastic layer on the absorbent particulate polymer material and the first and second substrates to cover the absorbent particulate polymer material on the first and second substrates, and combining the first and second absorbent layers together such that at least a portion of said thermoplastic adhesive material of said first absorbent layer contacts at least a portion of the thermoplastic adhesive material of said second absorbent layer, the absorbent particulate polymer material is disposed between the first and second substrates in an absorbent particulate polymer material area, and the absorbent particulate polymer material is substantially continuously distributed across the absorbent polymer material area.

[0010] Other features and advantages of the invention may be apparent from reading the following detailed description, drawings, and claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] FIG. 1 is a plan view of a diaper in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0012] FIG. 2 is a cross sectional view of the diaper shown in FIG. 1 taken along the sectional line 2-2 of FIG. 1.

[0013] FIG. 3 is a partial cross sectional view of an absorbent core layer in accordance with an embodiment of this invention.

[0014] FIG. 4 is a partial cross sectional view of an absorbent core layer in accordance with another embodiment of this invention.

[0015] FIG. 5 is a plan view of the absorbent core layer illustrated in FIG. 3.

[0016] FIG. 6 is a plan view of a second absorbent core layer in accordance with an embodiment of this invention.

[0017] FIG. 7a is a partial sectional view of an absorbent core comprising a combination of the first and second absorbent core layers illustrated in FIGS. 5 and 6.

[0018] FIG. 7b is a partial sectional view of an absorbent core comprising a combination of the first and second absorbent core layers illustrated in FIGS. 5 and 6.

[0019] FIG. 8 is a plan view of the absorbent core illustrated in FIGS. 7a and 7b.

[0020] FIG. 9 is a schematic representation of a rheometer.

[0021] FIG. 10 is a schematic illustration of a process for making an absorbent core in accordance with an embodiment of this invention.

[0022] FIG. 11 is a partial sectional view of an apparatus for making an absorbent core in accordance with an embodiment of this invention.

[0023] FIG. 12 is a perspective view of the printing roll illustrated in FIG. 11.

[0024] FIG. 13 is a partial sectional view of the printing roll illustrated in FIG. 12 showing an absorbent particulate polymer material reservoir.

[0025] FIG. 14 is a perspective view of the supporting roll illustrated in FIG. 12.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0026] “Absorbent article” refers to devices that absorb and contain body exudates, and, more specifically, refers to devices that are placed against or in proximity to the body of the wearer to absorb and contain the various exudates discharged from the body. Absorbent articles may include diapers, training pants, adult incontinence undergarments, feminine hygiene products, breast pads, care mats, bibs, wound dressing products, and the like. As used herein, the term “body fluids” or “body exudates” includes, but is not limited to, urine, blood, vaginal discharges, breast milk, sweat and fecal matter.

[0027] “Absorbent core” means a structure typically disposed between a topsheet and backsheet of an absorbent article for absorbing and containing liquid received by the absorbent article and may comprise one or more substrates, absorbent polymer material disposed on the one or more substrates, and a thermoplastic composition on the absorbent particulate polymer material and at least a portion of the one or more substrates for immobilizing the absorbent particulate polymer material on the one or more substrates. In a multi-layer absorbent core, the absorbent core may also include a cover layer. The one or more substrates and the cover layer may comprise a nonwoven. Further, the absorbent core is substantially cellulose free. The absorbent core does not include an acquisition system, a topsheet, or a backsheet of the absorbent article. In a certain embodiment, the absorbent core would consist essentially of the one or more substrates, the absorbent polymer material, the thermoplastic composition, and optionally the cover layer.

[0028] “Absorbent polymer material,” “absorbent gelling material,” “AGM,” “superabsorbent,” and “superabsorbent material” are used herein interchangeably and refer to cross linked polymeric materials that can absorb at least 5 times

their weight of an aqueous 0.9% saline solution as measured using the Centrifuge Retention Capacity test (Edana 441.2-01).

[0029] “Absorbent particulate polymer material” is used herein to refer to an absorbent polymer material which is in particulate form so as to be flowable in the dry state.

[0030] “Absorbent particulate polymer material area” as used herein refers to the area of the core wherein the first substrate 64 and second substrate 72 are separated by a multiplicity of superabsorbent particles. In FIG. 8, the boundary of the absorbent particulate polymer material area is defined by the perimeter of the overlapping circles. There may be some extraneous superabsorbent particles outside of this perimeter between the first substrate 64 and second substrate 72.

[0031] “Airfelt” is used herein to refer to comminuted wood pulp, which is a form of cellulosic fiber.

[0032] “Comprise,” “comprising,” and “comprises” are open ended terms, each specifies the presence of what follows, e.g., a component, but does not preclude the presence of other features, e.g., elements, steps, components known in the art, or disclosed herein.

[0033] “Consisting essentially of” is used herein to limit the scope of subject matter, such as that in a claim, to the specified materials or steps and those that do not materially affect the basic and novel characteristics of the subject matter.

[0034] “Disposable” is used in its ordinary sense to mean an article that is disposed or discarded after a limited number of usage events over varying lengths of time, for example, less than about 20 events, less than about 10 events, less than about 5 events, or less than about 2 events.

[0035] “Diaper” refers to an absorbent article generally worn by infants and incontinent persons about the lower torso so as to encircle the waist and legs of the wearer and that is specifically adapted to receive and contain urinary and fecal waste. As used herein, term “diaper” also includes “pants” which is defined below.

[0036] “Fiber” and “filament” are used interchangeably.

[0037] A “nonwoven” is a manufactured sheet, web or batt of directionally or randomly orientated fibers, bonded by friction, and/or cohesion and/or adhesion, excluding paper and products which are woven, knitted, tufted, stitch-bonded incorporating binding yarns or filaments, or felted by wet-milling, whether or not additionally needled. The fibers may be of natural or man-made origin and may be staple or continuous filaments or be formed in situ. Commercially available fibers have diameters ranging from less than about 0.001 mm to more than about 0.2 mm and they come in several different forms: short fibers (known as staple, or chopped), continuous single fibers (filaments or monofilaments), untwisted bundles of continuous filaments (tow), and twisted bundles of continuous filaments (yarn). Nonwoven fabrics can be formed by many processes such as meltblowing, spunbonding, solvent spinning, electrospinning, and carding. The basis weight of nonwoven fabrics is usually expressed in grams per square meter (gsm).

[0038] “Pant” or “training pant”, as used herein, refer to disposable garments having a waist opening and leg openings designed for infant or adult wearers. A pant may be placed in position on the wearer by inserting the wearer’s legs into the leg openings and sliding the pant into position about a wearer’s lower torso. A pant may be preformed by any suitable technique including, but not limited to, joining together portions of the article using refastenable and/or non-refastenable

bonds (e.g., seam, weld, adhesive, cohesive bond, fastener, etc.). A pant may be preformed anywhere along the circumference of the article (e.g., side fastened, front waist fastened). While the terms “pant” or “pants” are used herein, pants are also commonly referred to as “closed diapers,” “prefastened diapers,” “pull-on diapers,” “training pants,” and “diaper-pants”. Suitable pants are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,246,433, issued to Hasse, et al. on Sep. 21, 1993; U.S. Pat. No. 5,569,234, issued to Buell et al. on Oct. 29, 1996; U.S. Pat. No. 6,120,487, issued to Ashton on Sep. 19, 2000; U.S. Pat. No. 6,120,489, issued to Johnson et al. on Sep. 19, 2000; U.S. Pat. No. 4,940,464, issued to Van Gompel et al. on Jul. 10, 1990; U.S. Pat. No. 5,092,861, issued to Nomura et al. on Mar. 3, 1992; U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0233082 A1, entitled “Highly Flexible And Low Deformation Fastening Device”, filed on Jun. 13, 2002; U.S. Pat. No. 5,897,545, issued to Kline et al. on Apr. 27, 1999; U.S. Pat. No. 5,957,908, issued to Kline et al. on Sep. 28, 1999.

[0039] “Substantially cellulose free” is used herein to describe an article, such as an absorbent core, that contains less than 10% by weight cellulosic fibers, less than 5% cellulosic fibers, less than 1% cellulosic fibers, no cellulosic fibers, or no more than an immaterial amount of cellulosic fibers. An immaterial amount of cellulosic material would not materially affect the thickness, flexibility, or absorbency of an absorbent core.

[0040] “Substantially continuously distributed” as used herein indicates that within the absorbent particulate polymer material area, the first substrate 64 and second substrate 72 are separated by a multiplicity of superabsorbent particles. It is recognized that there may be minor incidental contact areas between the first substrate 64 and second substrate 72 within the absorbent particulate polymer material area. Incidental contact areas between the first substrate 64 and second substrate 72 may be intentional or unintentional (e.g. manufacturing artifacts) but do not form geometries such as pillows, pockets, tubes, quilted patterns and the like.

[0041] “Thermoplastic adhesive material” as used herein is understood to comprise a polymer composition from which fibers are formed and applied to the superabsorbent material with the intent to immobilize the superabsorbent material in both the dry and wet state. The thermoplastic adhesive material of the present invention forms a fibrous network over the superabsorbent material.

[0042] “Thickness” and “caliper” are used herein interchangeably.

[0043] FIG. 1 is a plan view of a diaper 10 according to a certain embodiment of the present invention. The diaper 10 is shown in its flat out, uncontracted state (i.e., without elastic induced contraction) and portions of the diaper 10 are cut away to more clearly show the underlying structure of the diaper 10. A portion of the diaper 10 that contacts a wearer is facing the viewer in FIG. 1. The diaper 10 generally may comprise a chassis 12 and an absorbent core 14 disposed in the chassis.

[0044] The chassis 12 of the diaper 10 in FIG. 1 may comprise the main body of the diaper 10. The chassis 12 may comprise an outer covering 16 including a topsheet 18, which may be liquid pervious, and/or a backsheets 20, which may be liquid impervious. The absorbent core 14 may be encased between the topsheet 18 and the backsheets 20. The chassis 12 may also include side panels 22, elasticized leg cuffs 24, and an elastic waist feature 26.

[0045] The leg cuffs 24 and the elastic waist feature 26 may each typically comprise elastic members 28. One end portion of the diaper 10 may be configured as a first waist region 30 of the diaper 10. An opposite end portion of the diaper 10 may be configured as a second waist region 32 of the diaper 10. An intermediate portion of the diaper 10 may be configured as a crotch region 34, which extends longitudinally between the first and second waist regions 30 and 32. The waist regions 30 and 32 may include elastic elements such that they gather about the waist of the wearer to provide improved fit and containment (elastic waist feature 26). The crotch region 34 is that portion of the diaper 10 which, when the diaper 10 is worn, is generally positioned between the wearer’s legs.

[0046] The diaper 10 is depicted in FIG. 1 with its longitudinal axis 36 and its transverse axis 38. The periphery 40 of the diaper 10 is defined by the outer edges of the diaper 10 in which the longitudinal edges 42 run generally parallel to the longitudinal axis 36 of the diaper 10 and the end edges 44 run between the longitudinal edges 42 generally parallel to the transverse axis 38 of the diaper 10. The chassis 12 may also comprise a fastening system, which may include at least one fastening member 46 and at least one stored landing zone 48.

[0047] The diaper 20 may also include such other features as are known in the art including front and rear ear panels, waist cap features, elastics and the like to provide better fit, containment and aesthetic characteristics. Such additional features are well known in the art and are e.g., described in U.S. Pat. No. 3,860,003 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,151,092.

[0048] In order to keep the diaper 10 in place about the wearer, at least a portion of the first waist region 30 may be attached by the fastening member 46 to at least a portion of the second waist region 32 to form leg opening(s) and an article waist. When fastened, the fastening system carries a tensile load around the article waist. The fastening system may allow an article user to hold one element of the fastening system, such as the fastening member 46, and connect the first waist region 30 to the second waist region 32 in at least two places. This may be achieved through manipulation of bond strengths between the fastening device elements.

[0049] According to certain embodiments, the diaper 10 may be provided with a re-closable fastening system or may alternatively be provided in the form of a pant-type diaper. When the absorbent article is a diaper, it may comprise a re-closable fastening system joined to the chassis for securing the diaper to a wearer. When the absorbent article is a pant-type diaper, the article may comprise at least two side panels joined to the chassis and to each other to form a pant. The fastening system and any component thereof may include any material suitable for such a use, including but not limited to plastics, films, foams, nonwoven, woven, paper, laminates, fiber reinforced plastics and the like, or combinations thereof. In certain embodiments, the materials making up the fastening device may be flexible. The flexibility may allow the fastening system to conform to the shape of the body and thus, reduce the likelihood that the fastening system will irritate or injure the wearer’s skin.

[0050] For unitary absorbent articles, the chassis 12 and absorbent core 14 may form the main structure of the diaper 10 with other features added to form the composite diaper structure. While the topsheet 18, the backsheets 20, and the absorbent core 14 may be assembled in a variety of well-known configurations, preferred diaper configurations are described generally in U.S. Pat. No. 5,554,145 entitled “Absorbent Article With Multiple Zone Structural Elastic-

Like Film Web Extensible Waist Feature” issued to Roe et al. on Sep. 10, 1996; U.S. Pat. No. 5,569,234 entitled “Disposable Pull-On Pant” issued to Buell et al. on Oct. 29, 1996; and U.S. Pat. No. 6,004,306 entitled “Absorbent Article With Multi-Directional Extensible Side Panels” issued to Robles et al. on Dec. 21, 1999.

[0051] The topsheet **18** in FIG. **1** may be fully or partially elasticized or may be foreshortened to provide a void space between the topsheet **18** and the absorbent core **14**. Exemplary structures including elasticized or foreshortened topsheets are described in more detail in U.S. Pat. No. 5,037,416 entitled “Disposable Absorbent Article Having Elastically Extensible Topsheet” issued to Allen et al. on Aug. 6, 1991; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,269,775 entitled “Trisection Topsheets for Disposable Absorbent Articles and Disposable Absorbent Articles Having Such Trisection Topsheets” issued to Freeland et al. on Dec. 14, 1993.

[0052] The backsheet **26** may be joined with the topsheet **18**. The backsheet **20** may prevent the exudates absorbed by the absorbent core **14** and contained within the diaper **10** from soiling other external articles that may contact the diaper **10**, such as bed sheets and undergarments. In certain embodiments, the backsheet **26** may be substantially impervious to liquids (e.g., urine) and comprise a laminate of a nonwoven and a thin plastic film such as a thermoplastic film having a thickness of about 0.012 mm (0.5 mil) to about 0.051 mm (2.0 mils). Suitable backsheet films include those manufactured by Tredegar Industries Inc. of Terre Haute, Ind. and sold under the trade names X15306, X10962, and X10964. Other suitable backsheet materials may include breathable materials that permit vapors to escape from the diaper **10** while still preventing liquid exudates from passing through the backsheet **10**. Exemplary breathable materials may include materials such as woven webs, nonwoven webs, composite materials such as film-coated nonwoven webs, and microporous films such as manufactured by Mitsui Toatsu Co., of Japan under the designation ESPOIR NO and by EXXON Chemical Co., of Bay City, Tex., under the designation EXXAIRE. Suitable breathable composite materials comprising polymer blends are available from Clopay Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio under the name HYTREL blend P18-3097. Such breathable composite materials are described in greater detail in PCT Application No. WO 95/16746, published on Jun. 22, 1995 in the name of E.I. DuPont. Other breathable backsheets including nonwoven webs and apertured formed films are described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,571,096 issued to Dobrin et al. on Nov. 5, 1996.

[0053] In certain embodiments, the backsheet of the present invention may have a water vapor transmission rate (WVTR) of greater than about 2000 g/24 h/m², greater than about 3000 g/24 h/m², greater than about 5000 g/24 h/m², greater than about 6000 g/24 h/m², greater than about 7000 g/24 h/m², greater than about 8000 g/24 h/m², greater than about 9000 g/24 h/m², greater than about 10000 g/24 h/m², greater than about 11000 g/24 h/m², greater than about 12000 g/24 h/m², greater than about 15000 g/24 h/m², measured according to WSP 70.5 (08) at 37.8° C. and 60% Relative Humidity.

[0054] FIG. **2** shows a cross section of FIG. **1** taken along the sectional line 2-2 of FIG. **1**. Starting from the wearer facing side, the diaper **10** may comprise the topsheet **18**, the components of the absorbent core **14**, and the backsheet **20**. According to a certain embodiment, diaper **10** may also comprise an acquisition system **50** disposed between the liquid

permeable topsheet **18** and a wearer facing side of the absorbent core **14**. The acquisition system **50** may be in direct contact with the absorbent core. The acquisition system **50** may comprise a single layer or multiple layers, such as an upper acquisition layer **52** facing towards the wearer's skin and a lower acquisition **54** layer facing the garment of the wearer. According to a certain embodiment, the acquisition system **50** may function to receive a surge of liquid, such as a gush of urine. In other words, the acquisition system **50** may serve as a temporary reservoir for liquid until the absorbent core **14** can absorb the liquid.

[0055] In a certain embodiment, the acquisition system **50** may comprise chemically cross-linked cellulosic fibers. Such cross-linked cellulosic fibers may have desirable absorbency properties. Exemplary chemically cross-linked cellulosic fibers are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,137,537. In certain embodiments, the chemically cross-linked cellulosic fibers are cross-linked with between about 0.5 mole % and about 10.0 mole % of a C₂ to C₉ polycarboxylic cross-linking agent or between about 1.5 mole % and about 6.0 mole % of a C₂ to C₉ polycarboxylic cross-linking agent based on glucose unit. Citric acid is an exemplary cross-linking agent. In other embodiments, polyacrylic acids may be used. Further, according to certain embodiments, the cross-linked cellulosic fibers have a water retention value of about 25 to about 60, or about 28 to about 50, or about 30 to about 45. A method for determining water retention value is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,137,537. According to certain embodiments, the cross-linked cellulosic fibers may be crimped, twisted, or curled, or a combination thereof including crimped, twisted, and curled.

[0056] In a certain embodiment, one or both of the upper and lower acquisition layers **52** and **54** may comprise a nonwoven, which may be hydrophilic. Further, according to a certain embodiment, one or both of the upper and lower acquisition layers **52** and **54** may comprise the chemically cross-linked cellulosic fibers, which may or may not form part of a nonwoven material. According to an exemplary embodiment, the upper acquisition layer **52** may comprise a nonwoven, without the cross-linked cellulosic fibers, and the lower acquisition layer **54** may comprise the chemically cross-linked cellulosic fibers. Further, according to an embodiment, the lower acquisition layer **54** may comprise the chemically cross-linked cellulosic fibers mixed with other fibers such as natural or synthetic polymeric fibers. According to exemplary embodiments, such other natural or synthetic polymeric fibers may include high surface area fibers, thermoplastic binding fibers, polyethylene fibers, polypropylene fibers, PET fibers, rayon fibers, lyocell fibers, and mixtures thereof. According to a particular embodiment, the lower acquisition layer **54** has a total dry weight, the cross-linked cellulosic fibers are present on a dry weight basis in the upper acquisition layer in an amount from about 30% to about 95% by weight of the lower acquisition layer **54**, and the other natural or synthetic polymeric fibers are present on a dry weight basis in the lower acquisition layer **54** in an amount from about 70% to about 5% by weight of the lower acquisition layer **54**. According to another embodiment, the cross-linked cellulosic fibers are present on a dry weight basis in the first acquisition layer in an amount from about 80% to about 90% by weight of the lower acquisition layer **54**, and the other natural or synthetic polymeric fibers are present on a dry weight basis in the lower acquisition layer **54** in an amount from about 20% to about 10% by weight of the lower acquisition layer **54**.

[0057] According to a certain embodiment, the lower acquisition layer 54 desirably has a high fluid uptake capability. Fluid uptake is measured in grams of absorbed fluid per gram of absorbent material and is expressed by the value of "maximum uptake." A high fluid uptake corresponds therefore to a high capacity of the material and is beneficial, because it ensures the complete acquisition of fluids to be absorbed by an acquisition material. According to exemplary embodiments, the lower acquisition layer 54 has a maximum uptake of about 10 g/g.

[0058] A relevant attribute of the upper acquisition layer 54 is its Median Desorption Pressure, MDP. The MDP is a measure of the capillary pressure that is required to dewater the lower acquisition layer 54 to about 50% of its capacity at 0 cm capillary suction height under an applied mechanical pressure of 0.3 psi. Generally, a relatively lower MDP may be useful. The lower MDP may allow the lower acquisition layer 54 to more efficiently drain the upper acquisition material. Without wishing to be bound by theory, a given distribution material may have a definable capillary suction. The ability of the lower acquisition layer 54 to move liquid vertically via capillary forces will be directly impacted by gravity and the opposing capillary forces associated with desorption of the upper acquisition layer. Minimizing these capillary forces may positively impact the performance of the lower acquisition layer 54. However, in a certain embodiment the lower acquisition layer 54 may also have adequate capillary absorption suction in order to drain the layers above (upper acquisition layer 52 and topsheet 18, in particular) and to temporarily hold liquid until the liquid can be partitioned away by the absorbent core components. Therefore, in a certain embodiment, the lower acquisition layer 54 may have a minimum MDP of greater than 5 cm. Further, according to exemplary embodiments, the lower acquisition layer 54 has an MDP value of less than about 20.5 cm H₂O, or less than about 19 cm H₂O, or less than about 18 cm H₂O to provide for fast acquisition.

[0059] The methods for determining MDP and maximum uptake are disclosed in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/600,691 (Flohr et al.). For example, according to a first embodiment, the lower acquisition layer 54 may comprise about 70% by weight of chemically cross-linked cellulose fibers, about 10% by weight polyester (PET), and about 20% by weight untreated pulp fibers. According to a second embodiment, the lower acquisition layer 54 may comprise about 70% by weight chemically cross-linked cellulose fibers, about 20% by weight lyocell fibers, and about 10% by weight PET fibers. According to a third embodiment, the lower acquisition layer 54 may comprise about 68% by weight chemically cross-linked cellulose fibers, about 16% by weight untreated pulp fibers, and about 16% by weight PET fibers. In one embodiment, the lower acquisition layer 54 may comprise from about 90-100% by weight chemically cross-linked cellulose fibers.

[0060] Suitable non-woven materials for the upper and lower acquisition layers 52 and 54 include, but are not limited to SMS material, comprising a spunbonded, a melt-blown and a further spunbonded layer. In certain embodiments, permanently hydrophilic non-wovens, and in particular, non-wovens with durably hydrophilic coatings are desirable. Another suitable embodiment comprises a SMMS-structure. In certain embodiments, the non-wovens are porous.

[0061] In certain embodiments, suitable non-woven materials may include, but are not limited to synthetic fibers, such

as PE, PET, and PP. As polymers used for nonwoven production may be inherently hydrophobic, they may be coated with hydrophilic coatings. One way to produce nonwovens with durably hydrophilic coatings, is via applying a hydrophilic monomer and a radical polymerization initiator onto the nonwoven, and conducting a polymerization activated via UV light resulting in monomer chemically bound to the surface of the nonwoven as described in co-pending U.S. Patent Publication No. 2005/0159720. Another way to produce nonwovens with durably hydrophilic coatings is to coat the nonwoven with hydrophilic nanoparticles as described in co-pending applications U.S. Pat. No. 7,112,621 to Rohrbaugh et al. and in PCT Application Publication WO 02/064877.

[0062] Typically, nanoparticles have a largest dimension of below 750 nm. Nanoparticles with sizes ranging from 2 to 750 nm may be economically produced. An advantage of nanoparticles is that many of them can be easily dispersed in water solution to enable coating application onto the nonwoven, they typically form transparent coatings, and the coatings applied from water solutions are typically sufficiently durable to exposure to water. Nanoparticles can be organic or inorganic, synthetic or natural. Inorganic nanoparticles generally exist as oxides, silicates, and/or, carbonates. Typical examples of suitable nanoparticles are layered clay minerals (e.g., LAPONITE™ from Southern Clay Products, Inc. (USA), and Boehmite alumina (e.g., Disperal P2™ from North American Sasol, Inc.). According to a certain embodiment, a suitable nanoparticle coated non-woven is that disclosed in the co-pending patent application Ser. No. 10/758,066 entitled "Disposable absorbent article comprising a durable hydrophilic core wrap" to Ekaterina Anatolyevna Ponomarenko and Mattias N M N Schmidt.

[0063] Further useful non-wovens are described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,645,569 to Cramer et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,863,933 to Cramer et al., U.S. Pat. No. 7,112,621 to Rohrbaugh et al., and co-pending patent application Ser. Nos. 10/338,603 to Cramer et al. and 10/338,610 to Cramer et al.

[0064] In some cases, the nonwoven surface can be pre-treated with high energy treatment (corona, plasma) prior to application of nanoparticle coatings. High energy pre-treatment typically temporarily increases the surface energy of a low surface energy surface (such as PP) and thus enables better wetting of a nonwoven by the nanoparticle dispersion in water.

[0065] Notably, permanently hydrophilic non-wovens are also useful in other parts of an absorbent article. For example, topsheets and absorbent core layers comprising permanently hydrophilic non-wovens as described above have been found to work well.

[0066] According to a certain embodiment, the upper acquisition layer 52 may comprise a material that provides good recovery when external pressure is applied and removed. Further, according to a certain embodiment, the upper acquisition layer 52 may comprise a blend of different fibers selected, for example from the types of polymeric fibers described above. In some embodiments, at least a portion of the fibers may exhibit a spiral-crimp which has a helical shape. In some embodiments, the upper acquisition layer 52 may comprise fibers having different degrees or types of crimping, or both. For example, one embodiment may include a mixture of fibers having about 8 to about 12 crimps per inch (cpi) or about 9 to about 10 cpi, and other fibers having about 4 to about 8 cpi or about 5 to about 7 cpi. Different types of crimps include, but are not limited to a 2D

crimp or “flat crimp” and a 3D or spiral-crimp. According to a certain embodiment, the fibers may include bi-component fibers, which are individual fibers each comprising different materials, usually a first and a second polymeric material. It is believed that the use of side-by-side bi-component fibers is beneficial for imparting a spiral-crimp to the fibers.

[0067] The upper acquisition layer 52 may be stabilized by a latex binder, for example a styrene-butadiene latex binder (SB latex), in a certain embodiment. Processes for obtaining such lattices are known, for example, from EP 149 880 (Kwok) and US 2003/0105190 (Diehl et al.). In certain embodiments, the binder may be present in the upper acquisition layer 52 in excess of about 12%, about 14% or about 16% by weight. For certain embodiments, SB latex is available under the trade name GENFLO™ 3160 (OMNOVA Solutions Inc.; Akron, Ohio).

[0068] The absorbent core 14 in FIGS. 1-8 generally is disposed between the topsheet 18 and the backsheet 20 and comprises two layers, a first absorbent layer 60 and a second absorbent layer 62. As best shown in FIG. 3, the first absorbent layer 60 of the absorbent core 14 comprises a substrate 64, an absorbent particulate polymer material 66 on the substrate 64, and a thermoplastic composition 68 on the absorbent particulate polymer material 66 and at least portions of the first substrate 64 as an adhesive for covering and immobilizing the absorbent particulate polymer material 66 on the first substrate 64. According to another embodiment illustrated in FIG. 4, the first absorbent layer 60 of the absorbent core 14 may also include a cover layer 70 on the thermoplastic composition 68.

[0069] Likewise, as best illustrated in FIG. 2, the second absorbent layer 62 of the absorbent core 14 may also include a substrate 72, an absorbent particulate polymer material 74 on the second substrate 72, and a thermoplastic composition 66 on the absorbent particulate polymer material 74 and at least a portion of the second substrate 72 for immobilizing the absorbent particulate polymer material 74 on the second substrate 72. Although not illustrated, the second absorbent layer 62 may also include a cover layer such as the cover layer 70 illustrated in FIG. 4.

[0070] The substrate 64 of the first absorbent layer 60 may be referred to as a dusting layer and has a first surface 78 which faces the backsheet 20 of the diaper 10 and a second surface 80 which faces the absorbent particulate polymer material 66. Likewise, the substrate 72 of the second absorbent layer 62 may be referred to as a core cover and has a first surface 82 facing the topsheet 18 of the diaper 10 and a second surface 84 facing the absorbent particulate polymer material 74. The first and second substrates 64 and 72 may be adhered to one another with adhesive about the periphery to form an envelope about the absorbent particulate polymer materials 66 and 74 to hold the absorbent particulate polymer material 66 and 74 within the absorbent core 14.

[0071] According to a certain embodiment, the substrates 64 and 72 of the first and second absorbent layers 60 and 62 may be a non-woven material, such as those nonwoven materials described above. In certain embodiments, the non-wovens are porous and in one embodiment has a pore size of about 32 microns.

[0072] As illustrated in FIGS. 1-8, the absorbent particulate polymer material 66 and 74 is deposited on the respective substrates 64 and 72 of the first and second absorbent layers 60 and 62 in clusters 90 of particles to form a grid pattern 92 comprising land areas 94 and junction areas 96 between the

land areas 94. As defined herein, land areas 94 are areas where the thermoplastic adhesive material does not contact the non-woven substrate or the auxiliary adhesive directly; junction areas 96 are areas where the thermoplastic adhesive material does contact the nonwoven substrate or the auxiliary adhesive directly. The junction areas 96 in the grid pattern 92 contain little or no absorbent particulate polymer material 66 and 74. The land areas 94 and junction areas 96 can have a variety of shapes including, but not limited to, circular, oval, square, rectangular, triangular, and the like.

[0073] The grid pattern shown in FIG. 8 is a square grid with regular spacing and size of the land areas. Other grid patterns including hexagonal, rhombic, orthorhombic, parallelogram, triangular, rectangular, and combinations thereof may also be used. The spacing between the grid lines may be regular or irregular.

[0074] The size of the land areas 94 in the grid patterns 92 may vary. According to certain embodiments, the width 119 of the land areas 94 in the grid patterns 92 ranges from about 8 mm to about 12 mm. In a certain embodiment, the width of the land areas 94 is about 10 mm. The junction areas 96, on the other hand, in certain embodiments, have a width or larger span of less than about 5 mm, less than about 3 mm, less than, about 2 mm, less than about 1.5 mm, less than about 1 mm, or less than about 0.5 mm.

[0075] As shown in FIG. 8, the absorbent core 14 has a longitudinal axis 100 extending from a rear end 102 to a front end 104 and a transverse axis 106 perpendicular to the longitudinal axis 100 extending from a first edge 108 to a second edge 110. The grid pattern 92 of absorbent particulate polymer material clusters 90 is arranged on the substrates 64 and 72 of the respective absorbent layers 60 and 62 such that the grid pattern 92 formed by the arrangement of land areas 94 and junction areas 96 forms a pattern angle 112. The pattern angle 112 may be 0, greater than 0, or 15 to 30 degrees, or from about 5 to about 85 degrees, or from about 10 to about 60 degrees, or from about 15 to about 30 degrees.

[0076] As best seen in FIGS. 7a, 7b, and 8, the first and second layers 60 and 62 may be combined to form the absorbent core 14. The absorbent core 14 has an absorbent particulate polymer material area 114 bounded by a pattern length 116 and a pattern width 118. The extent and shape of the absorbent particulate polymer material area 114 may vary depending on the desired application of the absorbent core 14 and the particular absorbent article in which it may be incorporated. In a certain embodiment, however, the absorbent particulate polymer material area 114 extends substantially entirely across the absorbent core 14, such as is illustrated in FIG. 8.

[0077] The first and second absorbent layers 60 and 62 may be combined together to form the absorbent core 14 such that the grid patterns 92 of the respective first and second absorbent layers 62 and 64 are offset from one another along the length and/or width of the absorbent core 14. The respective grid patterns 92 may be offset such that the absorbent particulate polymer material 66 and 74 is substantially continuously distributed across the absorbent particulate polymer area 114. In a certain embodiment, absorbent particulate polymer material 66 and 74 is substantially continuously distributed across the absorbent particulate polymer material area 114 despite the individual grid patterns 92 comprising absorbent particulate polymer material 66 and 74 discontinuously distributed across the first and second substrates 64 and 72 in clusters 90. In a certain embodiment, the grid patterns may be

offset such that the land areas **94** of the first absorbent layer **60** face the junction areas **96** of the second absorbent layer **62** and the land areas of the second absorbent layer **62** face the junction areas **96** of the first absorbent layer **60**. When the land areas **94** and junction areas **96** are appropriately sized and arranged, the resulting combination of absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74** is a substantially continuous layer of absorbent particulate polymer material across the absorbent particulate polymer material area **114** of the absorbent core **14** (i.e. first and second substrates **64** and **72** do not form a plurality of pockets, each containing a cluster **90** of absorbent particulate polymer material **66** therebetween). In a certain embodiment, respective grid patterns **92** of the first and second absorbent layer **60** and **62** may be substantially the same.

[0078] In a certain embodiment as illustrated in FIG. **8**, the amount of absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74** may vary along the length **116** of the grid pattern **92**. In a certain embodiment, the grid pattern may be divided into absorbent zones **120**, **122**, **124**, and **126**, in which the amount of absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74** varies from zone to zone. As used herein, "absorbent zone" refers to a region of the absorbent particulate polymer material area having boundaries that are perpendicular to the longitudinal axis shown in FIG. **8**. The amount of absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74** may, in a certain embodiment, gradually transition from one of the plurality of absorbent zones **120**, **122**, **124**, and **126** to another. This gradual transition in amount of absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74** may reduce the possibility of cracks forming in the absorbent core **14**.

[0079] The amount of absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74** present in the absorbent core **14** may vary, but in certain embodiments, is present in the absorbent core in an amount greater than about 80% by weight of the absorbent core, or greater than about 85% by weight of the absorbent core, or greater than about 90% by weight of the absorbent core, or greater than about 95% by weight of the core. In a particular embodiment, the absorbent core **14** consists essentially of the first and second substrates **64** and **72**, the absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74**, and the thermoplastic adhesive composition **68** and **76**. In an embodiment, the absorbent core **14** may be substantially cellulose free.

[0080] According to certain embodiments, the weight of absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74** in at least one freely selected first square measuring 1 cm×1 cm may be at least about 10%, or 20%, or 30%, 40% or 50% higher than the weight of absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74** in at least one freely selected second square measuring 1 cm×1 cm. In a certain embodiment, the first and the second square are centered about the longitudinal axis.

[0081] The absorbent particulate polymer material area, according to an exemplary embodiment, may have a relatively narrow width in the crotch area of the absorbent article for increased wearing comfort. Hence, the absorbent particulate polymer material area, according to an embodiment, may have a width as measured along a transverse line which is positioned at equal distance to the front edge and the rear edge of the absorbent article, which is less than about 100 mm, 90 mm, 80 mm, 70 mm, 60 mm or even less than about 50 mm.

[0082] It has been found that, for most absorbent articles such as diapers, the liquid discharge occurs predominately in the front half of the diaper. The front half of the absorbent core **14** should therefore comprise most of the absorbent capacity

of the core. Thus, according to certain embodiments, the front half of said absorbent core **14** may comprise more than about 60% of the superabsorbent material, or more than about 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, or 90% of the superabsorbent material.

[0083] In certain embodiments, the absorbent core **14** may further comprise any absorbent material that is generally compressible, conformable, non-irritating to the wearer's skin, and capable of absorbing and retaining liquids such as urine and other certain body exudates. In such embodiments, the absorbent core **14** may comprise a wide variety of liquid-absorbent materials commonly used in disposable diapers and other absorbent articles such as comminuted wood pulp, which is generally referred to as airfelt, creped cellulose wadding, melt blown polymers, including co-form, chemically stiffened, modified or cross-linked cellulosic fibers, tissue, including tissue wraps and tissue laminates, absorbent foams, absorbent sponges, or any other known absorbent material or combinations of materials. The absorbent core **14** may further comprise minor amounts (typically less than about 10%) of materials, such as adhesives, waxes, oils and the like.

[0084] Exemplary absorbent structures for use as the absorbent assemblies are described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,610,678 (Weisman et al.); U.S. Pat. No. 4,834,735 (Alemany et al.); U.S. Pat. No. 4,888,231 (Angstadt); U.S. Pat. No. 5,260,345 (DesMarais et al.); U.S. Pat. No. 5,387,207 (Dyer et al.); U.S. Pat. No. 5,397,316 (LaVon et al.); and U.S. Pat. No. 5,625,222 (DesMarais et al.).

[0085] The thermoplastic adhesive material **68** and **76** may serve to cover and at least partially immobilize the absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74**. In one embodiment of the present invention, the thermoplastic adhesive material **68** and **76** can be disposed essentially uniformly within the absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74**, between the polymers. However, in a certain embodiment, the thermoplastic adhesive material **68** and **76** may be provided as a fibrous layer which is at least partially in contact with the absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74** and partially in contact with the substrate layers **64** and **72** of the first and second absorbent layers **60** and **62**. FIGS. **3**, **4**, and **7** show such a structure, and in that structure, the absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74** is provided as a discontinuous layer, and a layer of fibrous thermoplastic adhesive material **68** and **76** is laid down onto the layer of absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74**, such that the thermoplastic adhesive material **68** and **76** is in direct contact with the absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74**, but also in direct contact with the second surfaces **80** and **84** of the substrates **64** and **72**, where the substrates are not covered by the absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74**. This imparts an essentially three-dimensional structure to the fibrous layer of thermoplastic adhesive material **68** and **76**, which in itself is essentially a two-dimensional structure of relatively small thickness, as compared to the dimension in length and width directions. In other words, the thermoplastic adhesive material **68** and **76** undulates between the absorbent particulate polymer material **68** and **76** and the second surfaces of the substrates **64** and **72**.

[0086] Thereby, the thermoplastic adhesive material **68** and **76** may provide cavities to cover the absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74**, and thereby immobilizes this material. In a further aspect, the thermoplastic adhesive material **68** and **76** bonds to the substrates **64** and **72** and thus affixes the absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74**

to the substrates **64** and **72**. Thus, in accordance with certain embodiments, the thermoplastic adhesive material **68** and **76** immobilizes the absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74** when wet, such that the absorbent core **14** achieves an absorbent particulate polymer material loss of no more than about 70%, 60%, 50%, 40%, 30%, 20%, 10% according to the Wet Immobilization Test described herein. Some thermoplastic adhesive materials will also penetrate into both the absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74** and the substrates **64** and **72**, thus providing for further immobilization and affixation. Of course, while the thermoplastic adhesive materials disclosed herein provide a much improved wet immobilization (i.e., immobilization of absorbent material when the article is wet or at least partially loaded), these thermoplastic adhesive materials may also provide a very good immobilization of absorbent material when the absorbent core **14** is dry. The thermoplastic adhesive material **68** and **76** may also be referred to as a hot melt adhesive.

[0087] Without wishing to be bound by theory, it has been found that those thermoplastic adhesive materials which are most useful for immobilizing the absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74** combine good cohesion and good adhesion behavior. Good adhesion may promote good contact between the thermoplastic adhesive material **68** and **76** and the absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74** and the substrates **64** and **72**. Good cohesion reduces the likelihood that the adhesive breaks, in particular in response to external forces, and namely in response to strain. When the absorbent core **14** absorbs liquid, the absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74** swells and subjects the thermoplastic adhesive material **68** and **76** to external forces. In certain embodiments, the thermoplastic adhesive material **68** and **76** may allow for such swelling, without breaking and without imparting too many compressive forces, which would restrain the absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74** from swelling.

[0088] In accordance with certain embodiments, the thermoplastic adhesive material **68** and **76** may comprise, in its entirety, a single thermoplastic polymer or a blend of thermoplastic polymers, having a softening point, as determined by the ASTM Method D-36-95 "Ring and Ball", in the range between 50° C. and 300° C., or alternatively the thermoplastic adhesive material may be a hot melt adhesive comprising at least one thermoplastic polymer in combination with other thermoplastic diluents such as tackifying resins, plasticizers and additives such as antioxidants. In certain embodiments, the thermoplastic polymer has typically a molecular weight (Mw) of more than 10,000 and a glass transition temperature (Tg) usually below room temperature or $-6^{\circ}\text{C.} > \text{Tg} < 16^{\circ}\text{C.}$ In certain embodiments, typical concentrations of the polymer in a hot melt are in the range of about 20 to about 40% by weight. In certain embodiments, thermoplastic polymers may be water insensitive. Exemplary polymers are (styrenic) block copolymers including A-B-A triblock structures, A-B diblock structures and (A-B)_n radial block copolymer structures wherein the A blocks are non-elastomeric polymer blocks, typically comprising polystyrene, and the B blocks are unsaturated conjugated diene or (partly) hydrogenated versions of such. The B block is typically isoprene, butadiene, ethylene/butylene (hydrogenated butadiene), ethylene/propylene (hydrogenated isoprene), and mixtures thereof.

[0089] Other suitable thermoplastic polymers that may be employed are metallocene polyolefins, which are ethylene polymers prepared using single-site or metallocene catalysts.

Therein, at least one comonomer can be polymerized with ethylene to make a copolymer, terpolymer or higher order polymer. Also applicable are amorphous polyolefins or amorphous polyalphaolefins (APAO) which are homopolymers, copolymers or terpolymers of C2 to C8 alpha olefins.

[0090] In exemplary embodiments, the tackifying resin has typically a Mw below 5,000 and a Tg usually above room temperature, typical concentrations of the resin in a hot melt are in the range of about 30 to about 60%, and the plasticizer has a low Mw of typically less than 1,000 and a Tg below room temperature, with a typical concentration of about 0 to about 15%.

[0091] In certain embodiments, the thermoplastic adhesive material **68** and **76** is present in the form of fibers. In some embodiments, the fibers will have an average thickness of about 1 to about 50 micrometers or about 1 to about 35 micrometers and an average length of about 5 mm to about 50 mm or about 5 mm to about 30 mm. To improve the adhesion of the thermoplastic adhesive material **68** and **76** to the substrates **64** and **72** or to any other layer, in particular any other non-woven layer, such layers may be pre-treated with an auxiliary adhesive.

[0092] In certain embodiments, the thermoplastic adhesive material **68** and **76** will meet at least one, or several, or all of the following parameters:

[0093] An exemplary thermoplastic adhesive material **68** and **76** may have a storage modulus G' measured at 20° C. of at least 30,000 Pa and less than 300,000 Pa, or less than 200,000 Pa, or between 140,000 Pa and 200,000 Pa, or less than 100,000 Pa. In a further aspect, the storage modulus G' measured at 35° C. may be greater than 80,000 Pa. In a further aspect, the storage modulus G' measured at 60° C. may be less than 300,000 Pa and more than 18,000 Pa, or more than 24,000 Pa, or more than 30,000 Pa, or more than 90,000 Pa. In a further aspect, the storage modulus G' measured at 90° C. may be less than 200,000 Pa and more than 10,000 Pa, or more than 20,000 Pa, or more than 30,000 Pa. The storage modulus measured at 60° C. and 90° C. may be a measure for the form stability of the thermoplastic adhesive material at elevated ambient temperatures. This value is particularly important if the absorbent product is used in a hot climate where the thermoplastic adhesive material would lose its integrity if the storage modulus G' at 60° C. and 90° C. is not sufficiently high.

[0094] G' is measured using a rheometer as schematically shown in FIG. 9 for the purpose of general illustration only. The rheometer **127** is capable of applying a shear stress to the adhesive and measuring the resulting strain (shear deformation) response at constant temperature. The adhesive is placed between a Peltier-element acting as lower, fixed plate **128** and an upper plate **129** with a radius R of e.g., 10 mm, which is connected to the drive shaft of a motor to generate the shear stress. The gap between both plates has a height H of e.g., 1500 micron. The Peltier-element enables temperature control of the material ($\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C.}$). The strain rate and frequency should be chosen such that all measurements are made in the linear viscoelastic region.

[0095] The absorbent core **14** may also comprise an auxiliary adhesive which is not illustrated in the figures. The auxiliary adhesive may be deposited on the first and second substrates **64** and **72** of the respective first and second absorbent layers **60** and **62** before application of the absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74** for enhancing adhesion of the absorbent particulate polymer materials **66** and **74**

and the thermoplastic adhesive material **68** and **76** to the respective substrates **64** and **72**. The auxiliary glue may also aid in immobilizing the absorbent particulate polymer material **66** and **74** and may comprise the same thermoplastic adhesive material as described hereinabove or may also comprise other adhesives including but not limited to sprayable hot melt adhesives, such as H.B. Fuller Co. (St. Paul, Minn.) Product No. HL-1620-B. The auxiliary glue may be applied to the substrates **64** and **72** by any suitable means, but according to certain embodiments, may be applied in about 0.5 to about 1 mm wide slots spaced about 0.5 to about 2 mm apart.

[0096] The cover layer **70** shown in FIG. 4 may comprise the same material as the substrates **64** and **72**, or may comprise a different material. In certain embodiments, suitable materials for the cover layer **70** are the non-woven materials, typically the materials described above as useful for the substrates **64** and **72**.

[0097] A printing system **130** for making an absorbent core **14** in accordance with an embodiment of this invention is illustrated in FIG. 10 and may generally comprise a first printing unit **132** for forming the first absorbent layer **60** of the absorbent core **14** and a second printing unit **134** for forming the second absorbent layer **62** of the absorbent core **14**.

[0098] The first printing unit **132** may comprise a first auxiliary adhesive applicator **136** for applying an auxiliary adhesive to the substrate **64**, which may be a nonwoven web, a first rotatable support roll **140** for receiving the substrate **64**, a hopper **142** for holding absorbent particulate polymer material **66**, a printing roll **144** for transferring the absorbent particulate polymer material **66** to the substrate **64**, and a thermoplastic adhesive material applicator **146** for applying the thermoplastic adhesive material **68** to the substrate **64** and the absorbent particulate polymer **66** material thereon.

[0099] The second printing unit **134** may comprise a second auxiliary adhesive applicator **148** for applying an auxiliary adhesive to the second substrate **72**, a second rotatable support roll **152** for receiving the second substrate **72**, a second hopper **154** for holding the absorbent particulate polymer material **74**, a second printing roll **156** for transferring the absorbent particulate polymer material **74** from the hopper **154** to the second substrate **72**, and a second thermoplastic adhesive material applicator **158** for applying the thermoplastic adhesive material **76** to the second substrate **72** and the absorbent particulate polymer material **74** thereon.

[0100] The printing system **130** also includes a guide roller **160** for guiding the formed absorbent core from a nip **162** between the first and second rotatable support rolls **140** and **152**.

[0101] The first and second auxiliary applicators **136** and **148** and the first and second thermoplastic adhesive material applicators **146** and **158** may be a nozzle system which can provide a relatively thin but wide curtain of thermoplastic adhesive material.

[0102] Turning to FIG. 11, portions of the first hopper **142**, first support roll **140**, and first printing roll **144** are illustrated. As also shown in FIG. 14, the first rotatable support roll **140**, which has the same structure as the second rotatable support roll **152**, comprises a rotatable drum **164** and a peripheral vented support grid **166** for receiving the first substrate **64**.

[0103] As also illustrated in FIG. 12, the first printing roll **144**, which has the same structure as the second printing roll **156**, comprises a rotatable drum **168** and a plurality of absorbent particulate polymer material reservoirs **170** in a peripheral surface **172** of the drum **168**. The reservoirs **170** best

illustrated in FIG. 13, may have a variety of shapes, including cylindrical, conical, or any other shape. The reservoirs **170** may lead to an air passage **174** in the drum **168** and comprise a vented cover **176** for holding adhesive particulate polymer material **66** in the reservoir and preventing the adhesive particulate polymer material **66** from falling or being pulled into the air passage **174**.

[0104] In operation, the printing system **130** receives the first and second substrate **64** and **72** into the first and second printing units **132** and **134**, respectively, the first substrate **64** is drawn by the rotating first support roll **140** past the first auxiliary adhesive applicator **136** which applies the first auxiliary adhesive to the first substrate **64** in a pattern such as described hereinabove. A vacuum (not shown) within the first support roll **140** draws the first substrate **64** against the vertical support grid **166** and holds the first substrate **64** against the first support roll **140**. This presents an uneven surface on the first substrate **64**. Due to gravity, or by using the vacuum means, the substrate **64** will follow the contours of the uneven surface and thereby the substrate **64** will assume a mountain and valley shape. The absorbent particulate polymer material **66** may accumulate in the valleys presented by the substrate **64**. The first support roll **140** then carries the first substrate **64** past the rotating first printing roll **144** which transfers the absorbent particulate polymer material **66** from the first hopper **142** to the first substrate **64** in the grid pattern **92** which is best illustrated in FIGS. 5 and 6. A vacuum (not shown) in the first printing roll **144** may hold the absorbent particulate polymer material **66** in the reservoirs **170** until time to deliver the absorbent particulate polymer material **66** to the first substrate **64**. The vacuum may then be released or air flow through the air passages **174** may be reversed to eject the absorbent particulate polymer material **66** from the reservoirs and onto the first substrate **64**. The absorbent particulate polymer material **66** may accumulate in the valleys presented by the substrate **64**. The support roll **140** then carries the printed first substrate **64** past the thermoplastic adhesive material applicator **136** which applies the thermoplastic adhesive material **68** to cover the absorbent particulate polymer material **66** on the first substrate **64**.

[0105] Hence, the uneven surface of the vented support grid **166** of the support rolls **140** and **152** determines the distribution of absorbent particulate polymeric material **66** and **74** throughout the absorbent core **14** and likewise determines the pattern of junction areas **96**.

[0106] Meanwhile, the second rotatable support roll draws the second substrate **72** past the second auxiliary adhesive applicator **148** which applies an auxiliary adhesive to the second substrate **72** in a pattern such as is described hereinabove. The second rotatable support roll **152** then carries the second substrate **72** past the second printing roll **156** which transfers the absorbent particulate polymer material **74** from the second hopper **154** to the second substrate **72** and deposits the absorbent particulate polymer material **74** in the grid pattern **92** on the second substrate **72** in the same manner as described with regard to the first printing unit **132** above. The second thermoplastic adhesive material applicator **158** then applies the thermoplastic adhesive material **76** to cover the absorbent particulate polymer material **74** on the second substrate **72**. The printed first and second substrates **64** and **72** then pass through the nip **162** between the first and second support rolls **140** and **152** for compressing the first absorbent layer **60** and second absorbent layer **62** together to form the absorbent core **14**.

[0107] In an optional further process step a cover layer 70 may be placed upon the substrates 64 and 72, the absorbent particulate polymer material 66 and 74, and the thermoplastic adhesive material 68 and 76. In another embodiment, the cover layer 70 and the respective substrate 64 and 72 may be provided from a unitary sheet of material. The placing of the cover layer 70 onto the respective substrate 64 and 72 may then involve the folding of the unitary piece of material.

[0108] The test method and apparatuses described below may be useful in testing embodiments of this invention:

Wet Immobilization Test

Equipment

- [0109] Graduated Cylinder
- [0110] Stop watch (± 0.1 sec)
- [0111] Scissors
- [0112] Light Box
- [0113] Pen
- [0114] Test solution: 0.90% saline solution at 37° C.
- [0115] Metal ruler traceable to NIST, DIN, JIS or other comparable National Standard
- [0116] PVC/metal dishes with a flat surface inside and a minimum length of the core bag length (n) to be measured and a maximum length $n+30$ mm, width of 105 ± 5 mm, height of 30-80 mm or equivalent
- [0117] Electronic Force Gauge (Range 0 to 50 Kg)
- [0118] Wet Immobilization Impact Tester Equipment (WAITT), Design package number: BM-00112.59500-R01 available from T.M.G. Technisches Buero Manfred Gruna

Facilities:

- [0119] Standard laboratory conditions, temperature: 23° C. $\pm 2^\circ$ C., relative humidity: <55%

Sample Preparation

- [0120] 1. Open the product, topsheet side up.
- [0121] 2. Unfold the diaper and cut the cuff elastics approximately every 2.5 cm to avoid chassis tension.
- [0122] 3. For pull-up products open the side seams and remove the waistbands.
- [0123] 4. Lay the core bag flat and rectangular topsheet side up onto the light box surface without any folds.
- [0124] 5. Switch on the light box to clearly identify the absorbent core outer edges.
- [0125] 6. With a ruler, draw a line at the front and back absorbent core outer edges.
- [0126] 7. Measure the distance (A), between the two markers and divide the value by 2, this will be calculated distance (B).
- [0127] 8. Measure the calculated distance (B) from front marker towards the middle of the core bag and mark it. At this marker draw a line in the cross direction.

Test Procedure

WAITT Calibration:

- [0128] 1. Make sure that the sliding board is in the lower position. Open the front door of the WAITT tester and connect the force gauge hook to the upper sample clamp of the WAITT. Make sure that the clamp is closed before connecting the spring-balance.

[0129] 2. Use both hands on the spring-balance to lift continuously and as slowly as possible up the sliding board towards the upper position. Record the average value (m_1) during the execution to the nearest 0.02 kg.

[0130] 3. Guide down the sliding board as slowly as possible to the lower position and record the average value (m_2) read off during execution to the nearest 0.02 kg.

[0131] 4. Calculate and report the delta of $m_1 - m_2$ to the nearest 0.01 kg. If the delta is $0.6 \text{ kg} \pm 0.3 \text{ kg}$ continue measurement. Otherwise, an adjustment of the sliding board is necessary. Make sure that the sliding board is in lower position and check the sliding path for any contamination or damage. Check if the position of the sliding board to the sliding path is correctly adjusted by shaking the board. For easy gliding some clearance is needed. If not present, readjust the system.

WAITT Test Settings:

- [0132] Drop height is 50 cm.
- [0133] Diaper load (l_D) is 73% of the core capacity (cc); $l_D = 0.73 \times \text{cc}$.
- [0134] Core capacity (cc) is calculated as: $\text{cc} = m_{\text{SAP}} \times \text{SAP}_{\text{GV}}$, where m_{SAP} is the mass of superabsorbent polymer (SAP) present in the diaper and SAP_{GV} is the free swelling capacity of the superabsorbent polymer. Free swelling capacity of the superabsorbent polymer is determined with the method described in WO 2006/062258. The mass of the superabsorbent polymer present in the diaper is the average mass present in ten products.

Test Execution:

- [0135] 1. Reset the balance to zero (tare), put the dry core bag on the balance, weigh and report it to the nearest 0.1 g.
- [0136] 2. Measure the appropriate volume Saline (0.9% NaCl in deionized water) with the graduated cylinder.
- [0137] 3. Lay the core bag, topsheet side up, flat into the PVC dish. Pour the saline evenly over the core bag.
- [0138] 4. Take the PVC dish and hold it slanting in different directions, to allow any free liquid to be absorbed. Products with poly-backsheet need to be turned after a minimum waiting time of 2 minutes so that liquid under the backsheet can be absorbed. Wait for 10 minutes (± 1 minute) to allow all saline to be absorbed. Some drops may retain in the PVC dish. Use only the defined PVC/metal dish to guarantee homogenous liquid distribution and less retained liquid.
- [0139] 5. Reset the balance to zero (tare), put the wet core bag on the balance. Weigh and report it to the nearest 0.1 g. Fold the core bag just once to make it fit on the balance. Check to see if the wet core bag weight is out of limit (defined as "dry core bag weight + diaper load ± 4 ml"). For example, 12 g dry core bag weight + 150 ml load = 162 g wet core bag weight. If the actual wet weight on the scale is between 158 g and 166 g, the pad can be used for shaking. Otherwise scrap the pad and use the next one.
- [0140] 6. Take the loaded core bag and cut the pad along the marked line in the cross direction.
- [0141] 7. Put the back of the wet core bag onto the balance (m_1). Weigh and report it to the nearest 0.1 g.

- [0142] 8. Take the wet core and clamp the end seal side in the top clamp of the sample holder of the WAIT (open end of the core oriented down). Next, clamp both sides of the core with the side clamps of the sample holder making sure that the product is fixed to the sample holder along the whole product length. Make sure not to clamp the absorbent core, only the nonwoven; for some products this means securing the product with only the barrier leg cuff.
- [0143] 9. Lift up the sliding board to the upper position by using both hands until the board is engaged.
- [0144] 10. Close the safety front door and release the slide blade.
- [0145] 11. Reset the balance to zero (tare), take the tested core bag out of the WAIT and put it on the balance (m_2). Report the weight to the nearest 0.1 g.
- [0146] 12. Repeat steps 7 to 11 with front of the wet core bag.

Reporting:

- [0147] 1. Record the dry core bag weight to the nearest 0.1 g.
- [0148] 2. Record the wet weight before ($m_{1\text{ front/back}}$) and after ($m_{2\text{ front/back}}$) testing, both to the nearest 0.1 g.
- [0149] 3. Calculate and report the average weight loss (Δm) to the nearest 0.1 g: $\Delta m = (m_{1\text{ front}} + m_{1\text{ back}}) - (m_{2\text{ front}} + m_{2\text{ back}})$
- [0150] 4. Calculate and report the weight loss in percent to the nearest 1%, (Δm_{rel}): $(m_{\text{rel}}) = (((m_{1\text{ front}} + m_{1\text{ back}}) - (m_{2\text{ front}} + m_{2\text{ back}})) \times 100) / (m_{1\text{ front}} + m_{1\text{ back}})$
- [0151] 5. Calculate and report Wet Immobilization (WI) as: $WI = 100\% \Delta m_{\text{rel}}$
- [0152] All patents and patent applications (including any patents which issue thereon) assigned to the Procter & Gamble Company referred to herein are hereby incorporated by reference to the extent that it is consistent herewith.
- [0153] The dimensions and values disclosed herein are not to be understood as being strictly limited to the exact numerical values recited. Instead, unless otherwise specified, each such dimension is intended to mean both the recited value and a functionally equivalent range surrounding that value. For example, a dimension disclosed as "40 mm" is intended to mean "about 40 mm."
- [0154] All documents cited in the Detailed Description of the Invention are, in relevant part, incorporated herein by reference; the citation of any document is not to be construed as an admission that it is prior art with respect to the present invention. To the extent that any meaning or definition of a term in this document conflicts with any meaning or definition of the same term in a document incorporated by reference, the meaning or definition assigned to that term in this document shall govern.
- [0155] While particular embodiments of the present invention have been illustrated and described, it would be obvious to those skilled in the art that various other changes and modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. It is therefore intended to cover in the appended claims all such changes and modifications that are within the scope of this invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of making a disposable absorbent article comprising:
 - depositing absorbent particulate polymer material on a first substrate in a first pattern to form a first absorbent layer such that the absorbent particulate polymer material is discontinuously distributed on the first substrate;
 - depositing absorbent particulate polymer material on a second substrate in a second pattern to form a second absorbent layer such that the absorbent particulate polymer material is discontinuously distributed on the second substrate;
 - depositing a thermoplastic adhesive material on the absorbent particulate polymer material and the first and second substrates to cover the absorbent particulate polymer material on the first and second substrates; and
 - combining said first and second absorbent layers together such that at least a portion of said thermoplastic adhesive material of said first absorbent layer contacts at least a portion of the thermoplastic adhesive material of said second absorbent layer, the absorbent particulate polymer material is disposed between the first and second substrates in an absorbent particulate polymer material area, and the absorbent particulate polymer material is substantially continuously distributed across the absorbent particulate polymer material area.
2. The method claim 1, wherein:
 - the step of depositing the absorbent particulate polymer material on the first substrate comprises depositing the absorbent particulate polymer material on the first substrate in a first pattern of land areas and junction areas between the land areas;
 - the step of depositing the absorbent particulate polymer material on the second substrate comprises depositing the absorbent particulate polymer material on the second substrate in a second pattern of land areas and junction areas between the land areas; and
 - the step of combining the first and second absorbent layers comprises combining the first and second absorbent layers together such the first and second patterns of absorbent particulate polymer material are offset from one another.
3. The method claim 2, wherein:
 - the step of depositing the absorbent particulate polymer material on the first substrate further comprises depositing the absorbent particulate polymer material on the first substrate with a rotating drum having a plurality of conical recesses arranged in a first pattern corresponding to the first pattern of land areas and junction areas for delivering the absorbent particulate polymer material to the first substrate; and
 - the step of depositing the absorbent particulate polymer material on the second substrate further comprises depositing the absorbent particulate polymer material on the second substrate with a rotating drum having a plurality of conical recesses arranged in a second pattern corresponding to the second pattern of land areas and junction areas for delivering the absorbent particulate polymer material to the second substrate.

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