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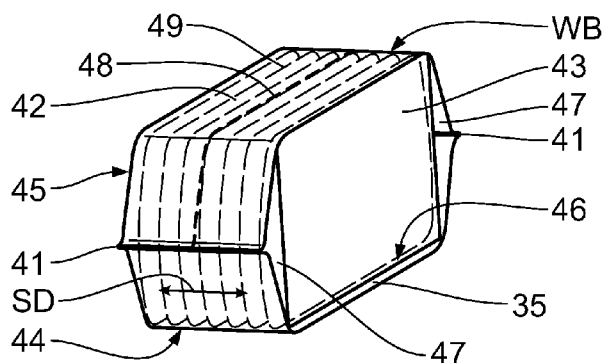


Fig. 8

(57) Abstract: Plastic bag (WB) containing stacked soft hygienic products (FCS), e.g. sanitary napkins, panty liners, diapers, or the like, which can be made on-line from a roll of film. The plastic bag comprises one MD seal (35) along one closure corner (46) and is without a fold line in the center of a side panel. An artwork may be present which is continuous in the area of the MD seal. The products may be in a compressed state in the closed plastic bag.

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PLASTIC BAG FOR STACKED SOFT HYGIENIC PRODUCTS

FIELD

The invention refers to plastic bags for stacked soft hygienic products, e.g. diapers or feminine care products such as sanitary napkins, panty liners or the like.

BACKGROUND

In the field of packing techniques, it is known from prior use that for an in-line production of plastic bags made of an endless film and containing stacked soft hygienic products, a stack forming unit for bundling product items to a stack is provided. By means of a stack transport unit the formed stack is supplied to a wrapping station. The latter comprises a supply tunnel through which the formed stacks are delivered to the wrapping station in a row. To pack the incoming stacks a polymer film is used which is supplied by means of a film feed unit from the film stock, like a film roll.

To wrap the film web around the stacks, a funnel-shaped forming shoulder arranged around the supply tunnel is provided, which has a substantially rectangular cross section design. The fed film is drawn over this forming shoulder and guided onto the supply tunnel forming a tube-like film envelope around the stacks leaving the supply tunnel. Usually, the funnel-shaped forming shoulder shows a symmetric design so that the longitudinally running edges of the tube-like film envelope around the stacks are located in the centerline of one of the side faces of the bag. Accordingly, a machine direction (abbreviated "MD" in the following) sealing unit seals these longitudinally running edges thus leading to a plastic weld seam on the associated side face of the bag.

Finally, to complete the plastic bag around one stack of hygienic products a cross direction (abbreviated "CD" in the following) sealing unit is used for forming and sealing the crosswise running edges of the tube-like film envelope for each bag, simultaneously separating the sequenced bags.

Due to the side face centered weld seam applied by the MD sealing unit, this side face is lost for any imprint fully covering this side face without being disturbed by the weld seam.

WO97/20737 discloses method and apparatus for feeding resiliently compressed articles to a form/fill/seal machine.

Plastic bags for feminine hygiene articles having one single MD seal along one corner of the bag have been sold in Asia. However it is believed that these bags have been produced using a process wherein the plastic film used has been pre-sealed in the MD direction and folded at least once before being fed into the packing line. A folding line in the center of a side panel is therefore visible in these finished plastic bags.

It is an object of the invention to provide plastic bags which can be made on-line from a roll of stock material and having a machine (MD) seal along one of the corner of the bag. The plastic bags of the invention comprise four completely printable side faces in the MD direction. This and other aspects of the invention will be described in more details below.

SUMMARY

The present invention provides a plastic bag containing stacked soft hygienic products, wherein the bag comprises one MD seal along one closure corner and the bag does not present a folding line in the center of any of the panels.

The plastic bag may comprise an artwork which is continuous in the area of the MD seal. In this embodiment, the MD seal is not comprised within a white or transparent band.

Furthermore, the stack of products contained in the closed plastic bag is advantageously compressed in CD direction, that is in a direction perpendicular to MD, e.g. horizontal CD as represented in the Figures, but this may be also vertical CD. The compression degree (IBC) may be of at least 15 %, or more, such as at least 20% or 25%. A range of from 20 % to 30% may be most suitable. However, tests have shown that the in-bag degree of compression might reach 50 %, i.e. the in-process degree of compression might even reach 70 %.

The plastic bags claimed may be produced according to a process and on a packing device as is described in details below. In particular, the bagging machine may comprise these new features compared to the known bagging machines described in the background section:

- the funnel-shaped forming shoulder has an asymmetric shape to guide the longitudinally running edges of the film to align with one longitudinal corner of the supply tunnel and the stacks, respectively, and
- the MD sealing unit is located in the vicinity of said longitudinal corner to produce an MD seal at the plastic bag running along a longitudinal closure corner of each plastic bag.

Due to the asymmetrically funnel-shaped forming shoulder it is possible to guide the film for forming the tube-like envelope in such a way that the longitudinally running edges of the film align with one longitudinal corner of the respective stack. The MD sealing unit is accordingly displaced to a side so that the produced MD seal at the plastic bag is running along the according longitudinal closure corner of each plastic bag. Apparently, all four MD side faces of the bag are thus free from any weld seam thus giving the possibility to print texts and images on all four side faces in a high quality.

The funnel edges of the forming shoulder may terminate at the MD corners of the supply tunnel. Furtheron, it is possible to design the top surface of the forming shoulder as an oblique chute which might be completed by an idle roller for the film supplied from the stock role which idle roller is located in front of the oblique chute.

All the aforesaid design features serve to optimize the guiding of the film and the forming of the tube-like envelope around the stacks delivered via the supply tunnel.

The MD sealing unit may comprise a pair of cooperating sealing rollers which form a sealing gap in front of the longitudinal closure corner for the longitudinally running edges of the tube-like film envelope of the plastic bag. The parallel axis of rotation of these sealing rollers take an acute angle versa the adjacent side walls of the plastic bag. Due to this construction the longitudinally running edges are gripped in a reliable manner as they extend from the longitudinal closure corner in a least possible deflection.

By means of the integrated circular cutting blade the steps of sealing the film edges and of trimming the produced weld seam are integrated in one sealing and trimming tool.

At least one pulling unit may be arranged lengthwise of the tube-like film envelope to transport same in synchronism with the stacks leaving the supply tunnel. This design helps to neatly guide the tube-like film envelope with the same speed as the stacks delivered from the supply tunnel. Advantageously, the pulling unit may be realized by endless belt conveyors engaging the side portions of the tube-like film envelope. This leads to a high contact surface between the film envelope and the belt conveyors with a high friction due to the fact that belt conveyors are regularly made of rubber material.

The stack compressing unit described herein is a component of the packaging device which is advantageous for the packaging device with the wrapping station described. However, it can also be used together with conventional bagging devices which do not lead to plastic bags with MD weld seams along the closure corner of the bag. In any case, compressing the stack of products before being fed into the plastic bag leads to product packaging with a reduced volume when packing a given number of product items. This means that shipping containers and storing room are decreased with increased cost efficiency. Furtheron, due to the compressed state of the stack, the plastic bag becomes more rigid and gets a well-defined cuboid shape.

Advantageously, the stack compressing unit comprises an elevator stage and a telescopic compartment thereon. The telescopic compartment is contractable by the elevating motion of the stage such that an uncompressed stack of product items produced by a stacker and loaded into the compartment is compressed and located in an elevated position to be supplied to the stack transport unit which may push the stack into the wrapping station of the packaging device.

For this purpose it is advantageous to position the compressed stacks in an upload position in front of the supply tunnel of the wrapping station.

A push rod unit may be advantageously provided which includes a push rod reciprocally driven to push the compressed stack through the supply tunnel into the tube-like film envelope formed by the wrapping station. The reciprocating drive of the push rod may be a servo motor connected

to the push rod via an endless drive belt. This leads to a fast and perfectly controllable motion of the compressed stacks into and through the supply tunnel.

As concerns the elevator stage, it is advantageous to suspend same on an elevator bridge which is lifting and lowering the elevator stage and thus generating the compression function of the compartment accommodating the stack of products during its upward motion. Thus elevating and compressing the stack is achieved by a single machine stroke of the elevator stage.

The plastic bags of the invention may be produced on a packaging device as described above and comprise one single MD seal along one closure corner of the tube-like envelope surrounding the stack of products. The artwork may advantageously be not interrupted in the area of the MD seal.

Summing up, new plastic bags produced on line from a roll of stock material are provided where the MD seal is located along one side corner of the bag. The artwork may not be interrupted in the area of the MD seal. High in-bag compression may also be achieved. The bags may be exemplarily produced using the packaging device described herein.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

Further features, details and advantages of the invention become apparent from the following description of advantageous embodiments, with the accompanying drawings in which:

- Fig. 1 and 2 show perspective views of a packaging device that may be used to make the bags of the invention,
- Fig. 3 shows a side elevation of the packaging device,
- Fig. 4 shows a view of the stack compressing unit in MD direction,
- Fig. 5 shows a top plan view of the push rod unit, stack compressing unit and supply tunnel of the packaging device,
- Fig. 6 shows a view of the wrapping station and sealing unit opposite to MD direction,
- Fig. 7 shows a partial side elevation of the push rod unit, stack compressing unit, forming shoulder with supply tunnel and MD sealing unit, and.

Fig. 8 shows a perspective view of a plastic bag which may be produced with the packaging device of Fig. 1 – 7.

Fig. 9 to 15 show other embodiments of the plastic bags according to the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Fig 1 and 2 give a general overlook over an exemplary packaging device that can be used to make the plastic bags of the invention. The main components are a stack forming unit 1 followed by a stack compressing unit 2. A stack transport unit 3 serves for supplying the formed and compressed stack FCS to a wrapping station 4 which cooperates with a machine direction – MD – sealing unit 5 and a cross direction – CD – sealing unit 6. The finished wrapped bags WB are finally removed from the packaging device by a schematically depicted removal unit 7.

The stack forming unit 1 is likewise only depicted as a schematic block as it may be any conventional stacker which piles soft hygienic products, like feminine care products (sanitary napkins, panty liners) particularly in a folded stage. The formed stack FS of these products has a stacking direction SD which is oriented horizontally and transversal to the MD direction (see Fig. 1 and 4).

The stacks FS formed by this stack forming unit 1 are serially delivered one by one to the stack compressing unit 2 which is explained in detail as follows. As can be seen from Fig. 2, 3 and especially Fig. 4, the stack compressing unit 2 comprises an elevator stage 8 which is suspended on an elevator bridge 9 with its both ends. As becomes clear from Fig. 4 the elevator stage 8 can be lifted up from a lowered position to an elevated position. Attention is drawn to the fact that the stack compressing unit 2 comprises only one single elevator stage 8 which is depicted in its lowered and elevated position in Fig. 4.

On the elevator stage 8 a telescopic compartment 10 is provided in which the formed stack FS is pushed in its uncompressed state when the elevator stage is at its lowered position. By moving up the elevator bridge 9 and due to the inclination of the columns 11 of the elevator bridge 9 the compartment 10 is pushed together thus vigorously compressing the stacked products to form a compressed stack FCS in the lifted position of the elevator stage 8.

In this position the compressed stack FCS is arranged in alignment with a supply tunnel 12. The cross section of this supply tunnel 12 is adapted to the contour of the compressed stack FCS so that same can be transferred through the supply tunnel without changing the compression state appreciably. To move the stacks FCS through the supply tunnel 12 in a row the stack transport unit 3 is implemented by a push rod system comprising a push rod 13 reciprocally driven by a servo motor 14 which is connected to the push rod 13 via an endless drive belt 15 (see Fig. 1 and 5). By rotating the drive gear 16 of the servo motor 14 in clockwise direction the push rod 13 is moved into the supply tunnel 12, by a countermovement of the drive gear 16 it is retracted again. A neat guidance of the drive belt 15 is achieved by the deflection pulleys 17. Of course, the push rod 13 is linearly guided by slide rails not depicted in the drawing figures.

While the stack is pushed into the tunnel and subsequently into the closed film sleeve, the air pressure increases and inflates the sleeve. Air evacuation channels are advantageously installed to minimize the sleeve's inflation. Those channels may be located inside the supply tunnel covering the complete supply channel length starting from the tunnel entry point to the end. The cross section of those evacuation channels may be constant. For bag widths lower than 80mm, the air pressure inside the supply tunnel is usually marginal as air can evacuate through the evacuation channel in time. For higher bag widths, it may be advantageous to install vacuum pipes connected to a vacuum system to reduce air pressure because the air may otherwise not evacuate fast enough through the evacuation channel. Those vacuum pipes may be connected to a vacuum system located near the supply tunnel.

The wrapping station 4 serves to feed and guide a packaging film 18 (indicated in hatching in Fig. 1, 2, 3 and 7) from a stock roll 19 to form a tube-like film envelope 20 around the compressed stacks FCS delivered by the push rod stack transport unit 3 through the supply tunnel 12. To this end the wrapping station 4 includes a funnel-shaped forming shoulder 21 arranged around the supply tunnel 12 with a substantially tapering rectangular cross section design which is shown in detail in Fig. 4 and especially Fig. 6. The forming shoulder 21 tapers against the MD direction and has an inclined top surface 22 and two side faces 23 and 24. The bottom face of the funnel-shaped forming shoulder is more or less left away. The top surface 22 and side faces 23, 24 terminate with a small gap in the vicinity of the supply tunnel 12. Their edges are rounded to prevent the packaging film 18 from damage. Moreover, the funnel edges

25 of the forming shoulder 21 are directed to the MD corners 26 of the supply tunnel 12 which run parallel to the MD direction. As can be seen especially from Fig. 4 and 6, the top surface 22 of the forming shoulder 21 is an oblique chute, likewise the side faces 23, 24 are skewed and slanted giving an overall asymmetric shape of the funnel-shaped forming shoulder, the purpose of which will be explained in the following on the basis of the run of the packaging film 18. The latter is drawn off from the stock roll 19 and led over an idle roller 27 which is positioned in front of the oblique chute of the top surface 22 of the forming shoulder 21. Accordingly, the film 18 smoothly runs onto the top surface 22 and is folded around the side faces 23, 24 and thus wrapped around the supply tunnel 12. At the inner ends of the forming shoulder 21 the film 18 is sharply bended to change its gross moving direction from against MD direction to MD direction. Thus the tube-like film envelope 20 is formed around the supply tunnel 12. As can be seen from Fig. 6 due to the asymmetric shape of the forming shoulder 21 the longitudinally running edges 29 of the film envelope 20 run along that lower MD corner 26 of the supply tunnel 12 which lies opposite to the largely projecting side of the top surface 22 and side face 23. The packaging film may be made of any suitable and conventional plastic material.

Leaving the forming shoulder 21 the overlapping longitudinally running edges 29 of the film envelope 20 are fed into the MD sealing unit 5 which is depicted in Fig. 1 and 6. The MD sealing unit 5 comprises a pair of cooperating sealing rollers 30, 31 which form a sealing gap 32 in between and are driven by a sealing roller drive unit 28 (Fig. 6). The longitudinally running edges 29 of the film envelope 20 are fed through this sealing gap 32 and are thus heat sealed together to form a longitudinally closed film tube with an MD seal 35 at the closure corner 46 of the plastic bag to be produced. The parallel axes of rotation 33 of the sealing rollers 30, 31 take acute angles A_1 and A_2 versa the adjacent side walls of the plastic bag to be produced. As can be seen from Fig. 6 the sealing roller 31 lying below the film envelope 20 comprises a circular cutting blade 34 by which the MD seal 35 of the plastic wrapped bag WB is trimmed to provide for a neat appearance of the bag WB. In Fig. 2 and 3 the debris D of the trimming action is shown. The longitudinally running edges of the film may be provided with an ink printed on their external surface, so that the sealed bag has a continuous, uninterrupted artwork across a complete periphery of the bag. In conventional plastic bags, the artwork is normally interrupted along the MD seal line by a band of unprinted material which appears white or transparent. In the present invention, the longitudinally running edges of the film are sealed with their internal

faces facing each other, so that the ink printed on the external surface of the film will not interfere with the sealing of the longitudinally running edges.

To assist the motion of the film envelope 20 in synchronism with the incoming compressed stacks FCS a pulling unit 36 is arranged lengthwise of the tube-like film envelope 20. This pulling unit 36 comprises two endless belt conveyors 37 arranged along each side face of the film envelope 20 and engaging same frictionally.

Summing up, with the help of the wrapping station 4 and the MD sealing unit 5 a closed film envelope 20 is formed around the row of compressed stacks FCS being delivered through the supply tunnel 12.

Now to separate and fully close the single wrapped bags WB the CD sealing unit 6 follows the wrapping station 4. The CD sealing unit 6 per se may be conventional and comprises vertically moving sealing bars 38, 39 which not only create a CD seal 41 closing the wrapped bag WB at both opposite ends, but also separates the film envelope 20 between two successive wrapped bags WB. Furtheron, it is to be noted that the CD sealing unit 6 comprises side gusset blades 40 which engage the film envelope 20 to form neat gussets 47 (Fig. 8) at the film envelope 20.

The CD sealing unit 6 may apply the CD seal 41 at the film envelope 20 before the compressed stack FCS of products is pushed through the supply tunnel 12 into the film tube. For this sake, the CD sealing unit 6 is reciprocally moveable in the machine direction so that it can travel together with the film envelope 20 in machine direction during the sealing process. Thus, when sealing the trailing CD seal 41 of a bag, e. g. bag WB left of the sealing unit 6 in Fig. 3 – a sack-like tube is presented in front of the supply tunnel 12. Into this sack a highly compressed stack FCS can be pushed in by the push rod 13 through the supply tunnel 12 hitting the bottom of the sack-like tube formed by the CD seal 41. Pushing the stack FCS on the right side of the CD sealing unit 6 further allows the CD sealing unit 6 to apply the second CD seal 41 behind this stack simultaneously forming the sack-like tube ready for pushing in the next stack FCS. Thus, the second CD seal 41 of the wrapped bag WB leaving the CD sealing unit 6 simultaneously provides for the first CD seal 41 to form the transversally closed leading end of the tube for the following wrapped bag WB.

The packing of a stack FS of feminine care products or the like is shortly summarized as follows: the uncompressed stack FS is formed by a conventional stack forming unit 1. The stack FS is pushed into the telescopic compartment 10 of the elevator stage 8 and then moved upwards. Accordingly, the stack FS is compressed. After that the push rod 13 pushes the compressed stack FCS through the supply tunnel 12 and delivers it into the tube-like film envelope 20. The stack FCS is positioned a short distance behind the preceding stack in the film envelope 20. During the feed motion of the film envelope 20 the longitudinally running edges 29 are provided with a MD seal 35 and the CD seal 41 at the leading edge of a respective bag WB, before the stacks FCS are pushed in. Finally, the second CD seal 41 at the trailing edge is created by the CD sealing unit 6 thus finalizing the bag WB.

Fig. 8 shows a completed wrapped bag WB with four integral side faces 42 through 45 and the MD seal 35 at the so-called closure edge which is the lower one of the longitudinal edges or so-called MD corners 26. Furtheron, there are two CD seals 41 with side gussets 47 applied at the small faces of the wrapped bag WB. The CD seals may be without trim, i.e. the trim extending outwardly may have a width less than 2 mm, or 1 mm, along the length of the trim.

Opening means may advantageously be present, on one or more side faces 42 to 45, for example a continuous perforated line 48 in the MD on the top face 42 as represented on Fig. 8. The stock roll 19 may comprise such a continuous perforated line along its whole length, so that it is not necessary to perforate the film on the bagging line, or the perforation may be done on the same bagging line as the roll of film is unrolled. The opening means 48 may be orientated parallel to the plane defined by the products 49. This was found to be especially advantageous when the stack of product is in a compressed state, as in such configuration the compressed products were found to be easier to take out of the bag with the opening means orientated in the same plane. In Fig. 8, the perforated line is shown as passing through the middle of the top panel 42, but it could of course also be located asymmetrically on either side of the middle of the top panel, or in any place of any of the side panels 43 to 45 is wished.

Fig. 9 shows a bag with a perforated line segment for opening and dispensing enclosed products that is applied in machine direction (MD). The perforation position can be anywhere across the

longitudinal axis of the bag, located in either the side panels 42-45 or in the front or back panel. Having a discontinuous perforation may be advantageous to allow consumers to only partially open the bag without it losing its structural integrity.

Fig. 10 shows a bag with a perforation for opening and dispensing enclosed products that is applied in cross machine direction (CD) and is continuous across the entire circumference of the bag. The perforation position can be anywhere within the circumference axis of the bag (front, middle or back of the bag). The perforation may be applied on the stock roll of material 19 before installing the roll on the line, or may be applied on the roll of material on the bagging line.

Fig. 11 shows a bag with a perforated line segment for opening and dispensing enclosed products that is applied in cross machine direction (CD). The perforations can be placed anywhere within the circumference axis of the pack (top, middle or bottom of the pack). Having a discontinuous perforation may be advantageous to allow consumers to only partially open the bag without losing its structural integrity.

Fig. 12 shows a bag that contains perforations for opening and dispensing enclosed products that define a two dimensional area on the surface of the bag. The user can open the bag along the perforations to form a dispensing flap. The shape and CD/MD position of the perforation can be designed against product dimensions and consumer needs for convenient removal and can be anywhere on the pack. Having a two dimensional area defined by the perforations can allow consumers to partially open the bag without it losing its structural integrity.

Fig. 13 shows a bag similar to the bag of Fig. 12, where in addition the perforated flap is provided with an resealable tape 50 that enables easy opening as well as reclosing of the dispensing flap by the consumer, for example using a multi-use glue component. Material, shape and positioning of the tape can be defined against the consumer handling and bag design needs. The tape 50 may be applied on-line or off-line.

Fig. 14 shows a bag that contains an extended cross seal trim area 51 on one of the CD seal (but it could also be on both CD seals). The trim width may be for example between 5 and 100 mm

wide, and consisting of the same material as the rest of the bag. The extended trim can be printed or unprinted and have various kinds of shapes (rectangular, triangular, oval shaped, as needed for design and functionality intend). The extending space may be used to place a hanging means 52 by introducing at least one hole. Of course it can also be used for adding a printed decoration, or as advertisement space. Technically the extension can be made on-line by the use of a redesigned cross seal station introducing a cross-seal adapted for forming the desired trim.

Instead or in addition to hanging means, the extended trim area may be provided with added functionality using added components which may be applied on-line. The added functionality components can be of various kinds serving different purposes, for example: ribbon or drawstring-like materials for decorative and/or reclosability function as shown on Fig. 15, zip-lock base components for reclosability function, “hook and loop” fastener base components for reclosability function etc... if such opening and closing means are provided on the extended trim area, a perforated line may not be necessary.

The on-line production of the described packs may allow the economic and efficient production of bags appealing to consumers while at the same time delivering functionality during daily use.

As indicated above, the plastic bag can comprise an artwork which is continuous in the area of the MD seal. By continuous, it is meant that the artwork is not interrupted in the area of the MD seal, e.g. by a non-printed band (usually white or transparent) as is usual for prior products. The artwork may be obtained by conventional technique, for example by printing the external surface of the film with a suitable ink.

In-bag compression measurement protocol

This protocol defines the required actions and measurements in order to measure the In-Bag Compression (IBC). The method described is applicable for any kind of bag making technology.

The IBC quantifies the amount of compression between the “free&fresh” products at a defined point during production and the products packed in the primary bag after the bagging process.

The number is given as a delta (in %) between free&fresh height and bagged stack height. The IBC definition does not assume/describe any compression other than in stack height.

For the free&fresh products caliper measurements, a sample of 5 products are collected during production at the stacker chain, and measured within 5 minutes after production.

- Products cannot be taken from any other reject in the converter because pressurized air significantly changes product calipers
- Products cannot be measured after more than 5 minutes after production as product caliper may change with increased time
- Products cannot be sampled out of bags or any other in-between storage condition as this will not allow proper IBC definition.

The bags have to be sampled during the same production run as the pads, they cannot be stored in between in cases but need to be sampled after the bagger and measured directly after (within 60 minutes after production).

The measurement of the stack height of the 5 free&fresh products and filled bags can be made with any standard motorized test stand normally used for this purpose. The motorized test stand comprises a product holder and a compression plate which is slidable vertically. The equipment assesses the distance between the base plate and the contact point between the test piece and compression plate. This device measures Force and Length at the same time. This type of measuring device is common in the field of absorbent articles to make caliper and height measurements. A suitable device may be bought for example at Alluris GmbH & co. Kg, of Baslerstrasse 65, 79100, Freiburg, Germany.

For the purpose of this protocol, all thickness measurements are made at a load of 1 N using a circular compression plate with a diameter of 150 mm. The sliding stage is set up to go down at a rate of 180 mm/mn until the start position which is chosen to be close to the height of the test piece. The speed then decreases to 12 mm/mn and once the compression plate gets in contact with test pieces, the resistance applied by the test piece to the sliding stage is permanently measured by the load cell connected to the compression plate. Such a low speed as 12 mm/mn is

needed in order to be able to detect the precise moment when the reaction force of 1N is reached.

Of course, the bags have to be placed properly in the measuring device (stack height in bag always vertical). Temperature and relative humidity level should be the same for the measurement of the height of the stack of fresh&free articles and the height of the bag, for example 21°C and 30% relative humidity.

The IBC is defined as the delta (in %) between the Stack Height of the Fresh&Free products and the Stack Height of the products in the primary bag, as calculated with the below equation:

$$IBC(\%) = 100 \times \left(1 - \frac{SH_B \times 5}{SH_{F\&F} \times Count_B} \right)$$

SH_B = Stack Height in Bag

$SH_{F\&F}$ = Stack Height Fresh&Free Products (measured with 5 articles)

$count_B$ = Count in bag

The Stack Height in Bag can be directly measured as the height of the bag using a test stand as indicated above. The thickness of the wrapping material is in general negligible, but can be subtracted when this is not the case.

The Stack Height Fresh&Free Products is measured using a stack of 5 products using a test stand, as indicated above.

For example, if the measured $SH_{F\&F}$ (5 articles) is 50mm and the Stack Height in Bag SH_B is 80 mm (bag containing 10 articles), the IBC is 20% ($=100 \times (1 - 80 \times 5 / (50 \times 10))$).

What is claimed is:

1. A plastic bag (WB) containing stacked soft hygienic products (FCS), e.g. sanitary napkins, panty liners, diapers, or the like, wherein the plastic bag comprises one MD seal (35) along one closure corner (46), and wherein the plastic bag does not present a folding line in the center of a side panel (42-45).
2. A plastic bag according to claim 1, characterized in that the stack (FCS) of products is contained in the closed plastic bag (WB) in a CD compressed state, preferably with an in-bag compression (IBC) of at least 15 % as measured according to the in-bag compression measurement protocol described herein.
3. A plastic bag according to claim 2, characterized in that the in-bag compression (IBC) is of at least 20 % as measured according to the in-bag compression measurement protocol described herein.
4. A plastic bag according to claim 3, characterized in that the in-bag compression (IBC) is of from 20 % to 30% as measured according to the in-bag compression measurement protocol described herein.
5. A plastic bag according to any of the preceding claims characterized in that the bag comprises an artwork which is continuous in the area of the MD seal (35).
6. A plastic bag according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the plastic bag comprises opening means (48).
7. A plastic bag according to claim 6, wherein the opening means comprises a perforated line or segment line (48) orientated in machine direction (MD).
8. A plastic bag according to claim 6 wherein the perforated line (48) extend continuously along the whole length of the plastic bag.

9. A plastic bag according to claim 6, wherein the opening means comprises a perforated line (48) orientated in cross direction (CD).
10. A plastic bag according to claim 6, wherein the opening means comprises perforation (48) that defines a two dimensional surface area on the surface of the bag that can be used as a flap for opening the bag and dispensing enclosed products.
11. A plastic bag according to claim 10 wherein a tape (50) is placed on the flap to allow closing and re-opening of the flap.
12. A plastic bag according to any of the preceding claims wherein the trim in at least one of the CD seal (41) is less than 2 mm large along the length of the trim.
13. A plastic bag according to any of the preceding claims comprising an extended cross seal trim area (51) on at least one of the CD seal (41).
14. A plastic bag according to claim 13 wherein the extended cross seal trim area (51) comprises hanging means (52).
15. A plastic bag according to claim 13 wherein the extended cross seal trim area (51) comprises opening and closing means such as a zip-lock components, "hook and loop" fastener components or drawstring material components (53).

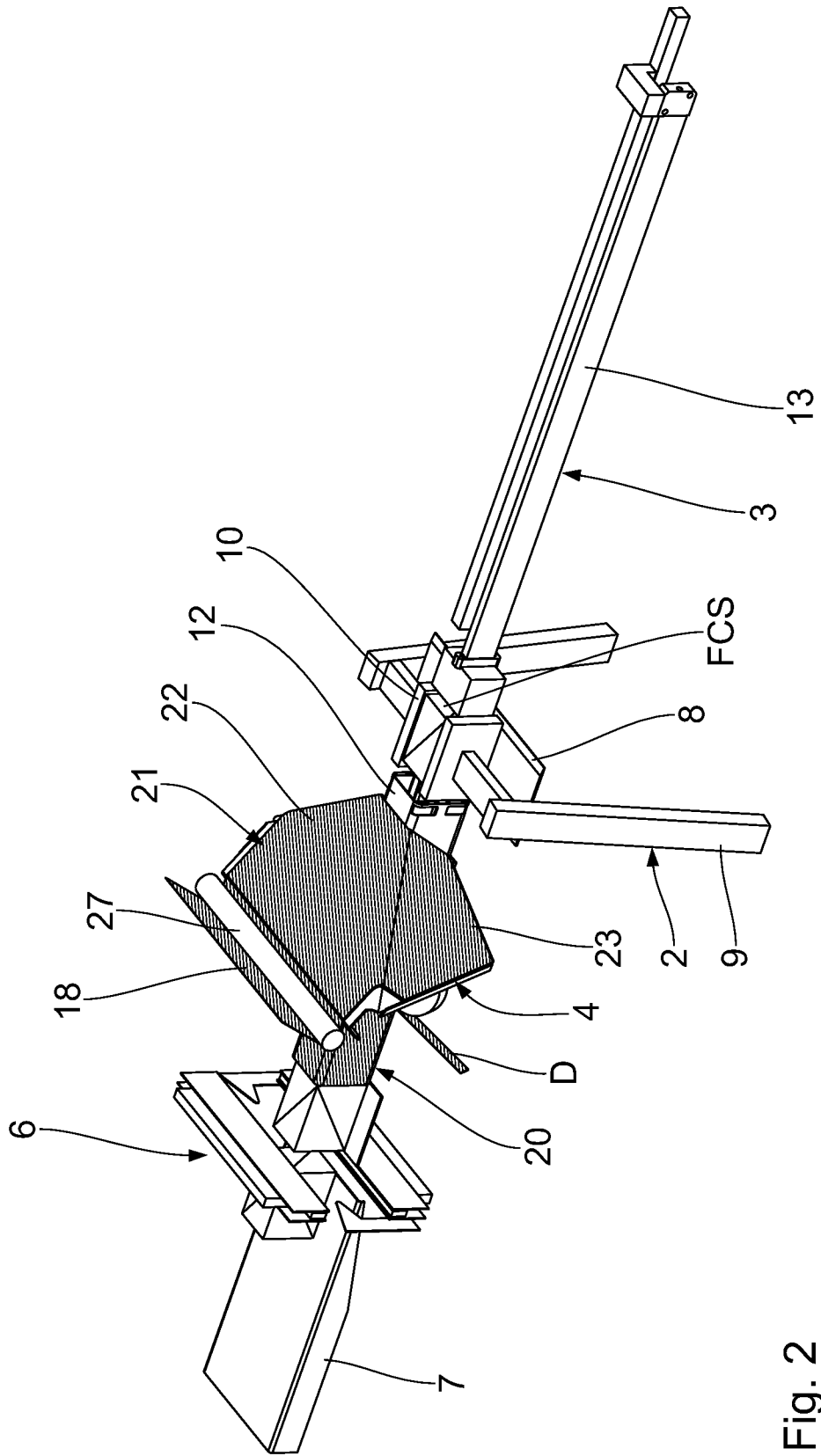


Fig. 2

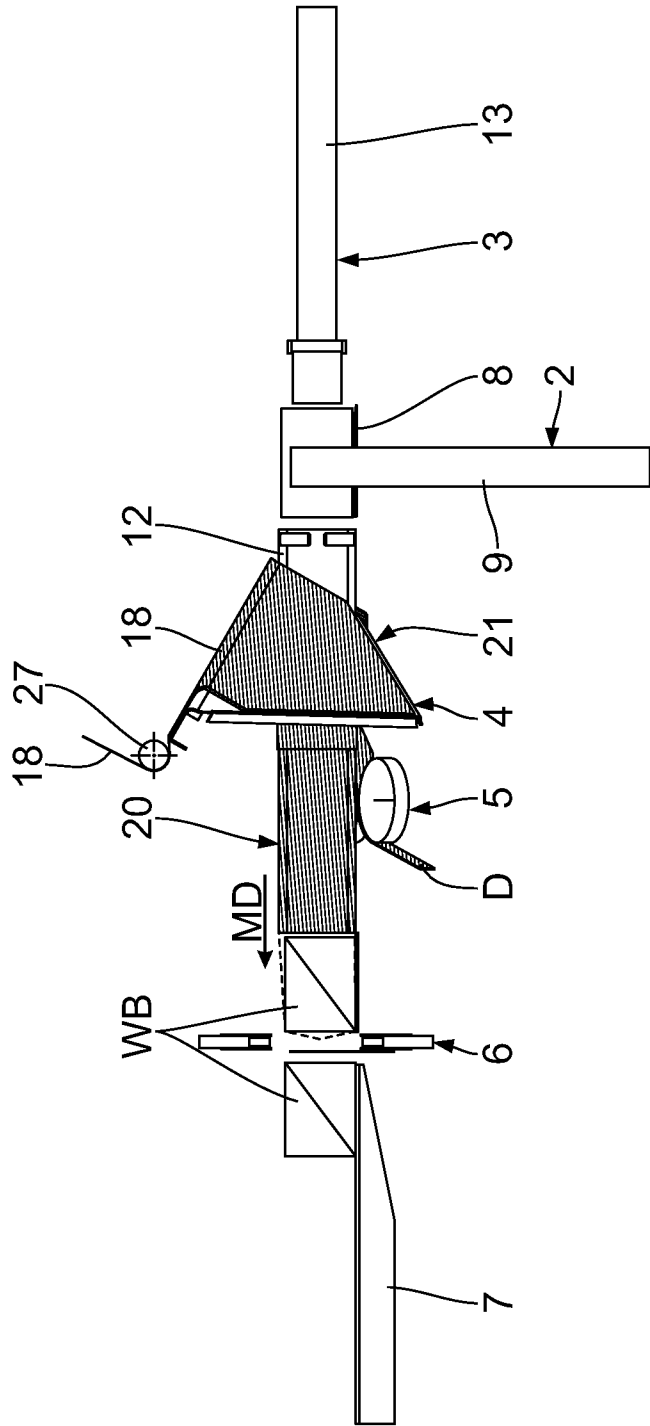


Fig. 3

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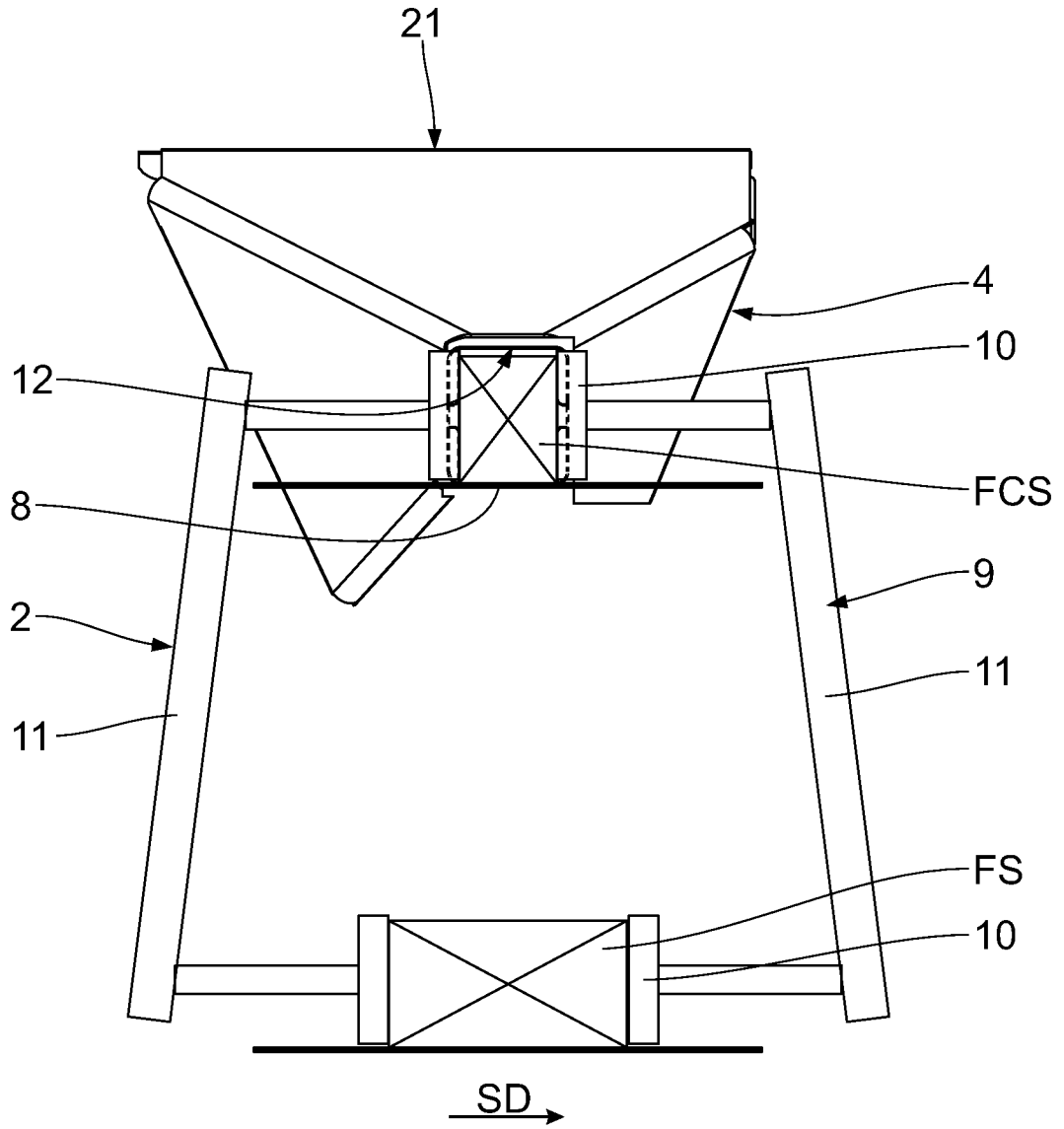


Fig. 4

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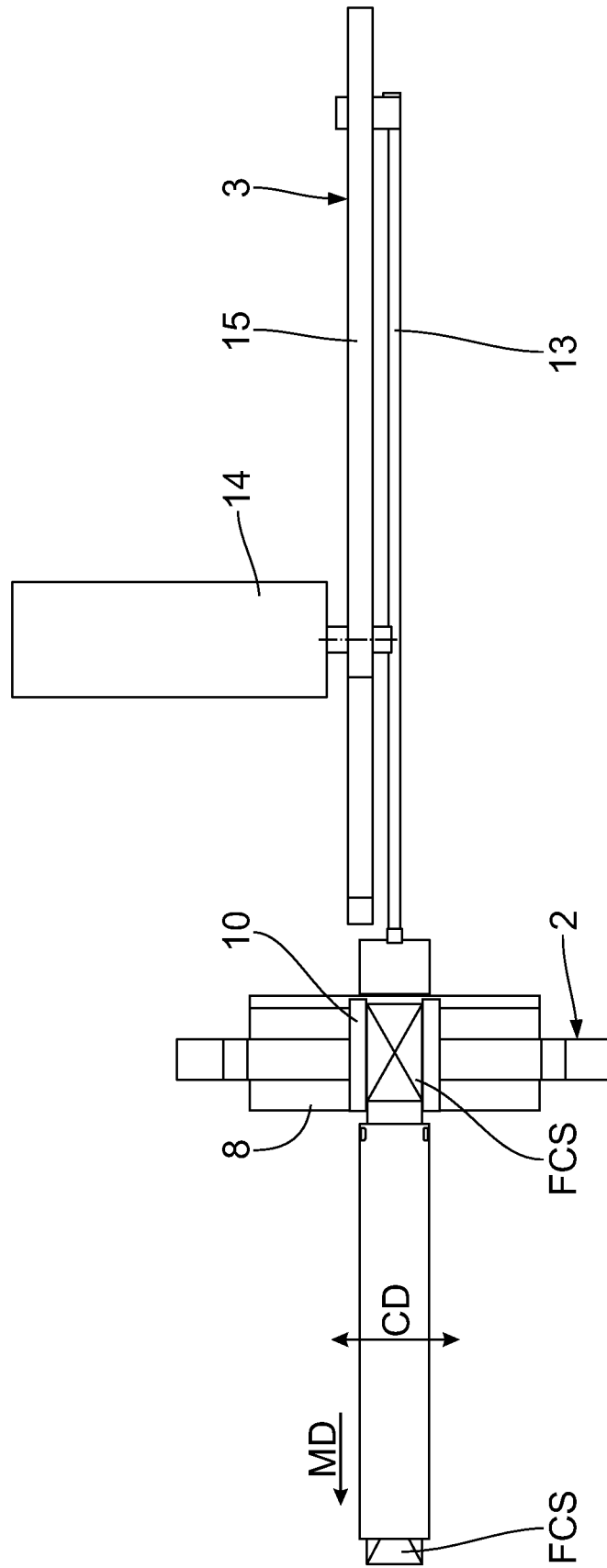


Fig. 5

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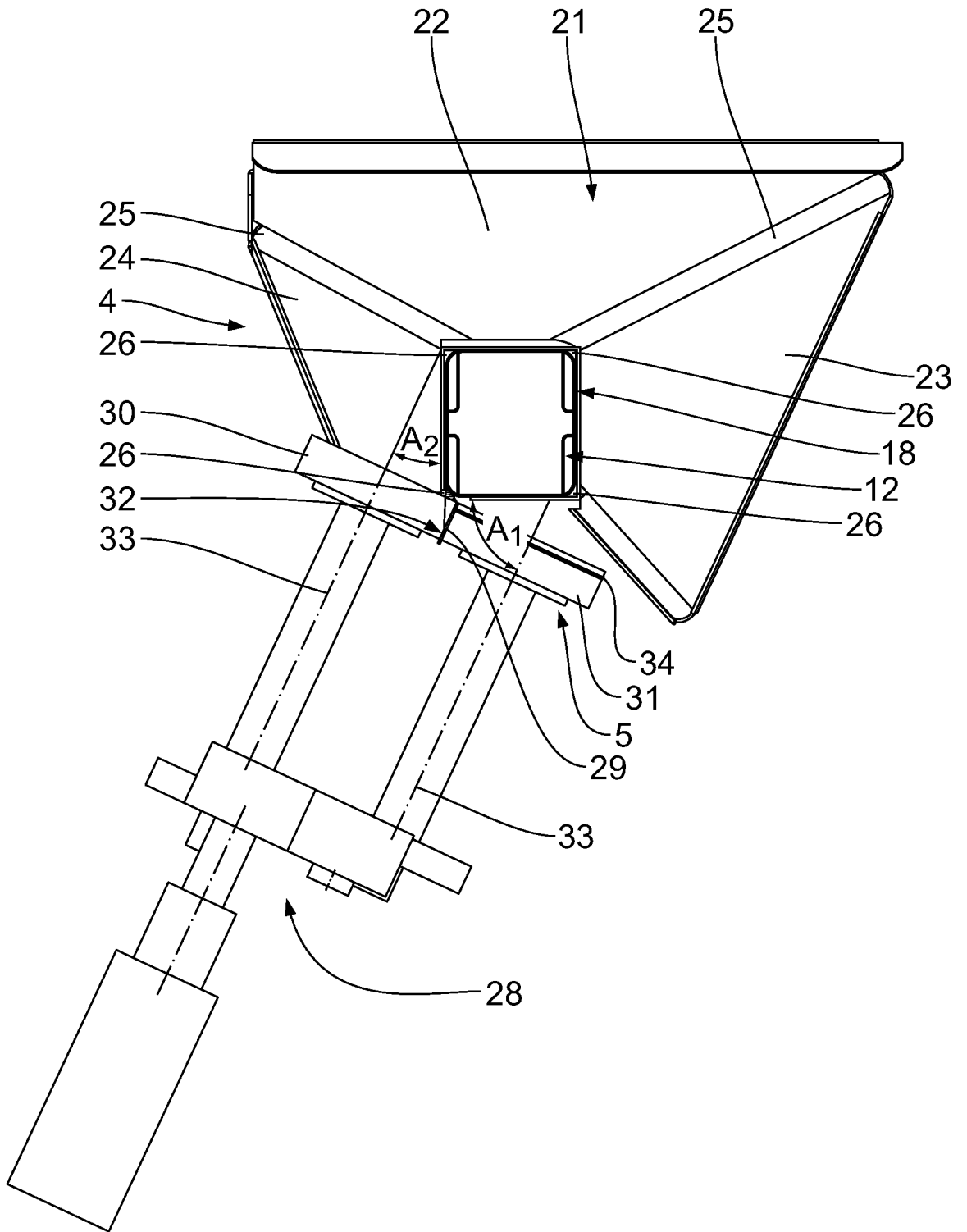
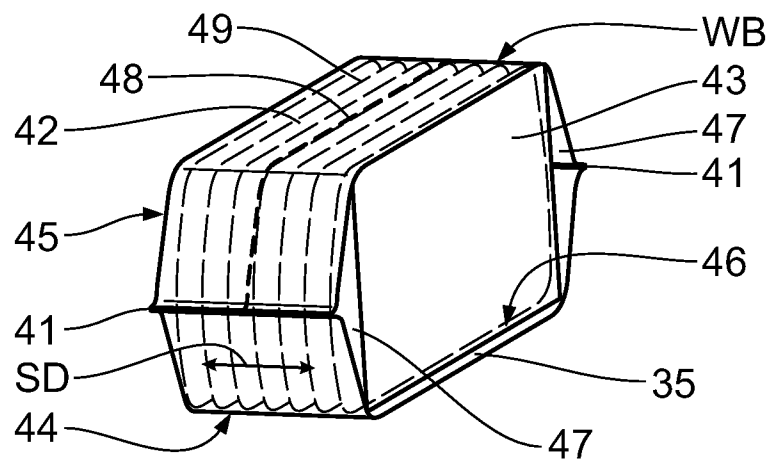
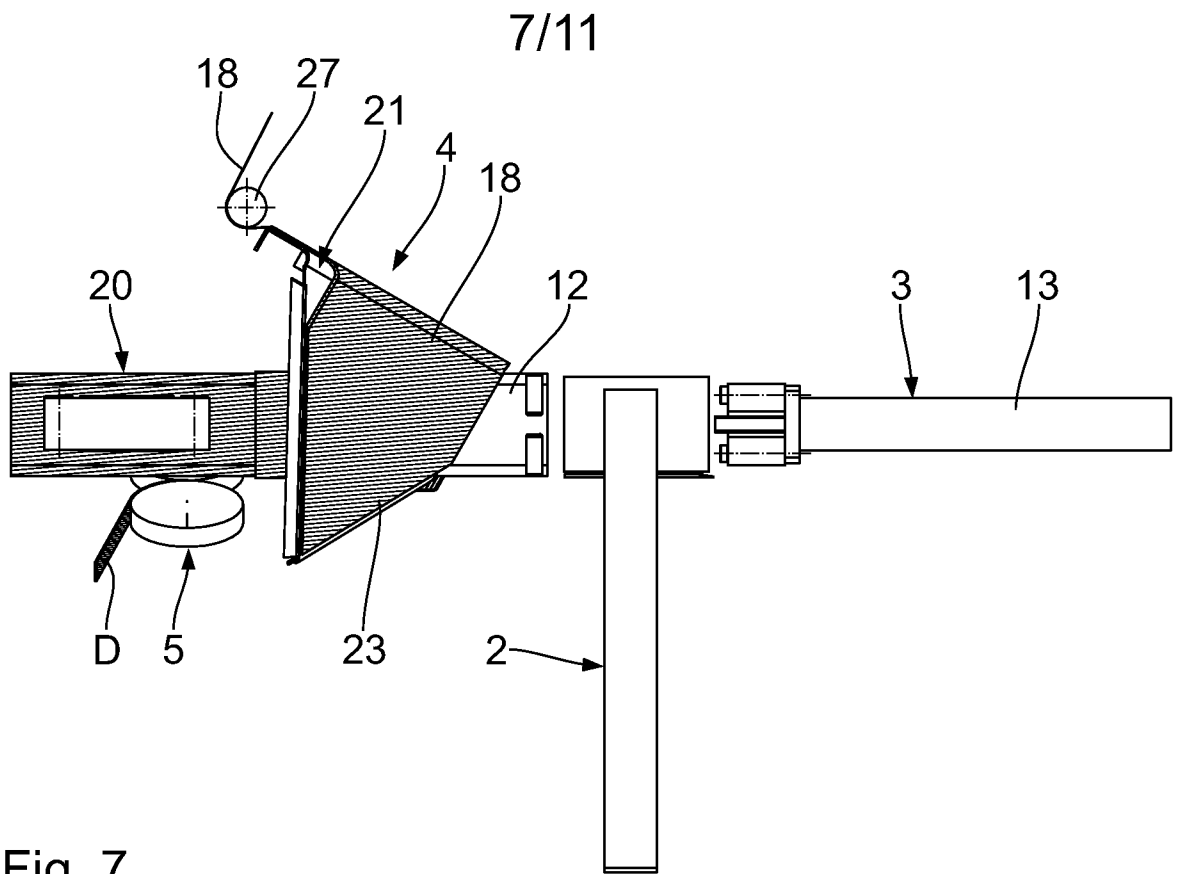


Fig. 6



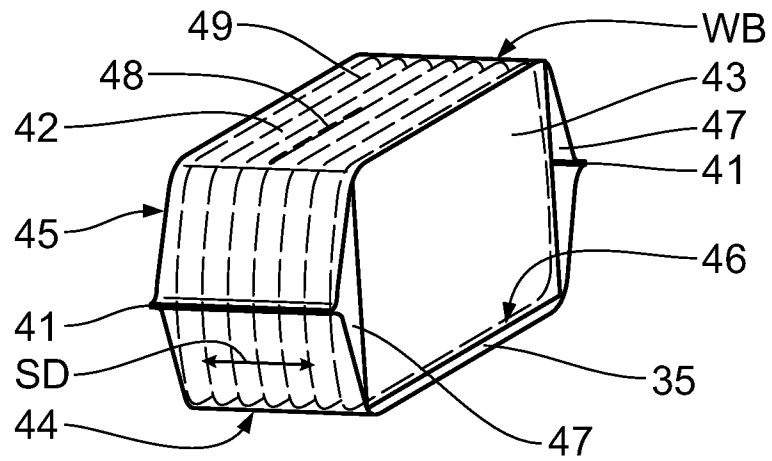


Fig. 9

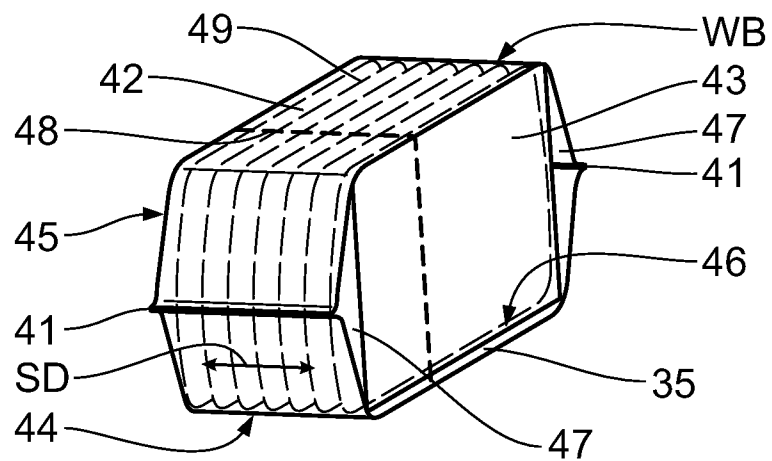


Fig. 10

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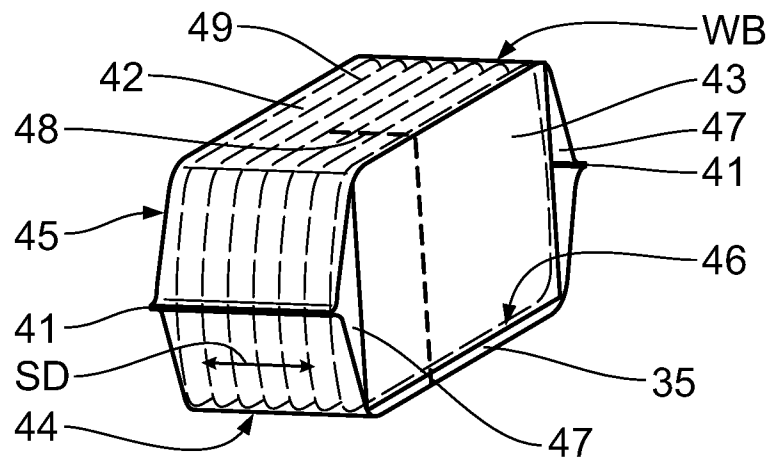


Fig. 11

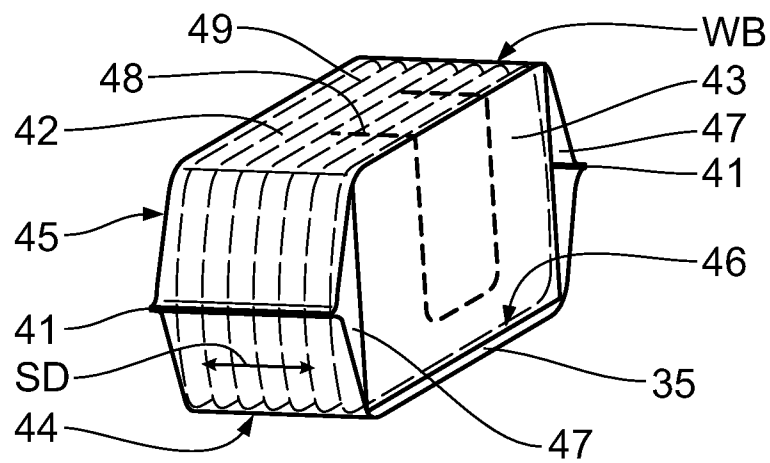


Fig. 12

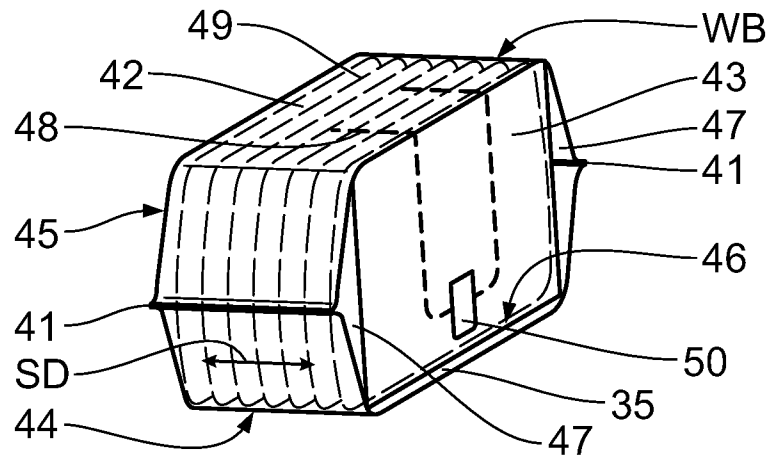


Fig. 13

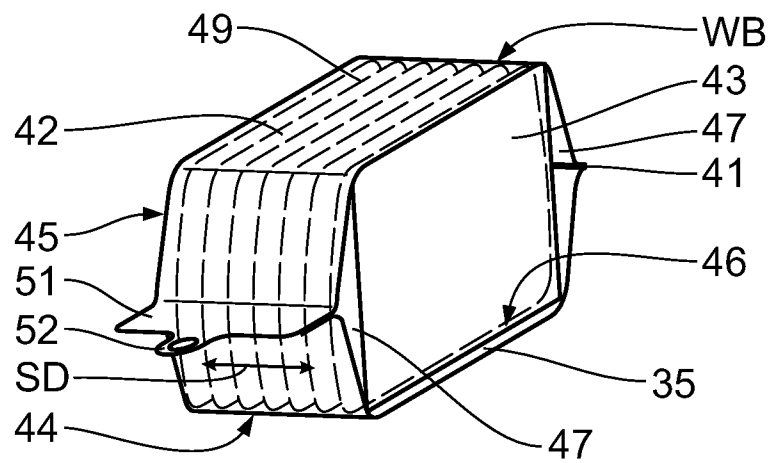


Fig. 14

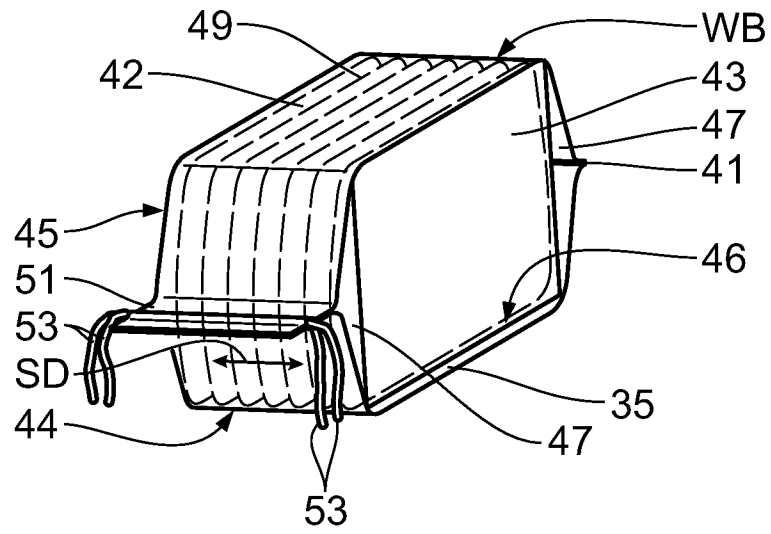


Fig. 15

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2010/036585

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. B65D75/12 B65D75/58 B65D75/56 B65B9/06 B65B51/26
ADD. B65D85/16

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)
B65D B65B

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

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

13 September 2010

Date of mailing of the international search report

21/09/2010

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Balz, Oliver

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2010/036585

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