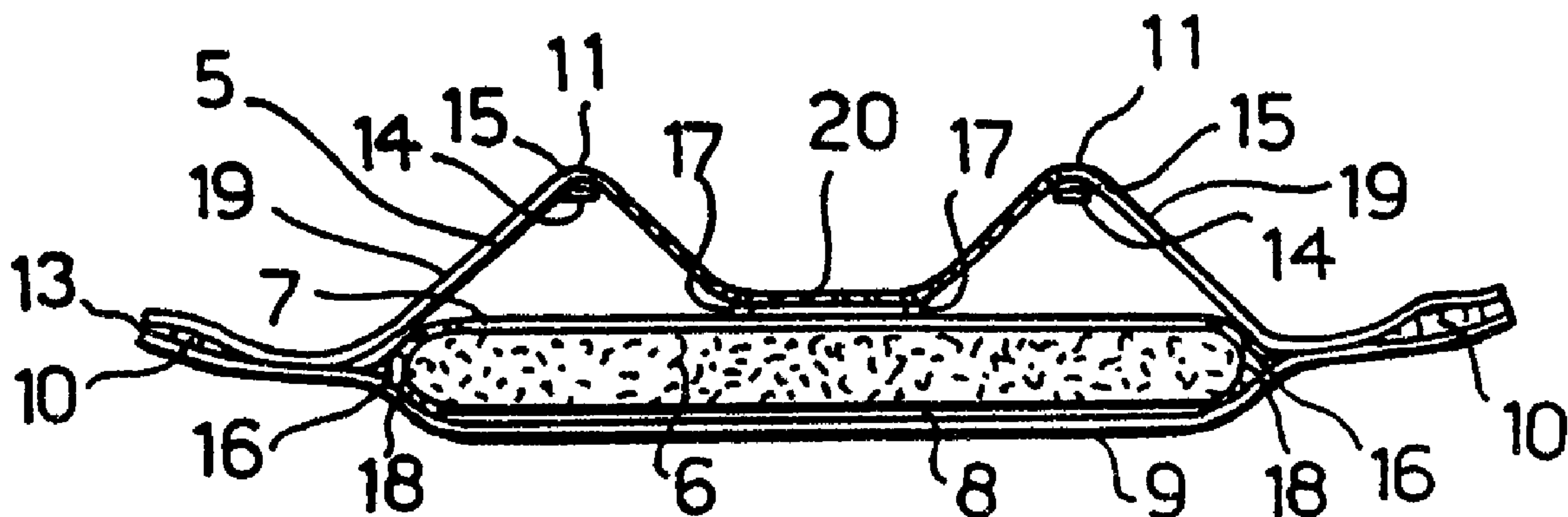




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(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:  
Palumbo, Gianfranco, IT;  
Di Girolamo, Remo, IT  
(73) Propriétaire/Owner:  
SOCIETA' CONSORTILE RICERCHE ANGELINI S.p.A  
(a/k/a CONSORZIO RICERCHE S.p.A.), IT  
(74) Agent: MACRAE & CO.

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(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A disposable absorbent article such as a diaper provided with a continuous upper layer (5), an absorbent element (6), an impermeable plastics sheet (9), elastic parts (10) positioned along the lateral edges to either side of the absorbent element (6) and two elasticated flaps (11) positioned inwardly of the elastic parts (10). Each flap (11) is formed out of the continuous upper layer (5) by use of an elastic element (14) fixed along its entire length to the inner surface of the continuous layer (5). The continuous upper layer (5) is liquid-permeable in the zone between the two elastic elements (14) of the flaps (11) and impermeable in the two adjacent zones located between the elastic elements (14) and the lateral edges of the absorbent article. In use, the elastic elements (14) contract, lifting the continuous upper layer (5) off the underlying surface, at least at the crotch area, forming two longitudinal barriers which are impermeable on the side facing the lateral edges of the absorbent article, thus ensuring a more efficient containment of lateral leakage of liquids and solids in an absorbent article of simplified structure.







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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): SOCIETA' CONSORTILE RICERCHE ANGELINI [IT/IT]; Consorzio Ricerche S.p.A., Via Italica, 101, I-65100 Pescara (IT).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): PALUMBO, Gianfranco [IT/IT]; Via di Sotto, 22, I-65125 Pescara (IT). DI GIROLAMO, Remo [IT/IT]; Via G. Bovio, 413, I-65124 Pescara (IT).

(74) Agents: BOSOTTI, Luciano et al.; Jacobacci-Casetta &amp; Perani S.p.A., Via Alfieri, 17, I-10121 Torino (IT).

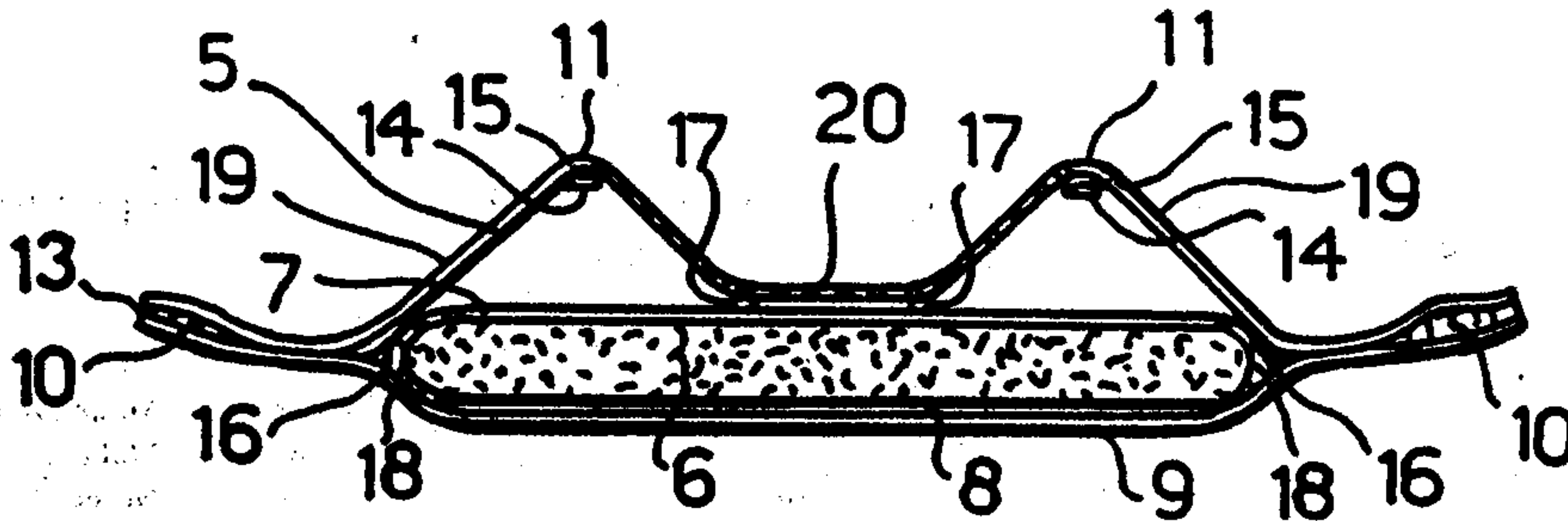
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## (57) Abstract

A disposable absorbent article such as a diaper provided with a continuous upper layer (5), an absorbent element (6), an impermeable plastics sheet (9), elastic parts (10) positioned along the lateral edges to either side of the absorbent element (6) and two elasticated flaps (11) positioned inwardly of the elastic parts (10). Each flap (11) is formed out of the continuous upper layer (5) by use of an elastic element (14) fixed along its entire length to the inner surface of the continuous layer (5). The continuous upper layer (5) is liquid-permeable in the zone between the two elastic elements (14) of the flaps (11) and impermeable in the two adjacent zones located between the elastic elements (14) and the lateral edges of the absorbent article. In use, the elastic elements (14) contract, lifting the continuous upper layer (5) off the underlying surface, at least at the crotch area, forming two longitudinal barriers which are impermeable on the side facing the lateral edges of the absorbent article, thus ensuring a more efficient containment of lateral leakage of liquids and solids in an absorbent article of simplified structure.



ABSORBENT ARTICLE WITH IMPROVED ELASTICATED FLAPS

The present invention relates to disposable absorbent articles such as, for example,                      diapers for infants                      or                      incontinent adults and relates more specifically to absorbent articles of simplified structure having seal elements at the crotch with an improved ability to contain lateral leaks.

Disposable absorbent articles such as diapers for infants or incontinent adults, designed to absorb and retain body fluids, are well known and generally consist of an upper layer of non-woven fabric permeable to liquids and designed to be in contact with the user's skin, an impermeable plastics sheet and an element of absorbent material, commonly known as a pad, between the two said layers.

One problem linked to the use of such absorbent articles is the containment of leakage at the crotch through the lateral edges which, in use, are positioned round the user's legs.

The use along the lateral edges of the absorbent article of elastic elements designed to provide, in use, a seal round the user's legs, has been known for some time, as shown in United States patent US-A-3 860 003.



To improve the seal along the lateral edges, especially the containment of solid excrement which, by its nature, is not absorbed by the pad but tends to remain on the surface of the upper permeable layer, it has been proposed, as an alternative to or in combination with the conventional elastic elements along the lateral edges, to adopt elasticated flaps positioned inside the lateral edges of the absorbent article and either at the two sides of the pad or above it.

In use, the flaps are lifted from the surface of the absorbent article by the elastic elements incorporated in the said flaps, forming two longitudinal barriers able to guarantee better containment of lateral leakage.

For example, United States Patent US-A-4 704 116 describes a diaper of conventional structure with elasticated lateral edges and provided with two flaps positioned longitudinally, inwardly of these edges; above the pad, each flap in turn being delimited by two longitudinal edges and two ends.

Each flap is fixed to the upper layer of non-woven fabric along its outer longitudinal edge and at both ends, and is provided with at least one elastic element along the longitudinal edge facing the centre of the diaper.

The flaps are permeable to liquids and can either be



formed by appropriately folding the upper non-woven fabric layer itself, or made separately and applied to the said upper layer.

This type of construction gives better protection against lateral leakage at the crotch but involves using more material to form the elasticated flaps.

In addition, as is commonly known in the art, if these flaps are to be impermeable to liquids, it is necessary for example that they be separately made of an impermeable material different from the material forming the upper permeable layer of the absorbent article; or, in the case of flaps made by folding the upper layer of non-woven fabric itself, it is necessary appropriately to treat the fabric or to add further impermeable elements.

A further development is presented in United States Patent US-A-4 808 177 which describes an absorbent article provided with the conventional elastics along the lateral edges to seal round the user's legs and with two so-called "floating" elasticated flaps positioned inwards of the said elasticated edges and characterized by a simplified structure.

In this patent each "floating" flap is made with an elastic element positioned longitudinally between the absorbent pad and the upper permeable non-woven fabric



layer: the elastic element is fixed at both ends to the upper surface of the pad and to the lower surface of the non-woven fabric layer, while the intermediate portion remains unattached to the layers surrounding it.

In use the two elastic elements, contracting at the unattached intermediate portion, lift the upper layer at either side of the pad forming two longitudinal barriers.

Although this arrangement provides an absorbent article with simply constructed elasticated flaps, there is a need for an absorbent article with improved containment of lateral leakage characterised by impermeable elasticated flaps of simple structure whose manufacture does not involve a significantly larger use of raw material or the use of further treatment of materials compared to an absorbent article without elasticated flaps.

Also WO-A-89/09549 may be cited as a reference of some interest for the invention.

The object of the present invention is to improve the containment of lateral leakage of liquids and solid excrement in disposable absorbent articles.

According to the present invention, this object is achieved by providing an absorbent article specifically characterised in the claims which follow.

In summary, the invention preferably relates to an



absorbent article provided with elasticated lateral edges and with two impermeable elasticated flaps of simple structure formed by a continuous upper layer which is permeable to liquids in the central portion positioned along the longitudinal axis but impermeable in the two adjoining portions facing the lateral edges of the absorbent article.

Additional characteristics and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following description, given as a non-limitative example, with reference to the appended drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view of a disposable diaper according to the present invention;

Figure 2 is a sectional view along the axis BB' of the diaper of Figure 1 with the elasticated flaps lifted; and

Figure 3 is a plan view of a different configuration of a disposable diaper according to the present invention.

The absorbent articles of the present invention will be described here with reference to their use as disposable absorbent articles; these articles are worn by the users in direct contact with the body, for the purpose of absorbing body fluids, and are subsequently thrown away after a single use.

The disposable diaper shown in Figure 1 is a preferred embodiment of an absorbent article according to the present invention, but it is understood that the



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invention is applicable to other disposable absorbent articles, such as articles for the incontinent people and the like.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a diaper 1 spread flat, with a few portions of the structure sectioned to show the structure of the diaper more clearly; in particular the view shows the side of the diaper which comes into contact with the user.

Figure 1 shows two outermost regions, a front region 2 and a rear region 3, which in use are positioned round the user's waist, and a central region 4 between them which, in use, is positioned about at the crotch; it also shows a longitudinal axis AA' and a transverse axis BB'.

The diaper includes a continuous upper layer 5, provided for direct contact with the user's skin, an absorbent element 6 positioned between two tissue layers 7, 8, preferably of the wet-strength type, an impermeable plastics sheet 9, elastic elements 10 positioned at either side of the absorbent element 6 along the lateral edges of the diaper and provided to ensure, in use, a seal round the user's legs, and two elasticated flaps 11 made according to the present invention; also visible in the rear region 3 is one of the two adhesive tabs 12 commonly used to fix the diaper around the user's waist.



The continuous upper layer 5 and the plastics sheet 9 have the same shape and dimensions, following the outline 13 of the whole diaper.

The elasticated flaps 11, symmetrical relative to the axis AA', are positioned longitudinally along the lateral edges of the diaper, inwardly of the elastic elements 10; in the configuration illustrated the flaps 11 are parallel to the axis AA'.

Each flap 11 includes an elastic element 14 positioned under the continuous upper layer 5 and parallel to the longitudinal axis AA', which extends for substantially the entire length of the absorbent element 6.

The elastic elements 14 are fixed under tension along substantially the entire length of the inner surface of the continuous upper layer 5 by fixing lines 15 formed for example by adhesive.

Each flap 11 also includes an outer seal line 16 and an inner seal line 17, both provided with adhesive for example, which join the continuous upper layer 5 to the underlying elements of the absorbent article and are positioned on either side of each elastic element 14, preferably parallel to this latter.

The outer and inner seal lines, 16 and 17, extend along



the entire length of the diaper 1 and therefore together join between themselves the inner surface of the continuous upper layer 5 to the upper surface of the immediately underlying layer, which can be either the tissue layer 7 covering the absorbent element 6 or the impermeable plastics sheet 9.

The outer seal line 16 is positioned between the elastic element 10 along the lateral edge of the diaper and the elastic element 14 of the flap 11, for example between the elastic element 10 and the longitudinal edge 18 of the absorbent element 6, at least in the central region 4 of the diaper where the absorbent element 6 is characterised by a narrower width than at the front region 2 or rear region 3.

In the illustrated configuration the outer seal line 16 is positioned so that it is superimposed on the longitudinal edge 18 of the absorbent element 6 at the central region 4 of the diaper and is wide enough to ensure that along the said edge 18 the continuous upper layer 5 is fixed at the same time to the upper surface of the tissue layer 7 and to the impermeable plastics sheet 9.

The inner seal line 17 is positioned between the elastic element 14 of the flap 11 and the longitudinal axis AA' of the diaper 1; in particular the two elasticated flaps



11 can share a single inner seal line 17.

As shown in Figure 1, on the upper surface of the diaper 1, that is on the outer surface of the continuous upper layer 5, there are two lateral zones 19 outwardly of the two elastic elements 14 and a central zone 20 between the said two elastic elements 14.

In an entirely known way, in use the elastic elements 14 of the flaps 11 contract lifting the continuous upper layer 5 to form two raised barriers extending longitudinally along the sides of the absorbent element 6, as shown in Figure 2; the side of each barrier facing the lateral edge of the diaper is formed by the respective lateral zone 19 of the continuous upper layer 5, while the two sides facing the longitudinal axis AA' are formed by the central zone 20 of the said layer 5.

According to the present invention the continuous upper layer 5 which forms the two elasticated flaps 11 is made of a sheet of material which is permeable at the central zone 20 and impermeable at both lateral zones 19.

The use is particularly preferred of the covering structure for sanitary products described in Patent EP-B-0 207 904 held by the present applicant.

The said structure is perforated and includes an upper



layer, designed to come into direct contact with the user's skin and made of a hydrophobic fibre non-woven fabric, an intermediate layer consisting of a plastics sheet, and a lower layer designed to face into the absorbent article and made of a hydrophobic fibre non-woven fabric; the three layers are joined to form a structure having a thickness between 200 microns and 700 microns.

According to the present invention, the continuous upper layer 5 of the diaper 1 consists of a covering structure of the type described that has been perforated, and therefore made liquid-permeable, only at the central zone 20, leaving the two lateral zones 19 impermeable and therefore impermeable.

Each flap 11 is therefore able, in use, to form a barrier characterised by a side facing the longitudinal axis AA' of the diaper 1 which is liquid permeable like all the central zone 20 of the continuous upper layer 5, and an impermeable side facing the lateral edge of the diaper 1, thereby obtaining improved containment of lateral leakage both of liquids and of solid excrement, with a simplified structure not requiring additional treatment or material.

It is also possible, without departing from the scope of the present invention, to use as the continuous upper



layer 5 a perforated structure of the type described in which the upper layer of non-woven fabric is made of hydrophobic fibres made slightly hydrophylic; this increases the speed with which liquids pass to the underlying absorbent element 6 at the permeable central zone 20.

In an alternative configuration, shown in Figure 3, the diaper 1 with elasticated flaps 11 is characterised by a continuous upper layer 5 which is not perforated both at the two lateral zones 19 and at the front and rear regions 2, 3.

The two non-perforated zones at regions 2, 3 act as barrier elements against leaks which, under certain conditions, can occur at the respective ends of the absorbent element 6 owing to flow-back of previously absorbed liquid.

This gives the further advantage of sealing the areas at the user's waist against moisture, using a structure characterised by the same manufacturing simplicity and without the need for additional elements such as, for example, the impermeable strips generally positioned under the upper permeable layer at the two ends of the diaper.

In a further alternative configuration, the elastic elements of the elasticated flaps are fixed for



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substantially the entire length to the inner surface of the continuous upper layer and at either end, situated at the front and rear end of the diaper respectively, are also fixed to the lower tissue layer covering the absorbent element, by fixing elements made, for example, of adhesive.

Naturally, the principle of the invention remaining the same, the details can be widely varied with respect to those described and illustrated without thereby departing from the scope of the present invention.



CLAIMS

1. An absorbent article including an upper layer (5), a lower liquid-impermeable layer (9) and an absorbent element (6) interposed between the upper layer (5) and the lower layer (9), the said upper layer (5) forming two elasticated flaps (11) extending alongside each other generally longitudinally of the absorbent article, characterised in that the upper layer (5) has a liquid-permeable central zone (20) between the two flaps (11) and two liquid-impermeable lateral zones (19) outwardly of the two flaps (11), and the two flaps (11) are elasticated by use of elastic elements (14) each one positioned straddling the central zone (20) and one of the lateral zones (19).
2. An article according to claim 1, characterised in that the upper layer (5) is essentially continuous.
3. An article according to claim 1 or claim 2, characterised in that the central zone (20) is perforated.
4. An article according to anyone of claims from 1 to 3, characterised in that the lateral zones (19) are substantially free of perforations.
5. An article according to anyone of claims from 1 to 4, characterised in that it includes elastic parts (10) extending generally parallel to the two flaps (11) along the lateral edges of the absorbent element.



6. An article according to claim 1, characterised in that the elastic elements (14) are glued to the upper layer (5) along most of their length.
7. An article according to anyone of the preceding claims characterised in that the upper layer (5) comprises:
  - an outer layer, designed to come into contact with the user's skin, made of non-woven fabric constituted of hydrophobic fibres,
  - an intermediate layer comprising a film of impermeable hydrophobic material, and
  - an inner layer made of non-woven fabric constituted of hydrophobic fibres,and in that the upper layer (5) is perforated through the three above layers in the central zone (20) but imperforate in the two lateral zones (19).
8. An article according to claim 7, characterised in that at least the outer layer of the upper layer (5), intended to come into contact with the user's skin, is treated with hydrophilizing agents.
9. An article according to claim 1, or claim 6, characterised in that the elastic elements (14) each comprise only one elastic element formed by a rubber strip.
10. An article according to claim 1 or claim 6, characterised in that the elastic elements (14) each comprise two or more elastic members, preferably threads.



11. An article according to anyone of the preceding claims, characterised in that the upper layer (5) is impermeable at the longitudinal end zones of the article.
12. An absorbent article according to anyone of the preceding claims, in the form of a disposable diaper.



FIG. 1

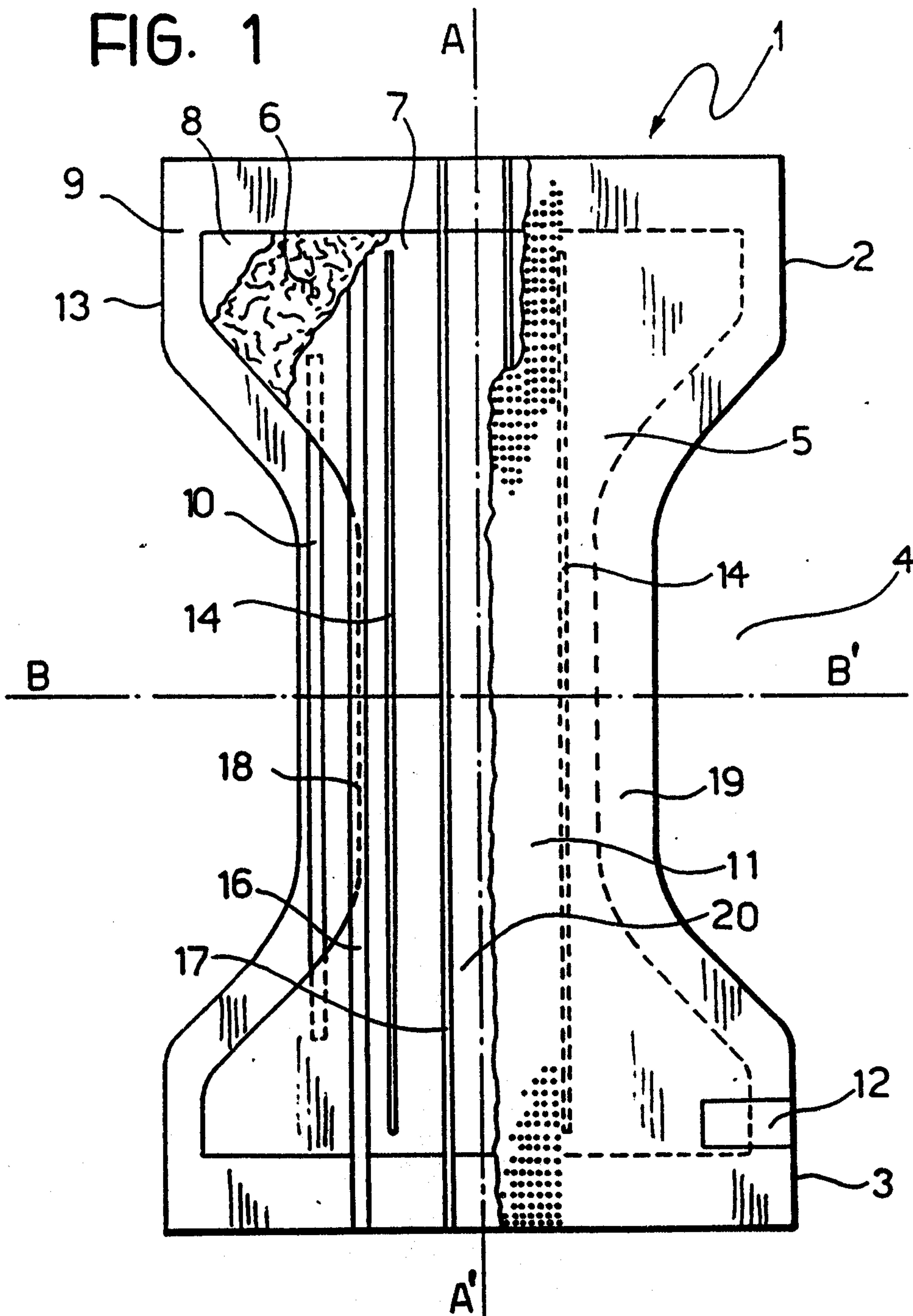
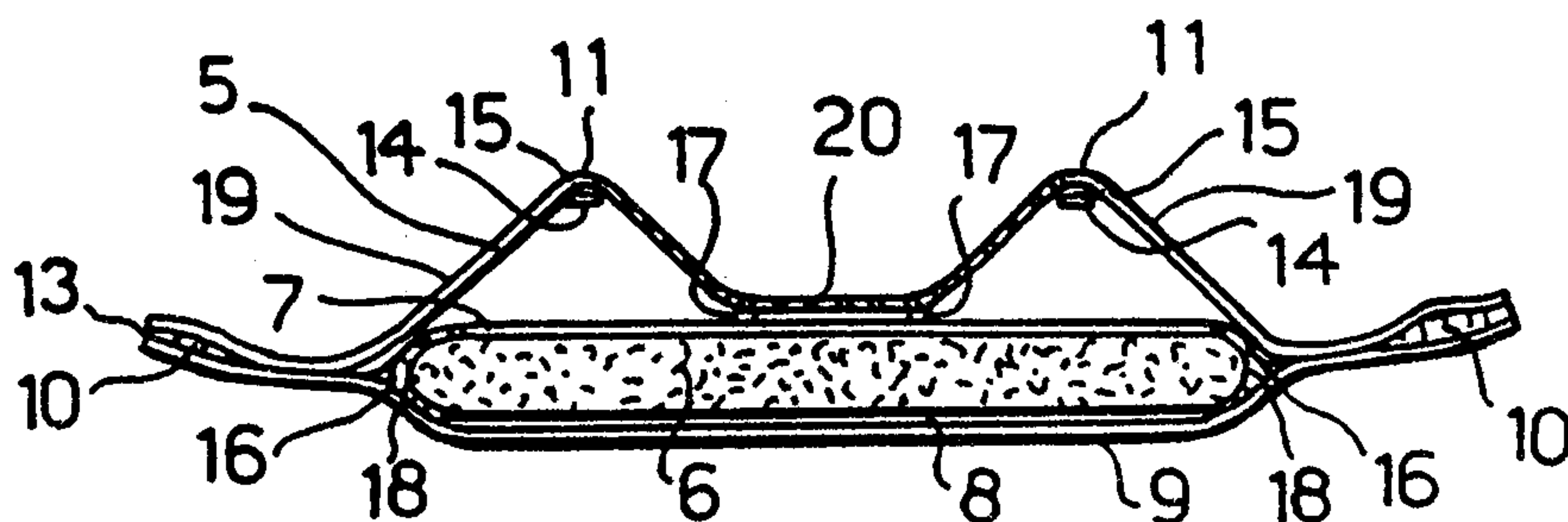


FIG. 2





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FIG. 3

