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DESCRIPTION

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The subject invention generally relates to a receiving component of a fastener.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] Refastenable mechanical fastening systems can be used in a wide number of applications. For example, such refastenable fastening systems can be used to connect one portion of a disposable absorbent article to another portion of the disposable absorbent article.

[0003] In general, mechanical fastening systems contain a receiving component (e.g., a female component) and an engaging component (e.g., a male component). In some mechanical fastening systems, the engaging component contains a plurality of hook elements, and the receiving component contains a plurality of loop elements. In a fastened state, the hook elements typically are entangled with the loop elements, thereby forming a connection between the engaging and receiving components.

[0004] Nonwoven webs can be used as the receiving component.

[0005] Typically, a nonwoven receiving component contains a plurality of polymeric fibers. Portions of these fibers can be joined together by fiber-to-fiber bonds to form a web having sufficient available unbonded fibers or unbonded portions of bonded fibers and web integrity. The fiber-to-fiber bonds are typically formed by fusing portions of fibers together via, for example, heat, pressure, or sound (e.g., ultrasonic) energy.

[0006] In some processes, a pair of heated calendering rolls can be used to create these fiber-to-fiber bonds. Typically, one of the calendering rolls contains a plurality of protrusions which extend outward from its outer surface. A constant force is generally applied to one of the calendering rolls such that as the nonwoven web passes between the calendering rolls, the protrusions apply pressure to the nonwoven web. In general, at the location of applied pressure, at least one fiber-to-fiber bond is created.

[0007] Each of EP 1 181 873 A1, EP 1 279 348 A1, EP 1 369 518 A1, US 2003/0077430 A1, US Patent 3,727,615, US 2002/0029026 A1, and EP 1 290 960 A1 forms part of the state of the art relevant to the present disclosure.

SUMMARY

[0008] According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a receiving component as recited in claim 1 below. The dependent claims define particular embodiments and implementations of the invention.

[0009] The following description and the annexed drawings set forth in detail certain illustrative embodiments of the invention.

[0010] These embodiments are indicative, however, of but a few of the various ways in which the principles of the invention may be employed. Other objects, advantages and novel features of the invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of the invention when considered in conjunction with the drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011]

Fig. 1A is an elevation view showing a fastening system that contains a nonwoven web as a receiving component in accordance with the subject invention.

Fig. 1B is a plan view showing the receiving component of the fastening system of Fig. 1A.

Fig. 2A is a schematic view showing a process for producing bonding patterns in accordance with the subject invention.

Fig. 2B is an elevation view showing a side of a pair of calendering rolls of the process of Fig. 2A.

Fig. 2C is a plan view showing a receiving component in accordance with the subject invention.

Figs. 3A-3C are plan views showing the nonwoven web of Fig. 1 highlighting additional features of the bonding pattern.

Figs. 4A-4J are plan views showing other nonwoven webs having bond patterns in accordance with the subject invention.

Fig. 4K is a close up view showing a section of the nonwoven web of Fig. 4A.

Fig. 4L is a close up view of showing a section of the nonwoven web of Fig. 1.

Figs. 5A-5E are plan views showing repeating units which can be included in a bond pattern constructed in accordance with the subject invention.

Fig. 6 is a plan view showing another nonwoven web constructed in accordance with the subject invention.

Fig. 7A is a perspective view showing a disposable absorbent article containing a nonwoven web in accordance with the subject invention.

Fig. 7B is a plan view showing the disposable absorbent article of Fig. 7A in a flattened-out uncontracted state.

Fig. 7C is an elevation view showing another configuration of a side panel of the disposable absorbent article of Fig. 7A.

Fig. 8A is an elevation view showing a portion of the disposable absorbent article of Fig. 6 having its fastening system in a fastened state.

Fig. 8B is an elevation view showing a portion of the disposable absorbent, article of Fig. 7 having its fastening system in a fastened state, wherein a receiving component of the fastening system is disposed on the disposable absorbent article to provide a visual alignment aid.

Figs. 9A-9C illustrate cross section views of exemplary composite fibers.

Fig. 10 illustrates an exemplary elution curve of a first propylene polymer and a second propylene polymer.

Figs. 11-13 illustrate engraved patterns of surfaces of embossing rolls used in Comparative Examples 2-4.

Fig. 14 is a vertical cross sectional view of an exemplary nonwoven web for use as a receiving component of a fastener in accordance with the subject invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

DEFINITIONS

[0012] As used herein, the terms "absorbent article" and "article" refer to a wearable device that absorbs and/or contains liquid and, more specifically, refers to a device that is placed against or in proximity to the body of the wearer to absorb and contain the various exudates discharged from the body. Suitable examples include drapers, training pants, refastenable pants, pull-on garments, adult incontinence products and feminine care products such, as sanitary napkins.

[0013] Furthermore, the terms "absorbent article" and "article" include a "disposable absorbent article" which is intended to be discarded and not laundered or otherwise restored after no more than about ten uses, preferably after no more than about five uses, and most preferably after a single use (although certain components may be recycled, reused, or composted).

[0014] "Body-facing" and "garment-facing" refer respectively to the relative location of an

element or a surface of an element or group of elements. "Body-facing" implies the element or surface is nearer to the wearer during wear than some other element or surface. "Garment-facing" implies the element or surface is more remote from the wearer during wear than some other element or surface (e.g., element or surface is proximate to the wearer's garments that may be worn over the disposable absorbent article).

[0015] As used herein, the term "bond line" refers to a plurality of sites on a substrate where the fibers of the substrate have been fused together. The plurality of sites can be fused together to form the "line." However, the term "line," as used herein, can also describe a series of discrete points or short lines closely spaced so as to effectively approximate a line. Therefore, those skilled in art will recognize that although a solid line bonding pattern is described, the benefits of the subject invention can similarly be achieved by closely spaced points or discrete line segments which effectively approximate a line.

[0016] As used herein, the term "bond line pattern" refers to at least two bond lines which have some overlap between the at least two bond lines.

[0017] As used herein, the term "consecutive" means following one after another. For example, adjacent sweep regions of the subject invention may share boundaries with one another.

[0018] As used herein, the term "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.

[0019] As used herein, "elastically extensible" refers to characteristics of extensible materials that have the ability to return to approximately their original dimensions after a force that extended the extensible material is removed, herein, any material or element described as "extensible" may also be "elastically extensible" unless otherwise provided.

[0020] As used herein, the term "joined" encompasses configurations whereby an element is directly secured to another element by affixing the element directly to the other element, and configurations whereby an element is indirectly secured to another element by affixing the element to an intermediate member(s) which in turn are affixed to the other element.

[0021] The term "longitudinal" is used herein to refer to a direction which is generally parallel to the longest edge of an element except where otherwise noted. In the context of disposable absorbent articles, a "longitudinal" direction runs substantially perpendicular from a waist edge to an opposing waist edge of the article and generally parallel to the maximum linear dimension of the article. Directions within $\pm$ about 45 degrees of the longitudinal direction are considered to be "longitudinal."

[0022] The term "lateral" refers to a direction running generally perpendicular to and in the

same plane as the "longitudinal" direction. In the context of disposable absorbent articles, a "lateral" direction runs from one longitudinal edge of the article to an opposing longitudinal edge of the article. Directions within $\pm$ about 45 degrees of the lateral direction are considered to be "lateral."

[0023] The terms "machine direction" or "MD" refer to a direction which is generally parallel to the forward direction of a material, member, element, item, component, etc. through a process. For example, nonwovens are typically formed with a machine direction that corresponds to the long or rolled direction of fabrication. The machine direction can also be the primary direction of fiber orientation in the nonwoven.

[0024] The terms "cross machine direction" or "CD" refer to a direction which is generally perpendicular to and in the same plane as the machine direction.

[0025] The terms "pant," "training pant," "closed diaper", "pre-fastened diaper", and "pull-on diaper", as used herein, refer to disposable garments having a waist opening and leg openings designed for infant or adult wearers. A pant can be configured such that the pant has a closed waist and leg openings prior to being donned on the wearer, or the pant can be configured such that the waist is closed and the leg openings formed while on the wearer. A pant may be preformed by any suitable technique including, but not limited to, joining together portions of the article using a refastenable fastening system. A pant may be preformed anywhere along the circumference of the article (e.g., side fastened, front waist fastened, rear waist fastened). Examples of suitable pants are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,246,433; U.S. Patent No. 5,569,234; U.S. Patent No. 6,120,487; U.S. Patent No. 6,120,489; U.S. Patent No. 4,940,464; U.S. Patent No. 5,092,861; U.S. Patent No. 5,897,545; U.S. Patent No. 5,957,908; and U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0233082 A1.

DESCRIPTION

[0026] In general, nonwoven webs which are to be used as receiving components are not completely bonded, e.g., not 100% fiber-to-fiber bonds. Because the fiber-to-fiber bonds typically render the bonded areas unengageable by an engaging component, bonding the nonwoven web completely can yield a poorly performing receiving component. Therefore, the protrusions extending outward from the outer surface of the calendering roll are typically spaced apart such that a particular bonding pattern is created in the nonwoven.

[0027] It may be desirable to have large, open, unbonded areas to assure that wherever a hook from the engaging component is placed an unbonded fiber or an unbonded portion of a bonded fiber is available to engage the hook. However, a bond pattern creating large, open, unbonded areas can have reduced strength in a cross machine direction because of the reduced number of fiber-to-fiber bonds in the unbonded areas. To compensate, some bond patterns can create fully enclosed areas e.g., fully bonded fibers surrounding unbonded fibers. However, a bond pattern which creates fully bonded fibers surrounding unbonded fibers can

reduce the likelihood that a hook from an engaging component will find an unbonded fiber with which it can engage.

[0028] Additionally, the bond pattern can negatively impact the quality of the fiber-to-fiber bonds. For, example because conventional bond patterns do not completely bond the nonwoven web, the pressure applied to the nonwoven web as the nonwoven web passes through the calendering rolls can fluctuate. In some cases, the pressure fluctuations can cause higher pressures at some fiber-to-fiber bond sites and cause lower pressures at other fiber-to-fiber bond sites. The higher pressure can result in overbonding or even cutting through fibers (which weakens the resulting web. The lower pressure may result in a reduced percentage of bonded area being formed compared to the desired percentage of bonded area, lower bond strength and/or lower bond quality. Additionally, the lower pressure may cause reduced strength in the cross machine direction.

[0029] Consequently, there is a need to provide a fastening system which includes a receiving component having a bond pattern which reduces the pressure fluctuations experienced by the receiving component during processing while maintaining sufficient areas of unbonded fibers and/or unbonded portions of bonded fibers.

[0030] In accordance with the subject invention the receiving component (e.g., female component) of a fastener contains a nonwoven web. The nonwoven web can have a sufficient fastening strength (e.g., peel strength, repeat peel strength, and tensile shear strength) and high mechanical strength in both of machine direction (MD) and cross machine direction (CD).

[0031] The nonwoven web contains a bonded portion containing zigzag unit patterns that are disposed in a machine direction at predetermined intervals. The zigzag unit patterns are continuous and generally parallel with the cross machine direction.

[0032] It is believed that the nonwoven web has the sufficient repeat peel strength and mechanical strength in the CD because the adjacent unit patterns overlap each other in the MD by including a part of the adjacent unit pattern in an inside of a triangle formed by three adjacent contact points of a first diagonal line and second diagonal line.

[0033] The receiving component containing the nonwoven web contains a first bond line, a second bond line, a bond zone, and a plurality of consecutive sweep regions. The first bond line and second bond line extend in a first direction, wherein the second bond line is disposed adjacent to the first bond line such that a portion of the second bond line overlaps a portion of the first bond line. The overlap is generally parallel to a second direction which is generally perpendicular to the first direction.

[0034] The bond zone circumscribes the first bond line and the second bond line. The plurality of consecutive sweep regions is disposed within the bond zone. Each sweep region extends in a direction generally parallel to the longitudinal axis, and each sweep region contains a length

and a width. The lengths of the sweep regions are equal, and the widths of the sweep regions are equal. At least one sweep region contains a portion of both the first bond line and the second bond line, wherein the remaining sweep regions of the plurality of sweep regions contain at least a portion of the first bond line or at least a portion of the second bond line. Each sweep region has a bonded area, and the receiving component has a bond ratio between two sweep regions which is greater than or equal to about 1 and less than or equal to about 20.

[0035] The receiving component can be employed for a fastening system. A mechanical fastening system typically contains an engaging component and receiving component. The engaging component contains a plurality of engaging elements. The receiving component has a longitudinal axis and a lateral axis, wherein the plurality of engaging elements are capable of engaging the receiving component.

[0036] Fastening systems containing the receiving component can reduce the pressure fluctuations which can occur when producing the receiving component.

[0037] Specifically, receiving components in accordance with the subject invention contain a bond pattern which can reduce the pressure fluctuations experienced by the receiving component during processing. Additionally, the receiving component in accordance with the subject invention can maintain a sufficient area of unbonded fibers and/or unbonded portions of bonded fibers such that the receiving component can be used with suitable engaging components in a fastening system.

[0038] Embodiments of the invention are now described with reference to the drawings, wherein like reference numerals are used to refer to like elements throughout. In the following description, for purposes of explanation, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the subject invention. It may be evident, however, that the invention can be practiced without these specific details within the scope defined by the appended claims. In other instances, well-known structures and devices are shown in block diagram form in order to facilitate describing the invention.

[0039] As shown in Fig. 1A, a fastening system 10 applying subject invention contains an engaging component 12 and a receiving component 100.

[0040] The engaging component 12 may contain a plurality of hooks 14 which extend outward from an engaging surface 16. The receiving component 100 contains a plurality of looped fibers (not shown) which are capable of becoming entangled with the plurality of hooks 14 of the engaging component 12.

[0041] Examples of suitable engaging components are discussed hereafter.

[0042] The fastening system 10 can be utilized in a variety of consumer and commercial goods

which may benefit from having the fastening system. Some examples of articles which can utilize the fastening system of the subject invention include disposable absorbent articles, body wraps, packaging, and industrial connections for abrasive pads, medical products, and the like.

[0043] As shown in Fig. 1B, the nonwoven web 100 used in the receiving component contains a plurality of bond lines, a bond zone 130, and a plurality of consecutive sweep regions. In some embodiments, the nonwoven web 100 may contain a first bond line 110, a second bond line 112, and a third bond line 114. Embodiments having more than three bond lines and fewer than three bond lines are contemplated.

[0044] The first bond line 110, in some embodiments, can be disposed adjacent to a first end edge 151 and the second bond line 112 can be disposed adjacent to the first bond line 110.

[0045] The third bond line 114, in some embodiments, can be disposed adjacent to a second end edge 152 and adjacent the second bond line 112. In some embodiments, the first end edge 151 and the second end edge can extend from a first longitudinal edge 170 to a second longitudinal edge 172 in a direction generally parallel to a lateral axis 162.

[0046] As shown, in some embodiments, the first bond line 110, the second bond line 112, and the third bond line 114, can extend in a first direction 1222 from a first longitudinal edge 170 to a second longitudinal edge 172 of the receiving component 100. In some embodiments, the first direction 1222 can be generally parallel to the lateral axis 162. The first longitudinal edge 170 and the second longitudinal edge 172 can extend between the first end edge 151 and the second end edge 152 in a direction generally parallel to a longitudinal axis 160.

[0047] The nonwoven web 100 further contains the bond zone 130. The bond zone 130 circumscribes more than one bond line. The bond zone 130 circumscribes the first bond line 110 and the second bond line 112. The bond zone 130 is a rectangle which contacts the outermost points of the first bond line 110 and the outermost points of the second bond line 112. In some embodiments, the outermost points of the first bond line 110 are those points on the first bond line 110 which are nearest the first end edge 151, nearest the first longitudinal edge 170, and nearest the second longitudinal edge 172. Similarly, in some embodiments, the outermost points of the second bond line 112 are those points on the second bond line 112 which are nearest the second end edge 152, the first longitudinal edge 170, and the second longitudinal edge 172. In some embodiments, the third bond line 114 can overlap into the bond zone 130 adjacent a second boundary 134 of the bond zone 130. In some embodiments, additional bond lines may overlap into the bond zone 130 either adjacent to a first boundary 132 or adjacent to the second boundary 134.

[0048] A plurality of consecutive sweep regions 140, 142, 144, and 146, are disposed within the bond zone 130. A sweep region contains a portion of the receiving component 100 and is used to analyze the bonded area and total area of the portion of the nonwoven web 100 within that sweep region. An advantage of sweep regions with smaller lengths 175 is that essentially more data points on the bond lines can be collected. The higher number of data points can

increase the accuracy of the calculation of the variability in the bonded area in the nonwoven web 100.

[0049] Each sweep region 140, 142, 144, and 146, contains a portion of the first bond line 110 and/or the second bond line 112. In some embodiments, some of the consecutive sweep regions 140, 142, 144, and 146, may contain portions of additional bond lines which overlap into the bond zone 130 either adjacent to the first end edge 151 or the second end edge 152. For example, because the third bond line 114 overlaps the bond zone 130, the sweep region 146 may further contain a portion of the third bond line 114.

[0050] At least one sweep region contains a portion of both the first bond line 110 and the second bond line 112. For example, as shown, in some embodiments, two sweep regions, e.g., 142 and 144, contain a portion of the first bond line 110 and the second bond line 112. Depending on the sizes of the sweep regions, one or more sweep regions may contain portions of more than one bond line. Embodiments containing more than four sweep regions and fewer than four sweep regions are contemplated.

[0051] Because the sweep regions 140, 142, 144, and 146, are consecutive, each sweep region shares a boundary with an adjacent sweep region. For example, sweep region 140 shares a boundary with sweep region 142. Similarly, sweep region 144 shares a boundary with sweep region 142. However, the sweep regions 140, 142, 144, and 146, are arranged such that the odd (first and third) sweep region, e.g., 140 and 144 do not share a boundary. Additionally, the sweep regions 140, 142, 144, and 146, are arranged such that the even (second and fourth) sweep regions, e.g., 142 and 146, do not share a boundary.

[0052] The consecutive sweep regions 140, 142, 144, and 146, are rectangular and extend from the first longitudinal edge 170 to the second longitudinal edge 172 of the nonwoven web 100. The consecutive sweep regions 140, 142, 144, and 146, have a width 177 which can be equal to a width of a web of fibrous material which the receiving component may contain. The width 177 can be generally parallel to the lateral axis 162. In some embodiments, the sweep regions 140, 142, 144, and 146, can have the length 175 which is equal to a contact length 250 (shown in Fig. 2B) between calendering rolls. In some embodiments, the sweep regions 140, 142, 144, and 146, can have the length 175 which is less than the contact length 250 (shown in Fig. 2B). The length 175 can range from about 0.1 mm to about 1.2 mm or any individual number within the range. The length 175 is generally parallel to the longitudinal axis 160.

[0053] Each of the sweep regions 140, 142, 144, and 146, contains the length 175 which is equal to the length 175 of adjacent sweep regions. Additionally, as shown, in some embodiments, the sweep region 140 may share the first boundary 132 with the bond zone 130. Also, in some embodiments, the sweep region 146 can share the second boundary 134 with the bond zone 130.

[0054] Each sweep region 140, 142, 144, and 146, contains a bonded area which is defined by

the bonding pattern. The percentage of the bonded area in a sweep region is a measure of the fiber-to-fiber bonds within the sweep region. Specifically, the percentage of the bonded area is determined by calculating the area of the fiber-to-fiber bonds within a particular sweep region, and dividing this area by the total area of a sweep region and multiplying by 100.

[0055] The bonded areas of the sweep regions 140, 142, 144, and 146, can vary. The variability of the amount of the bonded areas among the sweep regions 140, 142, 144, and 146, can be determined by comparing a value of the largest bonded area of a sweep region to a value of the lowest bonded area of another sweep region. A ratio of the largest bonded area and the lowest bonded area between any two sweep regions is termed the bond ratio. The bond ratio is greater than or equal to about 1 and less than about 20 or any individual number within the range. In some embodiments, the bond ratio is greater than or equal to about 1 and less than or equal to 20 about 10. In other embodiments, the bond ratio is greater than or equal to about 1 and less than or equal to about 3. In some embodiments, where the bond ratio is 1, there may not be a value of the longest bonded area or a value of the lowest bonded area. In this instance, the value of one bonded area can be divided by the value of another bonded area.

[0056] Adding the bonded areas of each of the individual sweep regions can provide the cumulative bonded area. Adding the total areas of each of the individual sweep regions can provide the cumulative total area. Dividing the cumulative bonded area by the cumulative total area can provide the overall bonded area of the bond zone 130, in some embodiments, or the overall bonded area of the nonwoven web 100 in other embodiments.

[0057] The bonded area can be formed by any suitable process. Examples of processes for forming the bonded area include a calendaring process (e.g., an embossing process). In one embodiment, the embossing process can be conducted using a general embossing roll. That is, at least one of a pair of rolls is an engraved roll having protrusions which match up with an embossing pattern, and thermal fusion can be conducted by passing the nonwoven web between the rolls. The degree of the thermal fusion can be controlled by adjusting a temperature, contact pressure, etc., of the rolls depending required properties of the nonwoven web being fabricated. The bonded area location using a calendaring system is described in detail below.

[0058] As shown in Figs. 2A and 2B, the bond lines, e.g. 110 (shown in Fig. 1B), 112 and 114, of a receiving component 100 (shown in Fig. 1), in some embodiments, can be produced via a calendaring system 200. The calendaring system 200 may contain a pair of calendaring rolls 202 and 204 which create a nip therebetween. The outer surface of the calender roll 202 and/or the calender roll 204 may contain protrusions (not shown) extending outward from their outer surface. These protrusions typically create fiber-to-fiber bonds in a web of fibrous material 275 as the web of fibrous material 275 passes through the nip. The receiving component 100 (shown in Figs. 1A and 1B) may contain a portion of the web of fibrous material 275.

[0059] The web of fibrous material 275 can pass through the calendering rolls 202 and 204 in a direction generally parallel to the longitudinal axis 160 (shown in Fig. 1B) of the receiving-component 100 (shown in Figs. 1A and 1B).

[0060] Specifically, the longitudinal axis 160 (shown in Fig. 1B) of the receiving component 100 (shown in Figs. 1A and 1B) can be generally parallel to a machine direction of the calendering system 200.

[0061] The calendering rolls 202 and 204 can rotate in direction shown by arrows 280 and 281 (shown in Fig. 2B), respectively.

[0062] In some embodiments, the calendering rolls 202 and/or 204 can be heated. The calendering rolls 202 and 204 can provide energy to the web of fibrous material 275 as the web of fibrous material 275 passes through the nip. Additionally, in some embodiments, a force 240 can be applied to the calendering rolls 202 and/or 204 such that a pressure

[0063] is applied to the web of fibrous material 275 as it passes through the nip. The force 240 which can be applied to the calendering rolls 202 and /or 204 is discussed hereafter.

[0064] The surface to surface contact of the calendering rolls 202 and 204 can define the contact length 250. The contact length 250 is defined by a portion of the calender roll 202 and a portion of the calender roll 204 which are in contact with the web of fibrous material 275 (shown in Fig. 2A) as the web of fibrous material 275 (shown in Fig. 2A) passes through the nip. In some embodiments, the contact length 250 can be determined via the Hertzian equation below. The Hertzian equation assumes that the calendering rolls 202 and 204 are made from homogeneous, isotropic material, and further assumes the validity of Hooke's law. Other assumptions include that the calendering rolls 202 and 204 have equal diameters; that the calendering rolls 202 and 204 are created from material which has the same elastic modulus; and that the width 220 of the calendering rolls 202 and 204 are at least as wide as the width 177 (shown in Fig. 1B) of the sweep regions. The contact length 250 can be found via the following equation:

$$X = \sqrt{\frac{8FR(1 - v^2)}{\pi EL}}$$

where X is 1/2 the width of the contact area 250; R is the radius of the calender roll 202 or 204 in millimeters; F is the force applied in Newtons / mm; E is the elastic modulus of the material of the calender rolls 202 and 204; L is the width of the calender rolls 202 and 204 (as shown 220); and v is Poisson's ratio.

[0065] Where the calendering rolls do not have equal diameters, one skilled in the art could rederive the above equation taking into account the unequal diameters of the calendering rolls.

[0066] Where the calendering rolls are not made from materials which have equal elastic moduli, one skilled in the art could rederive the above equation taking into account the unequal elastic moduli of the calendering rolls.

[0067] In some embodiments, where the calendering rolls are made of steel, the elastic modulus E can be equal to about $210,000 \text{ N/mm}^2$, Poisson's ratio can be about 0.3, and applied force F can be between about 30 N/mm to about 150 N/mm . As mentioned above, X is equal to about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the contact length 250. Thus, multiplying X by two provides the contact length 250. In some embodiments, the contact area 250 can be in a range from about 0.1 mm to about 1.2 mm or any individual number within the range. In some embodiments, the contact area 250 can be in a range from about 0.7 mm to about 1.0 mm .

[0068] One advantage of the subject invention is that because of the ratio of larger bonded area to lesser bonded of the subject invention, pressure fluctuations during the calendering process can be reduced. For example, in conventional receiving components where bond areas vary among sweep regions by more than 2000%, the contact area of the calendering rolls producing these bonded areas varies by more than 2000% also. Consequently, if the force applied to the calender rolls is constant, the pressure applied to a web of fibrous material as it passes through the nip of the calender rolls varies by more than 2000% as well. In conventional receiving components pressure fluctuations of greater than 2000% can occur when some sweep regions contain a 0% bonded area, thereby yielding a ratio of larger bonded area to lesser bonded area which is infinite. The zero percent bonded area can occur, for example, when a first bond line and a second bond line are separated by a finite distance in a direction generally parallel to the longitudinal axis of the receiving component which is equal to at least the length of a sweep region. As another example, pressure fluctuations of greater than 2000% can also occur where there is too much overlap between bond lines or too little. The overlap between bond lines is discussed further with regard to Figs. 3A, 3B, and 3C.

[0069] From a process perspective, the pressure fluctuations of greater than 2000% can cause process instabilities. For example, the extreme pressure fluctuations can cause premature failure of the protrusions on the calender rolls.

[0070] From a product/material performance perspective pressure fluctuations of greater than 2000% are, also not typically desirable. For example, a sweep region having 0% bonded area can provide low shear capability and potentially poor refastenability results. Specifically, because less loose fiber ends are bonded within this sweep region, fuzzing can result during multiple opening and closing cycles with suitable engaging components.

[0071] Also, sweep regions having 0% bonded area can reduce the strength in a direction parallel to a lateral axis of the receiving component. The lateral axis of the receiving component, in some embodiments can be associated with the direction of shear in many instances. For example, in a fastened state, the lateral axis of the receiving component can be generally parallel to the direction of shear. For example, referring to Fig. 8A momentarily, in a fastened state, shear forces can act along a primary direction of shear 775 which is generally

parallel to a lateral axis of a receiving component 740. Where there is no overlap between adjacent bond lines, the receiving component material in between adjacent bond lines remains free to move with the applied shear force.

[0072] In contrast, where the overlap between bond lines causes pressure fluctuations of greater than 2000%, the concentration of fiber-to-fiber bond sites in the region of overlap will generally provide poor fastenability results. For example, as stated previously, engaging components generally are not able to engage receiving components at the bonded areas. Additionally, the pressure fluctuations of greater than 2000% can also cause variable bonding quality, as discussed previously. When pressure fluctuations are greater than 2000%, fiber-to-fiber bonds in the lesser bonded area sweep regions experience higher pressure than larger bonded area sweep regions and can incur holes because of the higher pressure. Also, the fiber-to-fiber-bonds in the larger bonded area sweep regions can experience lower pressure than lesser bonded area sweep regions and can incur less fiber-to-fiber bonds because of the lower pressure. Specifically, the lower pressure, in some cases, can merely compress fibers instead of actually bonding them.

[0073] As shown in Fig. 2C, a receiving component 30 was constructed in accordance with the subject invention and incurred some defects, e.g., 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42. However, when the bond ratio of the receiving component 30 is about: 20 or less, for example, about 1.8, the number of the defects is within an allowable range. In contrast, when the bond ratio is above 20 or more, an unacceptable amount of defects may occur in a receiving component.

[0074] In contrast with conventional receiving components, a receiving component in accordance with the subject invention reduces pressure fluctuations below about 2000%. The reduction in pressure fluctuation, in part, is accomplished by assuring that a bond area of the receiving component contains a plurality of sweep regions which each have some finite amount of bonded area. Additionally, the sweep regions for receiving components in accordance with the subject invention contain bonded area percentages which reduce pressure fluctuations below about 2000%.

[0075] There are several factors which can impact the ratio of larger bonded area to lesser bonded area. Some factors include the overlap of the bond lines, in some embodiments, the orientation angle of the bond lines, the period of the bond lines, and in some embodiments, the orientation of the bond lines during processing. The orientation of the bond lines during processing is discussed further in regard to Fig. 6.

[0076] As shown in Fig. 3A, the overlap 320 is a distance between a first reference line 302 and a second reference line 304. In some embodiments, the overlap 320 is generally parallel to the longitudinal axis 160 and generally parallel to a second direction 1223. The first reference line 302, in some embodiments, can be drawn between two inwardmost points 308 and 310 on the first bond line 110 and can be generally parallel to the lateral axis 162. In some embodiments, the second reference line 304 can be drawn between two inwardmost points 312 and 314 of the second bond line 112 and can be generally parallel to the lateral axis 162.

In some embodiments, the inward most points 308 and 310 of the first bond line 110 can be the points nearest the second bond line 112.

[0077] Similarly, in some embodiments, the inwardmost point 312 and 314 of the second bond line 112 can be the point nearest the first bond line 110. Where the first bond line 110 does not intersect the second reference line 304, and where the second bond line 112 does not intersect the first reference line 302, there is no overlap between the first bond line 110 and the second bond line 112.

[0078] Additionally, Fig. 3A shows a period 330, an orientation angle 350, bond line spacing 370, and a bond line thickness 360. In some embodiments, the period 330 can be the smallest interval after which a periodic function takes the same values. As shown, in some embodiments, the period 330 can be a distance from a first peak 332 of the third bond line 114 to a second peak 334 of the third bond line 114. In embodiments where the first bond line 110 and the second bond line 112 are similar to the third bond line 114, the period 330 can be found similarly for the first bond line 110 and the second bond line 112. An orientation angle 350, where a portion of the first bond line 110 intersects the first reference line 302, is also shown.

[0079] The bond line spacing 370 is the distance between the first and second bond lines 110 and 112. For example, in some embodiments, the bond line spacing 370 can be measured from the inwardmost point 308 of the first bond line 110 to the outward most point 372 on the second bond line 112. The outwardmost point 372 on the second bond, line 112, in some embodiments, can be the point nearest the third bond line 114. In some embodiments, the bond line spacing 370 can be generally parallel to the longitudinal axis 160. Any suitable spacing can be used. For example, the spacing 370 between the bond lines can be in a range from about 1 mm to about 20 mm or any individual number within the range. As yet another example, the spacing 370 can be between about 3 mm and about 18 mm. As yet another example, the spacing 370 can be between about 6mm and about 12 mm.

[0080] Similarly, any suitable bond line thickness 360 can be utilized. For example, in some embodiments, the bond line thickness 360 can be in a range from about 0.2 mm to about 5 mm or any individual number within the range. In some embodiments, the bond line thickness 360 can be in a range from about 0.5 mm to about 2 mm. In some embodiments, the bond line thickness 360 can be in a range from about 1 mm to about 1.5 mm.

[0081] Any suitable period 330 can be used in conjunction with the subject invention. For example, in some embodiments, the period 330 can be in a range from about 1 mm to about 20 mm or any individual number within the range. In some embodiments, the period 330 can be in a range from about 1.5 mm to about 15 mm. In some embodiments, the period 330 can be in a range from about 5 mm to about 12 mm.

[0082] The effect that the overlap of the bond lines has on the ratio of larger bonded area to lesser bonded area is illustrated in Table 1. Table 1 contains prophetic examples, and all

calculations contained in Table 1 are based on a zigzag bond line pattern similar to the bond line pattern shown in Fig. 1.

Table 1

Example#	1	2	3	4	5
Line Thickness (mm)	1	0.5	0.5	1	0.5
orientation angle (degrees)	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.4
Period "T" (mm)	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
line spacing (mm)	6	6	12	3	3
Contact width (mm)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Overlap (mm)	5.52	4.4	0	8.52	7.4
Overall Area, % Bonded	37.2	18.6	9.3	74.4	37.2
Larger Area (mm ²)	1.12	0.56	0.28	1.75	0.91
Lesser Area (mm ²)	0.56	0.28	0.00	1.68	0.84
Larger/Lasser Ratio	2.00	2.00	infinite	1.04	1.09
Max Area, % Bonded	48.10	24.05	12.03	75.23	39.15
Min Area, % Bonded	24.06	12.03	0.00	72.16	36.08
Max/Min Ratio (%/%)	2.00	2.00	infinite	1.04	1.09

[0083] As shown in Table 1 and as discussed previously (see Example 3A), where the overlap of the bond lines is equal to zero, the ratio of larger bonded area to lesser bonded area can be infinite in some instances. In contrast, in the embodiments of the subject invention, the first bond line 110 shown in Fig. 1) and the second bond line 112 (shown in Fig. 1) overlap one another by a finite amount. As shown, see Examples 1 and 4, as the overlap increases, the ratio of larger area to lesser area decreases.

[0084] The overlap can be impacted by the thickness of the bond lines. For example, in Table 1, as the thicknesses of the bond lines decrease, the overlap between the bond lines can similarly decrease (see Examples 1 and 2). Additionally, the thickness or all the bond lines in one pattern can be changed as desired to adjust the overall percent bonded area of the bond pattern. Similarly, the overlap can be impacted by the spacing of the bond lines. For example, in Table 1, as the spacing between the bond lines increase, the overlap between the bond lines decreases (see Examples 1 and 4; 2 and 5).

[0085] The effect that the orientation angle 350 has on the ratio of larger bonded area to lesser bonded area is illustrated in Table 2. Table 2 contains prophetic examples, and all calculations contained in Table 2 are based on a zigzag bond line pattern similar to the bond

line pattern, shown in Fig.1.

Table 2

		Example 21	Comp. Example 1	Camp. Example 2	Camp. Example 3	Comp. Example 4
First propylene polymer	wt. %	20	0	20	20	20
Second propylene polymer	wt. %	80	100	80	80	80
Basis weight	g/m ²	45	45	45	45	45
Embossed area ratio	%	24	24	24	10	16
Embossing pattern		Figure 3B	Figure 3B	Figure 11	Figure 12	Figure 13
Peel strength	N/25mm	3.7	1.8	3.2	2.6	3
Repeat peel strength	N/25mm	3	n/a	2.7	1.1	1.4
Tensile shear strength	N/25mm	38	14	36.9	19.3	37.2
MD maximum tensile strength	N/25mm	42.3	49.2	45.8	32.6	40.5
CD maximum tensile strength	N/25mm	22.7	23.4	16.1	12.8	13.9
Thickness (bulkiness)	μm	540	380	510	420	550

[0086] For the examples shown above, the orientation angle 350 (shown in Fig. 3A) is changed for a zigzag bond pattern similar to the bond pattern shown in Fig. 1. As shown, the orientation angle 350 (shown in Fig. 3A) was manipulated from about 75 degrees to about 45 degrees, while maintaining an overlap of about 2.5 mm for most examples. In order to ensure an equal amount of overlap for most examples, the line spacing was also varied for each orientation angle 350 (shown in Fig. 3A). In some examples, the period and the bond line thickness were kept constant.

[0087] In Example 6, the orientation angle is at 75 degrees, resulting in the lowest overall percentage of the bonded area of 20.7% compared to the other examples in Table 2. Without wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that as the overlap remains constant at about 2.5 mm, this low percentage of the bond area is the consequence of the line spacing of 18.7 mm, the line thickness of 1 mm, and the period of 9.3 mm. As shown in Example 7, at an orientation

angle of 65 degrees, while maintaining the overlap at 2.5 mm, the total percentage of bonded area can increase to 24.1% at a line spacing of 9.8 mm. The reduction in the orientation angle by about 10 degrees from Example 6 can reduce the ratio of larger bonded area to lesser bonded area from 1.53 to 1.07.

[0088] In accordance with the subject invention, the orientation angle 350, in some embodiments, can range from about 45 degrees to about 75 degrees or any individual number within the range. In other embodiments, the orientation angle 350 can range from about 55 degrees to about 65 degrees. In yet other embodiments, the orientation angle 350 can range from about 60 to about 65 degrees.

[0089] Example 11, illustrates, in one particular embodiment, how the ratio of larger to lesser bonded area can be made to equal 1.0 for a zigzag bond line pattern similar to that shown in Fig. 1. In some embodiments, the ratio of larger to lesser bonded area can be equal to about 1.0 by adjusting the bond line thickness in the areas where the bond lines do not overlap.

[0090] Based on the parameters and the relationships of those parameters discussed herein, the modification of at least one of the parameters and/or a relationship between parameters to achieve the ratio of larger bonded area to lesser bonded area of about 1.0 is contemplated.

[0091] The effect that the period has on the ratio of larger bonded area to lesser bonded area is illustrated in Table 3. Table 3 contains prophetic examples, and all calculations contained in Table 3 are based on a zigzag bond line pattern similar to the bond line pattern shown in Fig. 1.

Table 3

Example #	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Line Thickness (mm)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Orientation angle (degrees)	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Period (mm)	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11
Line Spacing (mm)	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	7	7.9	8.7	9.6
Contact Length (mm)	D.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Amplitude	3.17	3.6	4.03	4.46	4.9	4.46	4.9	5.33	5.76
Overlap (mm)	0.13	1.00	1.86	2.73	3.59	1.93	1.89	1.95	1.93
Lesser Area Bonded (%)	6.16	19.17	30.72	28.87	25.66	27.83	24.3	22.63	20.22
Larger Area Bonded (%)	46.19	36.49	32.99	39.38	46.00	28.87	25.66	23.09	20.99
Ratio larger/lesser Area Bonded	7.50	2.01	1.07	1.36	1.79	1.04	1.06	1.02	1.04
Overall Area Bonded	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	28.6	25.3	23.0	20.8

Example #	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
(%)									

[0092] At an equal percentage of the total bonded area, the determined larger bonded area to lesser bonded area ratio is at 1.07 for a period equal to about 7. The overlap for Example 13 can be about 1.9 mm. Based on the data in Table 3, in some embodiments, the period can range from about 5 mm to about 11mm or any number within the range. In other embodiments, the period can range from about 6 mm to about 8 mm. In yet other embodiments, the period can be about 7 mm.

[0093] As shown in Examples 17-20, the bond line spacing can be adjusted such that overall bonded area is impacted. in some embodiments of the subject invention, the overall bonded area can be in a range from about 10% to about 50% or any individual number within the range. In other embodiments, the overall percentage of bonded area can be between about 20% to about 30%. In yet other embodiments, the overall percentage of bonded area can be between about 20% to about 25%. In other embodiments, the overall bonded area can be less than about 40% while the bonded area in any sweep region is less than about 60%. In other embodiments, the overall bonded area can be less than about 30% while the bonded area in any sweep region can be less than about 50%. In yet other embodiments, the overall bonded area can be between about 20% to about 30% while the bonded area in any sweep region is less than about 40%.

[0094] As stated previously, the data in Tables 1, 2, and 3, were based on a zigzag bond line patterns similar to the bond line pattern shown in Fig. 1. However, one skilled in the art could calculate the values for the listed parameters in Tables 1, 2, and 3, for any given bond line pattern or variations thereof. For example, for simple geometries, e.g., consisting of angled and connected straight lines, the values shown in Tables 1, 2, and 3, can be calculated using the geometric and trigonometric relationships of the angled and connected straight lines as done for the bond line patterns shown heretofore. For more complex patterns, for example, those shown in Figs. 4A-4K, or bond line patterns including shapes such as those of Figs. 5B-5E, the values of Tables 1,2, and 3, can be obtained by utilizing computerized image analysis. In computerized image analysis, the bond pattern in question is digitized such that a color contrast can be reliably measured to determine where bonded and unbonded areas are. For example, unbonded areas may be represented as white pixels and bonded areas may be represented as black pixels. The number of pixels representing a bonded area can be counted and compared to number of pixels representing an unbonded area to determine the percentage of bonded area. Similarly, the period, overlap, bond line thickness, orientation angle, and line spacing can also be measured using computerized image analysis.

[0095] Additionally, any data or trends discussed in regard to Tables 1, 2, and 3, are pertinent to the bond line patterns analyzed, e.g., zigzag pattern. Consequently, any data and/or trends discussed regarding Tables 1, 2, and 3, may not be valid for other bond line patterns.

[0096] Figs. 3B and 3C show another exemplary nonwoven web. Fig. 3B illustrates a partial top view of an exemplary nonwoven web for use as a receiving fastener component of the subject invention, and Fig. 3C illustrates an enlarged view of the nonwoven web of Fig. 3B.

[0097] In Fig. 3B, embossed portions 1, which is shown by the shaded area, correspond to the area where the crimped composite fiber is thermally compressed and/or fused by an embossing roll. Non-embossed portions 2 are areas between the embossed portions 1 where the crimped composite fiber is not thermally compressed and/or fused and the crimped composite fiber forms loops that undergo an engagement with a hook of an engaging component.

[0098] While Fig. 3B illustrates a portion of the nonwoven web for use as a receiving fastener component, the embossed portion 1 is typically formed over the whole area of the nonwoven web for use as a receiving fastener component. Furthermore, the general shape of the nonwoven web for use as a receiving fastener component can be any suitable shape depending on the application and can be any suitable sheet-like shape. For example, a receiving fastener component containing the nonwoven web in accordance with the subject invention and an engaging component containing a hook are previously fixed on two surfaces that are to be connected by, for example, bonding and sewing, respectively, and can be used in a manner that the two surfaces are refastenably connected by hooking the hook of the engaging component on the loop of the receiving component.

[0099] As shown in Fig. 14, the cross section of the nonwoven web for the receiving fastener component shows recessed embossed portion 1 compared with the non-embossed portion 2.

[0100] In one embodiment, the difference in height between the non-embossed portion 2 and embossed portion 1 is in the range of about 0.1 to about 2 mm. The shape of the cross section of the projected portion of the engrave of the embossing roll used for forming the embossed portion 1 can be any suitable shape, for example, trapezoid.

[0101] As shown in Fig. 3B, the embossed portion 1 of the nonwoven web for the receiving fastener component in this example may contain an embossing pattern containing zigzag unit patterns 3 that are disposed, in an MD (Machine Direction) at predetermined intervals, the zigzag unit patterns 3 being continuous in substantially parallel to a CD (Cross Machine Direction) of the embossing roll. Although not shown, the zigzag unit patterns 3 can be disposed in the CD at predetermined intervals, the zigzag unit patterns 3 being continuous in substantially parallel to the MD.

[0102] As shown in Fig. 3C, the unit pattern 3 contains zigzag unit patterns containing a plurality of first diagonal lines 4 and a plurality of second diagonal lines 5 that are disposed alternately, the plurality of first diagonal lines 4 being disposed generally parallel with a CD and being inclined to a first side at about the same angle relative to the MD, the second diagonal lines being disposed generally parallel with the CD and being inclined to a second side at about the same angle relative to the MD. The first diagonal lines 4 and second diagonal lines 5 are

continuously connected alternately at an end portion 4a or the first diagonal lines 4 and an end portion 5a of the second diagonal lines 5.

[0103] Further, as shown in the Figure, a contact point 6 in this example is an outermost point of the contact portion of the first diagonal line 4 and a second diagonal line 5.

[0104] Furthermore, an apex 7 is an outermost point of both sides the zigzag of the unit pattern 3, and in this example, the apex is the same point as the contact point 6, which is an outermost point of the contact portion of the first diagonal line 4 and a second diagonal line 5.

[0105] As shown in Fig. 3C, in this example, a part of unit pattern 3 can be contained inside a triangle that is formed by adjacent three contact points 6 of the first diagonal line 4 and the second diagonal line 5 (triangle 8 indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 3C) of the unit pattern 3, the part of unit pattern 3 is adjacent to the triangle in the HD.

[0106] In one embodiment, a ratio of W_1/W_2 is from about 0.1 to about 10, wherein the width W_1 is a width between the apex 7 on one side and the apex 7 on the other side of the unit pattern 3 in the MD and the width W_2 is a width between adjacent contact points of the first diagonal line and second diagonal line in the CD. In another embodiment, the ratio of W_1/W_2 is from about 0.5 to about 2.0.

[0107] When the aforementioned conditions are satisfied, the receiving fastener component has sufficient fastening strength in all of peel strength, repeat peel strength, and tensile shear strength, and at the same time, has high mechanical strength in both of MD and CD.

[0108] In particular, it is desirable that the receiving fastener component has sufficient fastening strength in the repeat peel strength and mechanical strength in the CD, and it is believed that with respect to the repeat peel strength and mechanical strength in the CD, overlapping the adjacent unit patterns 3 each other in the MD by including a part of the unit pattern 3 in the inside of the adjacent triangle 8 formed by three adjacent contact points 6 is effective.

[0109] In one embodiment, the width W_1 which is a width in the MD between an apex 7 on one side and an apex 7 on the other side of the unit pattern 3, is about 3 mm or more and about 50 mm or less. In another embodiment, the width W_1 , which is a width in the MD between an apex 7 on one side and an apex 7 on the other side of the unit pattern 3, is about 5 mm or more and about 20 mm or less.

[0110] In one embodiment, the distance W_3 , which is a distance between adjacent unit patterns 3, is about 1 mm or more and about 20 mm or less. In another embodiment, the distance W_3 , which is a distance between adjacent unit patterns 3, is about 2 mm or more and about 8 mm or less.

[0111] In one embodiment, the width of line W_4 of the unit pattern 3 is in the range of about 0.5 mm or more and about 1.5 mm or less.

[0112] In one embodiment, the ratio of the embossed area, which is the value obtained by multiplying 100 by the area ratio of the embossed portion 1 to the sum of the area of embossed portion 1 and the area of non-embossed portion 2, is in the range of about 10% to about 50%. In another embodiment, the ratio of the embossed area is in the range of about 20% to about 30%.

[0113] When the aforementioned conditions are satisfied, the nonwoven web has bulkiness as well as high fastening strength and mechanical strength.

[0114] As shown in Figs. 4A-4K, the overlap between adjacent bond lines can be achieved in a number of different manners. For example, as shown in Fig. 4A, a receiving component 400A constructed in accordance with the subject invention may contain a first bond line 410A and a second bond line 412A. The first bond line 410A and the second bond line 412A may each contain a plurality of repeating units 510A. The repeating units 510A of the first bond line 410A and the second bond line 412A, in some embodiments, can overlap one another via extensions 520 generally extending in a direction parallel to the longitudinal axis 160 from each repeating unit 510A. Also, as shown, in some embodiments, the first and the second bond lines 410A and 412B may contain extensions 520 which extend in a direction generally parallel to the longitudinal axis 160 in between repeating units 510A.

[0115] In some embodiments, the extensions 520 may extend at an angle with respect to the longitudinal axis 160. In some embodiments, the extension angle 1350 (shown in Fig. 4K) can be in a range from greater than about 0 degrees to less than about 180 degrees or any individual number within the range. In yet other embodiments, the extension angle 1350 (shown in Fig. 4K) can be in a range of about 30 degrees and less than or equal to about 150 degrees. In yet other embodiments, the extension angle 1350 can be in a range from about 60 degrees to about 120 degrees. In some embodiments, the extension angle 1350 of all bond lines can be similar. In some embodiments, the extension angle 1350 can vary between the bond lines of a bond pattern. Additionally, in some embodiments, the extension angle 1350 can vary among repeating units 510A.

[0116] In other embodiments, as shown in Fig. 4B, a receiving component 400B constructed in accordance with the subject invention may contain a first bond line 410B and a second bond line 412B. Similarly, the first bond line 410B and the second bond line 412B may contain a plurality of repeating units 510B having extensions 520. The extensions 520 of the repeating units 510B can be configured similarly to the extensions 520 of the repeating units 510A. Additionally, as shown in Fig. 4B, the bond lines of the subject invention are not limited to rectilinear repeating units 510A. For example, as shown, in some embodiments, the bond lines may contain a plurality of repeating units 510B containing curvilinear segments. As shown, the repeating units 510B appear sinusoidal in nature. Examples of other repeating units are shown in Figs. 5A-5E.

[0117] Fig. 4C illustrates another exemplary embodiment of a nonwoven web for use as the receiving fastener component in accordance with the subject invention. Fig. 4D illustrates an enlarged view of a portion of the nonwoven web of Fig. 4C. it is to be appreciated that the components corresponding to Figs. 3B and 3C are indicated by the same reference numbers in Figs. 4C and 4D.

[0118] The nonwoven web for a receiving fastener component in this example contains essentially the same structure described previously, and, as shown in Fig. 4C, the nonwoven web contains an embossed portion 1 containing zigzag unit patterns 3 that are disposed in an MD at predetermined intervals, the zigzag unit patterns 3 being continuous in substantially parallel to a CD of the embossing roll.

[0119] In this example, as shown in Fig. 4D, the unit pattern 3 has a curvature at the apexes 7. In this way, the apexes of the zigzag of the unit pattern 3 in accordance with the subject invention may have a slight roundness. Fig. 4E illustrates a top view of a portion of another exemplary embodiment of a nonwoven web for use as the receiving fastener component in accordance with the subject invention, and Fig. 4F illustrates an enlarged view of a portion of the nonwoven web of Fig. 4E. It is to be appreciated that the components corresponding to Figs. 3B and 3C are indicated by the same reference numbers in Figs. 4E and 4F.

[0120] The nonwoven web for a receiving fastener component in this example has essentially the same structure as the above-mentioned embodiments, and as shown in Fig. 4E, the nonwoven web contains an embossed portion 1 containing zigzag unit patterns 3 that are disposed in an MD at predetermined intervals, the zigzag unit patterns 3 being continuous generally parallel with a CD of an embossing roll.

[0121] The general shape, method for using, shape of the cross section and range of the various numeric values of the nonwoven web for a receiving fastener component can be the same conditions as described in the above embodiments.

[0122] As shown in Fig. 4F, the unit pattern 3 contains zigzag unit patterns containing a plurality of first diagonal lines 4 and a plurality of second diagonal lines 5 that are disposed alternately, the plurality of first diagonal lines 4 being disposed generally parallel with a CD and being inclined to a first side at about the same angle relative to the MD, the second diagonal lines being disposed generally parallel with the CD and being inclined to a second side at about the same angle relative to the MD.

[0123] In this example, the first diagonal lines 4 and second diagonal lines 5 are continuously connected alternately at an end portion 4a of the first diagonal lines 4 and an end portion 5a of the second diagonal lines 5.

[0124] Further, as shown in the Fig. 4F, a contact point 6 in this example is an outermost point of the contact portion of the first diagonal line 4 and a second diagonal line 5 where the

outermost point is the near side to an apex 7.

[0125] Furthermore, the apex 7 is an outermost point of both sides the unit pattern 3, and in this example, the apex is the end point 5a of the second diagonal line 5. As shown in Fig. 4F, the adjacent portion to the end point 5a of the second diagonal line 5 slightly projects from the contact point 6. That is, the unit pattern 3 contains extensions 520.

[0126] As shown in Fig. 4F, in this example, a part of unit pattern 3 can be contained inside a triangle that is formed by adjacent three contact points 6 of the first diagonal line 4 and the second diagonal line 5 (triangle 8 indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 4F) of the unit pattern 3, the part of unit pattern 3 is adjacent to the triangle in the MD. In one embodiment, as described above, a ratio of W_1/W_2 is about 0.1 or more and about 10 or less, wherein the width W_1 is a width between the apex 7 on one side and the apex 7 on the other side of the unit pattern 3 in the MD and the width W_2 is a width between adjacent contact points of the first diagonal line and second diagonal line in the CD. In another embodiment, the ratio of W_1/W_2 is about 0.5 or more and about 2.0.

[0127] When the aforementioned conditions are satisfied, the receiving fastener component has sufficient fastening strength in all of peel strength, repeat peel strength, and tensile shear strength, and at the same time, has high mechanical strength in both of MD and CD.

[0128] Fig. 4G illustrates a top view of a portion of another exemplary embodiment of a nonwoven web for use as the receiving fastener component in accordance with the subject invention, and Fig. 4H illustrates an enlarged view of a portion of the nonwoven web of Fig. 4G. It is to be appreciated that the components corresponding to Figs. 4E and 4F are indicated by the same reference numbers in Figs. 4G and 4H.

[0129] The nonwoven web for a receiving fastener component in this example has essentially the same structure as the above-mentioned embodiments, and as shown in Fig. 4G, the nonwoven web contains an embossed portion 1 containing zigzag unit patterns 3 that are disposed in an MD at predetermined intervals, the zigzag unit patterns 3 being continuous generally parallel with a CD of an embossing roll.

[0130] In this example, as shown in Fig. 4H, a unit pattern 3 in which an adjacent portion of an end portion 5a of a second diagonal line 5 projects from a contact point 6 and a unit pattern in which an adjacent portion of an end portion 4a of a first diagonal line 4 projects from a contact point 6 are disposed alternately in the MD. The unit pattern 3 contains extensions 520.

[0131] That is, one-unit pattern 3 is continuous where the first diagonal line 4 and first diagonal line 5 are connected alternately at the end portion 4a of the first diagonal lines 4 and an adjacent portion of the end portion 5a of the second diagonal lines 5.

[0132] And, another unit pattern 3 that is adjacent to the above unit pattern 3 is continuous

where the first diagonal line 4 and first diagonal line 5 are connected alternately at an adjacent portion of the end portion 4a of the first diagonal lines 4 and the end portion 5a of the second diagonal lines 5.

[0133] A part of unit pattern 3 can be contained inside a triangle than is formed by adjacent three contact points 6 of the first diagonal line 4 and the second diagonal line 5 of the unit pattern 3, the part of unit pattern 3 being adjacent to the triangle in the MD. In Fig. 4H, the end portion 5a of the second diagonal line 5 of one unit pattern 3 overlaps a triangle that is formed by adjacent three contact points 6 of adjacent other unit pattern 3, and the end portion 4a of the first diagonal line 4 of the other unit pattern 3 overlaps a triangle that is formed by adjacent three contact points 6 of adjacent one unit pattern 3.

[0134] A receiving fastener component containing the nonwoven web in this example has sufficient fastening strength in all of peel strength, repeat peel strength, and tensile shear strength, and at the same time, has high mechanical strength in both of MD and CD.

[0135] Fig. 4I illustrates a top view of a portion of another exemplary embodiment of a nonwoven web for use as the receiving fastener component in accordance with the subject invention, and Fig. 4J illustrates an enlarged view of a portion of the nonwoven web of Fig. 4I. It is to be appreciated that the components corresponding to Figs. 3B and 3C are indicated by the same reference numbers in Figs. 4I and 4J.

[0136] The nonwoven web for a receiving fastener component in this example has essentially the same structure as the above-mentioned embodiments, and as shown in Fig. 4I, the nonwoven web contains an embossed portion 1 containing zigzag unit patterns 3 that are disposed in an MD at predetermined intervals, the zigzag unit patterns 3 being continuous generally parallel with a CD of an embossing roll.

[0137] The general shape, method for using, shape of the cross section and range of the various numeric values of the nonwoven web for a receiving fastener component can be the same conditions as described in the above embodiments in connection with Figs. 3B and 3C.

[0138] As shown in Fig. 4J, the unit pattern 3 contains zigzag unit patterns containing a plurality of first diagonal lines 4 and a plurality of second diagonal lines 5 that are disposed alternately, the plurality of first diagonal lines 4 being disposed generally parallel with a CD and being inclined to a first side at about the same angle relative to the MD, the second diagonal lines being disposed generally parallel with the CD and being inclined to a second side at about the same angle relative to the MD. The first diagonal lines 4 and second diagonal lines 5 are continuously connected alternately at an end portion 4a of the first diagonal lines 4 and an end portion 5a of the second diagonal lines 5.

[0139] As shown in Fig. 4J, a part of unit pattern 3 can be contained inside a triangle that is formed by adjacent three contact points 6 of the first diagonal line 4 and the second diagonal line 5 (triangle 8 indicated

by the dotted lines in

Fig. 4J) of the unit pattern 3, the part of unit pattern 3 is adjacent to the triangle in the MD.

[0140] In one embodiment, as described above, a ratio of W_1/W_2 is about 0.1 or more and about 10 or less, wherein the width W_1 is a width between the apex 7 on one side and the apex 7 on the other side of the unit pattern 3 in the MD and the width W_2 is a width between adjacent contact points of the first diagonal line and second diagonal line in the CD. In another embodiment, the ratio of W_1/W_2 is about 0.5 or more and about 2.0 or less.

[0141] Also, as shown in Figs. 4I and 4J, the nonwoven web contains a dot pattern 9 that is thermally fused by an embossing roll between adjacent two unit patterns 3. That is, the embossed portion 1 contains the unit pattern 3 and dot pattern 9.

[0142] The dot pattern 9 can be disposed at any suitable location between adjacent two unit patterns 3. The shape of dot pattern 9 can be any suitable shape such as dots or dot-like shape, and the size of the dot can be determined by taking fastening strength, bulkiness, and the like into consideration.

[0143] A receiving fastener component containing the nonwoven web in this example has sufficient fastening strength in all of peel strength, repeat peel strength, and tensile shear strength, and at the same time, has high mechanical strength in both of MD and CD.

[0144] The extensions 520 of Figs. 4A, 4B, 4E, 4F, 4G, and 4H, in some embodiments, can be straight lines as shown. However, the extensions may contain any suitable shape. For example, in some embodiments, the extensions 520 may contain rectangles, circles, triangles, rhomboid like structures, trapezoidal like structures, any suitable polygonal shape, curvilinear lines, angled lines, squiggly lines, combinations thereof, or the like. In other embodiments, the extensions 520 may contain aesthetic designs such as, for example, a graphic or child graphic. The graphic may be any suitable visual image or images. The graphic may include pictorial symbols and/or images, such as, but not limited to, photographs, drawings, embossments, or any other suitable materials utilized to create pictorial symbols and/or images. The pictorial symbols and /or images may include an image of a child, an anthropomorphic image of an animal or object, images of cartoons including well known cartoon characters, images of well known brand logos or the like, and/or images characters specifically created to be associated with the implement of commerce, symbols, such as, but not limited to arrows, indications or motion or movement, and the like, and combinations thereof. Graphics and child graphics are discussed in U.S. Patent Publication No. 2005/0129743A1, U.S. Patent Publication No. 2005/0125923A1, and U.S. Patent Publication No. 2005/0125877A1.

[0145] It has been found that in some embodiments, sweep regions which contain portions of more than one bond line can have higher bonded areas than sweep regions containing a portion, of a single bond line. The bonded area of the sweep regions containing portions of more than one bond line can be reduced by any suitable means. For example, as shown in

Fig.

4L, the first bond line 110 and/or the second bond line 112 may contain a plurality of bond sites 460 which, in some embodiments, can approximate a line. The plurality of bond sites 460 can be disposed in the overlap 320 of the first bond line 110 and the second bond line 112. In some embodiments, the plurality of bond sites 460 within the overlap 320 can define less bonded area than a continuous bond line in the overlap, thereby reducing the amount of bonded area in the overlap 320. The plurality of bond sites 460 may contain any suitable shape known in the art.

[0146] As shown in Fig. 5A, a receiving component constructed in accordance with the subject invention may contain a bond line which includes a plurality of repeating units 510A. The repeating unit 510A, in some embodiments, may contain an open geometrical shape containing rectilinear lines which form a first leg 517 and a second leg 519 of the repeating unit 510A. As shown in Fig. 5B, in some embodiments, the repeating unit 510A may contain rounded edges 529 which join the first leg 517 and the second leg 519 of the repeating unit 510A. The rounded edges 529 can similarly be disposed between adjacent repeating units. As shown in Fig. 5C, the repeating unit 510A may contain flat edges 530 which join the first leg 517 to the second leg 519 of the repeating unit 510A. The flat edges 530 can similarly be disposed between adjacent repeating units.

[0147] As shown in Fig. 5D, in some embodiments, the repeating unit 510A may contain a plurality of wavy edges 512 and 514 which define the boundary for the first leg 517 and the second leg 519. In embodiments where the bond lines contain a plurality of repeating units having wavy edges, the bond line thickness can be determined by measuring the thickness of the repeating unit 510A at least about 10 locations and determining the average thickness therefrom. Additionally, as shown in Fig. 5E, in some embodiments, the repeating unit 510B may contain a plurality of sinusoidal shaped edges 516 and 518.

[0148] The repeating units 510A and 510B of the subject invention may contain any suitable shape or a combination of shapes. In some embodiments, a bond line of the subject invention may contain different repeating units within the bond line. In other embodiments, the repeating units in a first bond line may be similar while a second bond line contains a repeating unit which is different from the repeating units of the first bond line.

[0149] As mentioned previously, the orientation of the bond lines during processing can also impact the ratio of larger bonded area to lesser bonded area. In a receiving component constructed in accordance with the subject invention, a longitudinal axis of the-receiving component can be generally parallel to a machine direction during processing. In some embodiments, the resulting bond lines can extend from the first longitudinal edge 170 (shown in Figs. 1B and 3) to a second longitudinal edge 172 (shown in Figs. 1B and 3).

[0150] In contrast, as shown in Fig. 6, in some embodiments, a receiving component 1000 constructed in accordance with the subject invention may contain a first bond line 1010, a

second bond line 1012, and a third bond line 1014. In some embodiments, each of the first bond line 1010, the second bond line 1012, and the third bond line 1014, can extend from a first end edge 1151 of a second end edge 1152 of the receiving component 1000 in a first direction 1224 which is

generally parallel to a longitudinal axis 1060. The receiving component 1000 may contain a bond zone 1030 which circumscribes a bond line nearest a first longitudinal edge 1170 and a bond line nearest a second longitudinal edge 1172 and any bond lines in between. For example, as shown, the bond zone 1030 can circumscribe the first bond lines 1010, the second bond line 1012, and the third bond line 1014. Embodiments are contemplated where the receiving component contains more than three bond lines and fewer than three bond lines.

[0151] The bond zone 1030 contains a plurality of sweep regions 1040, 1042/1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, and 1052. The plurality of sweep regions 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, and 1052, may contain similar lengths and widths to the sweep regions discussed heretofore. As shown, in some embodiments, each sweep region of the plurality of sweep regions 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, and 1052, may contain a portion of the first bond line 1010, a portion of the second bond line 1012, and a portion of the third bond line 1014.

[0152] Similar to the bond line pattern shown in Fig. 1B, in the bond line pattern of Fig. 6, each sweep region has some finite amount of bonded area. The first bond line 1010 can overlap the second bond line 1012, and the second bond line 1012 can overlap the third bond line 1014. However, in contrast to the overlap 320 (shown in Fig. 3) of the receiving component 100 (shown in Figs. 1 and 3) the overlap 1020 of the receiving component 1000 can be generally parallel to the lateral axis 1062. Similarly, the second bond line 1012 can overlap the third bond line 1014.

[0153] The overlap 1020 can be the distance between a third reference line 1565 and a fourth reference line 1575. In some embodiments, the overlap 1020 can be generally parallel to a second direction 1225. The third reference line 1565, in some embodiments, can be generally parallel to longitudinal axis 1060. Similarly, the fourth reference line 1575, in some embodiments, can be generally parallel to the longitudinal axis 1060. The third reference line 1565 can extend from the first end edge 1151 to the second end edge 1152 and can intersect the inwardmost points of the first bond line 1010. The inwardmost points of the first bond line 1010 are those points which are nearest the second bond line 1012. The fourth reference line 1575 can extend from the first end edge 1151 to the second end edge 1152 and can intersect the outwardmost points of the second bond line 1012. The outwardmost points of the second bond line 1012, when referencing the overlap 1020 between the first bond line 1010 and the second bond line 1012, are those points on the second bond line 1012 which are nearest the first bond line 1010.

[0154] The nonwoven web is described in detail below. The nonwoven web contains a nonwoven web containing a crimped composite fiber (hereinafter, the crimped composite fiber may be referred to as a composite fiber) or a nonwoven laminate containing the nonwoven web. The crimped composite fiber contains a first propylene polymer and a second propylene

polymer. The first and second propylene polymers are arranged to occupy substantially separate areas at the cross section of the composite fiber and extend continually in a longitudinal direction, and each of the first and second propylene polymers forms at least a portion of the peripheral surface continuously along the longitudinal direction of the composite fiber. It is desirable that the second propylene polymer forms at least about 50% of the peripheral surface. That is, the composite fiber is a side-by-side type composite fiber where the first propylene polymer and the second propylene polymer extend side-by-side in the longitudinal direction of the composite fiber.

[0155] In some embodiments as shown in Fig. 9A, a composite fiber 1500 can be a side-by-side type composite fiber where a first propylene polymer 1502 and a second propylene polymer 1510 extend side-by-side in the length direction of the composite fiber such that the first and the second propylene polymers 1502 and 1510 each form about 50% of a peripheral surface 1520 of the composite fiber 1500.

[0156] The first propylene polymer 1502 and the second propylene polymer 1510 can be arranged in any suitable configuration which would yield a crimp in the resulting fiber 1500. For example, in some embodiments, as shown in Fig. 9B, the second propylene polymer 1510 may form a cross like pattern within the a first propylene polymer 1502 which is asymmetrically distributed within the first propylene polymer. In some embodiments, as shown in Fig. 9C, the second propylene polymer 1510 can be completely surrounded by the first propylene polymer 1502 such that the first propylene polymer 1502 contains about 100% of the peripheral surface 1520 of the composite fiber 1500. The second propylene polymer 1510 can be distributed within the first propylene polymer 1502 asymmetrically such that a crimp results in the resulting fiber 1500.

[0157] Additionally, embodiments are contemplated where the second propylene polymer 1510 contains any number greater than about 50% of the peripheral surface 1520 of the composite fiber 1500. Additionally, embodiments are contemplated where the second propylene polymer 1510 contains any number less than about 50% of the peripheral surface 1520 of the composite fiber 1500. Also, the first propylene polymer 1502 can be configured similarly to the second propylene polymer 1510 and vice versa, embodiments are contemplated where fibers are crimped such that they curl or form helical structures.

[0158] The melting point of the first propylene polymer measured by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) is higher than a melting point of the second propylene polymer by about 15°C or more. The melting point of the first propylene polymer measured by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) is higher than a melting point of the second propylene polymer by about 15°C or more and about 60°C or less.

[0159] A weight ratio of the first propylene polymer to the second propylene polymer is from about 50/50 to about 5/95. In one embodiment, a weight ratio of the first propylene polymer to the second propylene polymer is from about 40/60 to about 10/90. In another embodiment, a weight ratio of the first propylene polymer to the second propylene polymer is from about 30/70

to about 10/90.

[0160] In some embodiments, the melt-flow rate of the first and second propylene polymers measured according to the specification of ASTM D1238 (MFR: measuring temperature 230°C, load 2.16 kg) (second propylene polymer/first propylene polymer) can be in the range of about 0.8 to about 1.2 or any individual number within the range. In some embodiments, the melt-flow rate can be in the range of about 0.9 to about 1.1.

[0161] In some embodiments, the area ratio of the first propylene polymer and the second propylene polymer at the cross section of the composite fiber can be about the same as the weight ratio. For example, in some embodiments, a ratio of the cross sectional area of the first propylene polymer to the cross sectional area of the second propylene polymer can be in a range of about 50/50 to about 5/95 or any ratio within the range. In some embodiments, the ratio can be in the range of about 40/60 to about 10/90 or any ratio within the range.

[0162] In some embodiments, the ratio can be in the range of about 30/70 to about 10/90 or any ratio within the range.

[0163] When the aforementioned conditions are satisfied, a crimped state can be achieved in the composite fiber. A suitable number of crimps according to the specification of JIS L1015 can be in the range of about 5 crimps/25 mm, to about 50 crimps/25 mm.

[0164] The measurement of the melting point of the first and second propylene polymers based on DSC was conducted by an instrument of the Perkin Elmer Corp. As the sample was set on a measuring plate, the temperature was increased from 30°C to 200°C at a temperature increase rate of 10°C/min; the temperature was retained at 200°C for 10 minutes; the temperature was reduced to 30°C at a temperature decrease rate of 10°C/min; the temperature was again increased from 30°C to 200°C at a temperature increase rate of 10°C/min and the measurement was made on the second run for increasing the temperature.

[0165] In one embodiment, it is desirable that the composite fiber has two or more melting point peaks based on DSC, and the area of the lowest melting point peak is equal to or greater than the area of the higher melting point peak. The measurement of the melting point of the composite fiber based on DSC was conducted by the aforementioned device. The sample was set on a measuring plate, the temperature was increased from 30°C to 200°C at a temperature increase rate of 10°C/min, and the measurement was made during the first run for increasing the temperature. In the measurement method, the melting point is obtained as the peak on the endothermic curve, and the area of the melting point peak as well as the value of the melting point can be obtained. When two melting point peaks of the composite fiber obtained by the measuring method during the first run overlap each other, the area can be obtained by estimating a peak that does not have effects of another peak according to the shape of the peak with maximum strength, and the area can be compared with the area of the other peak.

[0166] Examples of first and second propylene polymers that can be used for the composite

fiber of the subject: invention include a propylene homopolymer and copolymer of propylene and one or more of α -olefins with about 2 to about 20 carbon atoms, preferably, about 2 to about 8 carbon atoms such as ethylene, 1-butene, 1-pentene, 1-hexene, 1-octene and 4-methyl-1-pentene, having propylene as a primary structural unit. Among those listed above, a propylene homopolymer or propylene-ethylene random copolymer having an ethylene unit content in the range of about 0 to about 10 mol% and MFR in the range of about 20 to about 200 g/10 min is desirable.

[0167] In one embodiment, the first propylene polymer is a propylene homopolymer, and the second propylene polymer is a random copolymer of propylene and a small amount of ethylene having an ethylene unit content in the range of about 10 mol% or less, preferably in the range of about 2 to about 10 mol% in terms of production of a nonwoven web having excellent fastening strength and mechanical strength as well as high bulkiness and softness suitable for use as the fastener receiving component. In this case, the ethylene unit content can be obtained according to a standard method using ^{13}C -NMR spectral analysis.

[0168] In one embodiment, the melting point of the first propylene polymer is about 120°C or more and about 175°C or less. In another embodiment, the melting point of the second propylene polymer is about 110°C or more and about 155°C or less. The propylene polymers can be produced utilizing a high stereospecific polymeric catalyst.

[0169] The composite fiber can contain other components, as needed, as long as the object of the subject invention is not impaired. Examples of other components include heat stabilizers, weather resistance agents, a variety of stabilizers, antistatic agents, slip agents, anti-blocking agents, antifog agents, lubricants, dyes, pigments, natural oils, synthetic oils, waxes, etc.

[0170] Examples of stabilizers include antioxidants such as 2,6 di-*t*-butyl-4-methylphenol (BHT), etc; phenolic antioxidants such as tetrakis[methylene-3-(3,5-di-*t*-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) propionate]methane, β -(3,5-di-*t*-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) alkylester propionate, 2,2'-oxamidebis[ethyl-3-(3,5-di-*t*-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) propionate, etc; fatty acid metal salts such as zinc stearate, calcium stearate, calcium 1,2-hydroxystearate, etc; polyhydric alcohol fatty acid esters such as glyceryl monostearate, glyceryl distearate, pentaerythritol monostearate, pentaerythritol distearate, pentaerythritol tristearate, etc; and the like. A single stabilizer can be employed or a mixture of two or more stabilizers can be employed.

[0171] Examples of lubricants include oleic acid amide, erucic acid amide, stearic acid amide, etc.

[0172] In one embodiment, the composite fiber may contain fillers such as silica, diatomaceous earth, alumina, titanium oxide, magnesium oxide, pumice powder, pumice balloon, aluminum hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, basic magnesium carbonate, dolomite, calcium sulfate, potassium titanate, barium sulfate, calcium sulfite, talc, clay, mica, asbestos, calcium silicate, montmorillonite, bentonite, graphite, aluminum powder, molybdenum sulfide, etc.

[0173] The propylene polymer and the optional components mentioned above can be combined using any suitable conventional method.

[0174] The nonwoven web containing the aforementioned composite fiber that is provided with an embossed portion having the pattern described herein can have a very high fastening strength and high mechanical strength when used as a receiving fastener component. Furthermore, the nonwoven web can have high bulkiness as well as excellent softness.

[0175] Also, the aforementioned composite fiber can have excellent spinnability and excellent fuzzing resistance.

[0176] Therefore, high productivity can be achieved, and in particular, fuzzing can be controlled at the time of embossing process, and high-speed processing can be achieved.

[0177] The nonwoven web is spunbonded. Examples of formed nonwoven webs include spunbond, spunbond meltblown spunbond (SMS), spunbond meltblown meltblown spunbond (SMS), carded, meltblown, and the like. In a non-claimed embodiment, the nonwoven web can be a high elongation carded HEC) nonwoven or a deep activation polypropylene (DAPP) nonwoven.

[0178] In one embodiment, the nonwoven web contains fibers that are bonded mechanically. For example, the fibers are needle punched or hydro entangled. Examples of suitable bonding processes for producing the nonwoven web include spun bonding, thermally bonding, bonding by various types of chemical bonding such as latex bonding, powder bonding, and the like.

[0179] The nonwoven web containing the crimped composite fiber can be formed by general composite melt spinning method, but a spun-bonded nonwoven web produced by a spun-bonding method with high productivity is desirable.

[0180] In one embodiment, a spun-bonded nonwoven web can be formed by melting the first propylene polymer that forms one area of the composite fiber and the second propylene polymer that forms the other area of the composite fiber by an extruder and the like, respectively, extruding each molten material from a nozzle plate having a composite spinning nozzle configured to extrude and form desired fiber structure, and spinning a composite long fiber.

[0181] In one embodiment, the long spun fiber is chilled by cooling air, and tensile is applied with blowing air to form a predetermined fiber size. The fiber is collected as is on a collection belt to deposit to a predetermined thickness, and thermally fused by a bonding process such as an embossing process as a bonding treatment, thereby forming a non woven web.

[0182] The fibers of the nonwoven web may be of any suitable size and shape. The fibers may contain any suitable cross sectional shape, e.g., circular, elliptical (with or without lobe like extensions), or the like. In one embodiment, the fiber size of the nonwoven web is in the range

of about 0.5 denier or more and about 5.0 denier or less. In another embodiment, the fiber size of the nonwoven web is in the range of about 1.0 denier or more and about 4.0 denier. In one embodiment, the basis weight of the nonwoven web is in the range of about 20 g/m² or more and about 80 g/m² or less. In another embodiment, the basis weight of the nonwoven web is in the range of about 30 g/m² or more and about 60 g/m² or less.

[0183] The nonwoven web can contain a laminate wherein the nonwoven web containing the above-mentioned crimped composite fibers is disposed as an outermost layer of the laminate and at least one layer is laminated on a backside of the nonwoven web. Any suitable layer can be used for the laminate. Examples of layers include a web of fibrous material such as a woven web, nonwoven web, or any combination thereof. For example, at least one layer that is laminated on the nonwoven web is a second nonwoven web. In some embodiments, the process described in regard to Figs. 2A and 2B can be utilized to create fiber-to-fiber bonds among loose fibers of the second nonwoven, thereby creating a layer of nonwoven web. In other embodiments, the process can be utilized to provide supplemental bonding to an already lightly bonded nonwoven web. Additionally, in some embodiments, the supplemental bonding can join the nonwoven web to a support structure. For example, the nonwoven web can have an initial bonded area of between about 10% and about 20% and can subsequently be bonded to a support layer (e.g., second nonwoven web) using the bond patterns of the subject invention. The resulting receiving component can have a bonded area higher than the initial bonded area.

[0184] The support layer may contain any suitable support layer known in the art. For example, the support layer can include films or nonwoven webs. Embodiments are contemplated where the receiving component is joined to a disposable absorbent article utilizing the bond patterns of the subject invention. For example, the receiving component can be joined to a backsheet of a disposable diaper.

[0185] One advantage of joining a receiving component to an underlying support layer utilizing the bond patterns herein disclosed is that, in some embodiments, no adhesive is required. For example, in certain embodiments, when using a calendering system as described in regard to Figs. 2A and 2B, the bond pattern of the subject invention can be utilized to join a receiving component and a support layer without adhesive.

[0186] In certain embodiments, the initial bonded area of a receiving component may not be able to be measured.

[0187] Specifically, embodiments where the receiving component contains a nonwoven web having hydroentangled fibers or needle punched fibers, an initial bonded area may not be ascertainable. However, these nonwoven webs can still be utilized in a receiving component and can be joined to underlying support layers using the bonding patterns of the subject invention.

[0188] As mentioned previously, a receiving component constructed in accordance with the subject invention contains a nonwoven web. In some embodiments, the nonwoven web may contain one layer of fibers. In other embodiments, the nonwoven web may contain more than one layer of fibers (e. g., the nonwoven web and a second layer such as a second nonwoven web). Any suitable second nonwoven web can be used. For example, a suitable second nonwoven may contain fibers made of polypropylene, polyethylene, polyester, nylon, cellulose, polyamide, or combinations of such materials. Fibers of one material or fibers of different materials or material combinations may be used in the nonwoven web and/or the second nonwoven. Exemplary second nonwoven materials include spunbond, spunbond meltblown spunbond (SMS), spunbond meltblown meltblown spunbond (SMMS), carded, meltblown, and the like. Particularly acceptable second nonwovens include high elongation carded (HEC) nonwovens and deep activation polypropylene (DAPP) nonwovens. Any process known in the art may be used to make the second nonwovens.

[0189] The second nonwoven may contain fibers that are bonded mechanically, including fibers that are needle punched or hydro entangled. Other suitable bonding processes for producing the suitable second nonwoven for use in the subject invention are spun bonding, thermally bonding, bonding by various types of chemical bonding such as latex bonding, powder bonding, and the like.

[0190] In certain embodiments, the basis weight of the second nonwoven can be in the range of about 10 g/m² to about 100 g/m² or any individual number within the range. In other embodiments, the basis weight of the second nonwoven can be in a range of about 25 g/m² to about 80 g/m². In yet other embodiments, the basis weight of the second nonwoven can be in a range of about 30 g/m² to about 50 g/m².

[0191] In some embodiments, the fiber of the second nonwoven may have a denier ranging from about 1 to about 10 or any individual number within the range. In some embodiments, the denier of the fibers can range from about 1 to about 8. In some embodiments, the denier of the fibers can range from about 1 to about 5. Additionally, in some embodiments, the second nonwovens can contain fibers made of polypropylene, polyethylene, polyolefins, bicomponent fibers, or any combination thereof.

[0192] The laminate can be formed by in-line lamination before bonding the above-mentioned nonwoven web containing the crimped composite fibers or out-line lamination after bonding the nonwoven web. When laminating by in-line lamination, it is desirable that a layer is put on the above-mentioned nonwoven web containing the crimped composite fibers before the bonding treatment and is laminated and combined by thermal fusion under the conditions as described above. Therefore, a material of nonwoven web that is laminated by in-line lamination can be any suitable polymer as long as it is thermally fused with the above-mentioned nonwoven web containing the crimped composite fibers.

[0193] When laminating by in-line lamination, it is desirable that the other layer (e.g., second,

layer) that is laminated with the nonwoven web of the subject invention is a layer of nonwoven web. Examples of layers of nonwoven web include a layer containing a spun-bonded nonwoven web, melt blown nonwoven web, carded nonwoven web, and the like. In one embodiment, the above-mentioned nonwoven webs that have different degrees of crimping can be the second layer and used for lamination.

[0194] Examples of polymers of the second nonwoven web include polyolefins, polyesters, polyamides, polyurethanes, etc. Examples of polyolefins include propylene, polyethylene, and mixtures thereof. From the standpoint of spinnability, heat resistance, and thermal fusion property with the above-mentioned nonwoven web containing the crimped composite fibers, polypropylene is preferred.

[0195] Polypropylenes that are similar to the first propylene polymer or the second propylene polymer contained in the above-mentioned crimped composite fibers can be used as the second layer. For example, when a melt blown second nonwoven web is used, it is desirable that polypropylenes having a melt-flow rate in the range of about 30 to about 3000 g/10 min, especially about 400 to about 1500 g/10 min, and a ratio of weight average molecular weight to number average molecular weight M_w/M_n in the range of about 2 to about 6.

[0196] In one embodiment, for the polyethylene, homopolymers of ethylene (either low pressure method or high pressure method may be used for production) and copolymers of ethylene and other α -olefins can be used as the second layer. Examples of α -olefins include α -olefins with about 3 to about 20 carbon atoms such as propylene, 1-butene, 1-pentene, 1-hexene, 1-octene, 1-decene, 3-methyl-1-butene, 3-methyl-1-pentene, 3-ethyl-1-pentene, 4-methyl-1-pentene, and 4-methyl-1-hexene. α -olefin may be used independently for copolymerization or two or more different types of α -olefins may be used in combination for copolymerization.

[0197] It is desirable that the polyethylene has a density in the range of about 880 to about 970 kg/m³, especially in the range of about 910 to about 965 kg/m³, and in the case of a melt blown nonwoven web, the melt flow rate is in the range of about 10 to about 400 g/10 min, especially in the range of about 15 to about 250 g/10 min. In one embodiment, it is desirable that a ratio of the weight average molecular weight to number average molecular weight, M_w/M_n , is in the range of about 1.5 to about 4.

[0198] Examples of polyesters include aromatic polyesters having excellent strength, rigidity, etc., and biodecomposable aliphatic polyesters. Examples of aromatic polyesters include polyethylene terephthalate, polytrimethylene terephthalate, polytetramethylene terephthalate, etc. Examples of aliphatic polyesters include polycondensates of a poly-carboxylic acid (e.g., malonic acid, succinic acid, glutaric acid, adipic acid, sebacic acid, dodecanoic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, etc.) and a poly-alcohol (e.g., ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butanediol, hexanediol, glycerol, trimethylolpropane, etc.); ring opening polymers (e.g., lactide and caprolactone, etc.); and polycondensates of hydroxy acid (e.g., lactic acid, hydroxybutyric acid, hydroxyvaleric acid, etc.); and the like.

[0199] When the nonwoven web laminate is produced off-line, the other layer (e.g., second layer) that can be laminated onto the above-mentioned nonwoven web containing the crimped composite fibers is not especially limited, and can be a layer containing a knitted fabric, woven fabric, nonwoven fabric, film., etc. Examples of methods for laminating include a thermal fusion process such as embossing finish, ultrasonic fusion, etc.; a mechanical webbing method such as needle punching, water jetting, etc.; adhesion using a hot melt adhesive, etc.; extrusion lamination in the case of a film, etc.; and the like.

[0200] The nonwoven web for a receiving fastener component in accordance with the subject invention has sufficient fastening strength in all of peel strength, repeat peel strength, and tensile shear strength, and at the same time, high mechanical strength in both of the MD and CD. Also, the nonwoven web has high bulkiness and softness as well as excellent spinnability and excellent fuzzing resistance. Therefore, the nonwoven web can be used for a fastener component for a paper diaper, incontinence product, operation gown, and the like, as described in detail below.

[0201] A fastening system containing the receiving component in accordance with the subject invention may be incorporated into a variety of consumer and commercial goods that may benefit from having a receiving component which contains a bond pattern constructed, in accordance with the subject invention. In any of the embodiments described herein, the receiving component may be a separate element added to the commercial good. For example, the receiving member may be a discrete structure joined to any component (e.g., a topsheet, an absorbent core, a backsheet, a fastening system, a side panel, a cuff, etc.) of an absorbent article or other commercial good (e.g., a wrap, a medical product, etc.).

[0202] Alternatively, the receiving component may be constructed as part or all of any element of the commercial good or fastener. For example, the receiving component may be constructed as part or all of any component (e.g., a topsheet, an absorbent core, a backsheet, a fastening system, a side panel, a cuff, etc.) of an absorbent article or other commercial good (e.g., a wrap, a medical product, etc.). Further, the receiving component may be disposed in any suitable location on or in the commercial good or fastener. For example, the receiving component may be disposed on an outer-facing surface of, wearer-facing surface of, or contained within the commercial good or fastener. For the sake of explanation, the receiving component of the subject invention is discussed in the context of disposable diapers, although additional contexts are also applicable.

[0203] As shown in Figs. 7A and 7B, a disposable absorbent article 600 may contain a liquid pervious topsheet 622 and a backsheet 624 joined to at least a portion of the topsheet 622. The disposable absorbent article 600 further contains an absorbent core 646 positioned between the topsheet 622 and the backsheet 624. The disposable absorbent article 600 may further contain side panels 628, outer cuffs 632, inner cuffs 652, and waist features 630.

[0204] A portion of the periphery of the disposable absorbent article 600 can be defined by the

longitudinal edges 675A and 675B; the first waist edge 650, and the second waist edge 651. The longitudinal edges 675A and 675B may run generally parallel to a longitudinal centerline 690 of the disposable

absorbent article 600. The first waist edge 650 and the second waist edge 651 may run generally parallel to a lateral centreline 680 of the disposable absorbent article 600. The disposable absorbent article 600 may further contain elastic leg features 631 which can be disposed adjacent to the longitudinal edges 675A and 675B.

[0205] The disposable absorbent article 600 may further contain a first waist member 602 and a second waist member 604. The first waist member 602 and/or the second waist member 604 can be elastically extensible. As shown, in some configurations, the first waist member 602 can be disposed adjacent the first waist edge 650. In some configurations, the second waist member 604 can be disposed adjacent to the second waist edge 651. Generally, the first waist member 602 and/or the second waist member 604 can be under tension prior to joining to the disposable absorbent article 600. So, upon release of at least a portion of the tension applied to the first waist member 602 and/or the second waist member 604, a portion of the disposable absorbent article 600 joined thereto can corrugate. This corrugation of the disposable absorbent article 600 can allow the first waist member 602 and/or the second waist member 604 and the disposable absorbent article 600 to expand, and contract about the waist of a wearer, thereby providing more comfort and improved fit to a wearer. Examples of suitable waist members 602 and/or 604 include those described in U.S. Patent No. 4,515,595, U.S. Patent No. 5,151,092, and U.S. Patent No. 5,221,274. Although disposable diapers are generally constructed so as to have two elastic waist features, one positioned in a first waist region and one positioned in a second waist region, diapers can be constructed with a single elastic waist feature.

[0206] The disposable absorbent article 600 may further contain outer cuffs 632 and inner cuffs 652 to improve containment of liquids and other body exudates. Each elasticized outer cuff 632 may include several different configurations for reducing the leakage of body exudates in the leg regions. Outer cuffs 632 and inner cuffs 652 are further described in U.S. Patent No. 3,860,003; U.S. Patent No. 4,909,803; and U.S. Patent No. 4,695,278.

[0207] As stated previously, the disposable absorbent article may further contain a pair of side panels 628. As shown in Fig. 7B, the side panels 628 can extend outward from the first longitudinal edge 675A and the second longitudinal edge 675B of the disposable absorbent article 600. In some configurations, the side panels 628 can be joined to the disposable absorbent article 600 in the second waist region 638, and in some embodiments, the side panels 628 can be joined to the disposable absorbent article 600 in the first waist region 636. Alternatively, in some configurations, the disposable absorbent article 600 may contain a pair of side panels which are disposed in the second waist region 638 and a pair of side panels which are disposed in the first waist region 636. In some embodiments, the side panels 628 can form a portion of the leg openings when the disposable absorbent article 600 is fastened. The side panels 628 can form a portion of the leg openings which would be disposed on an outer surface of a leg of a wearer. A crotch region 610 of the disposable absorbent article 600

in conjunction with the first waist region 636 and the second waist region 638 can form a portion of the leg openings which would be disposed on an inner surface of the leg of the wearer. In some configurations, the side panels 628 can be elastically extensible.

[0208] The disposable absorbent article 600 further contains a fastening system 640 which joins at least a portion of a first waist region 636 with at least a portion of a second waist region 638, preferably to form leg and waist openings. The fastening system 640 also works with the waist members(s) 602 and/or 604 to maintain lateral tension in order to keep the disposable absorbent article 600 in place about the waist of the wearer. The fastening system 640 may contain engaging components 642 which, in some configurations, can be disposed on the side panels 628. The fastening system 640 may further contain a receiving component 644 which, in some configurations, is disposed in the first waist region 636.

[0209] As shown in Fig. 7C, in other configurations, the fastening system 640 can include a plurality of fastening components on the side panels 628. For example, as shown, the side panel 628 may contain the engaging component 642 which, in some embodiments, can include a plurality of engaging elements. Additionally, in some configurations, the side panel 628 may further contain a receiving component 1475 which is disposed opposite of the engaging component 642. One advantage of this arrangement is that the engaging component 642 can engage the receiving component 644 (shown in Fig. 7A) which is joined to the first waist region 636 or can join to the receiving component 1475 of the other side panel 628.

[0210] As shown in Fig. 7A, the receiving component 644 is disposed on the disposable absorbent article 600 such that the overlap of the bond lines 1375 is generally perpendicular to the primary direction of shear 775. As shown in Fig. 7A, the primary direction of shear 775 is an expected in use force which typically occurs once the disposable absorbent article 600 is a fastened state. In some configurations, the receiving component 644 can be disposed adjacent the first waist edge 650 in the first waist region 636 on an outer-facing surface of disposable absorbent article 600. In other configurations, the receiving component 644 can be disposed adjacent the second waist edge 651 in the second waist region 638. In this embodiment, the engaging elements 642 can be disposed adjacent the first waist region 636. In some configurations, receiving components 644 can be disposed on the side panels 628 and the engaging component can be disposed in the first waist region 636. In some configurations, the receiving component 644 may contain a plurality of discrete elements.

[0211] Any suitable engaging element 642 can be used. An example of a suitable engaging element 642 contains hook fastening material. The hook fastening material can mechanically engage fibrous elements of the receiving element 644 so as to provide a secure closure. A hook fastening material may be manufactured from a wide range of materials. Suitable materials include nylon, polyester, polypropylene, or any combination of these materials, or other materials as are known in the art.

[0212] A suitable hook fastening material contains a number of shaped engaging elements projecting from a backing such as the commercially available material designated

Scotchmate™ brand No. FJ3402 available from Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn. Alternatively, the engaging elements may have any shape such as hooks, "T's," mushrooms, or any other shape as are well known in the art. An exemplary hook fastening material is described in U.S. Patent No. 4,846,815. Another suitable hook fastening material contains an array of prongs formed of thermoplastic material. Hot melt adhesive thermoplastics, in particular polyester and polyamide hot melt adhesives, are particularly well suited for forming the prongs of the hook fastening material.

[0213] The prongs, in some embodiments, can be manufactured using a modified gravure printing process by printing the thermoplastic material in its molten state onto a substrate in discrete units, severing the material in a manner that allows stretching of a portion of the thermoplastic material prior to severance, and allowing the stretched molten material to "freeze" resulting in prongs. This hook fastening material and methods and apparatus for making such a hook fastening material are more fully detailed in European Patent Application 0 381 087.

[0214] The fastening system 640 may be the primary fastening system for joining the first and second waist regions 636 and 638. However, the fastening system 640 may be used alone or in conjunction with other fastening means such as tab and slot fasteners, tape fasteners, snaps, buttons, and the like to provide different fastening characteristics. For example, the fastening system 640 may provide the disposable absorbent article 600 with a disposal means for fastening the disposable absorbent article 600 in a configuration convenient for disposal. Further, secondary fastening means may provide the disposable absorbent article 600 with a means for adjusting fit or may increase the strength of the connection between the first waist region 636 and the second waist region 638.

[0215] The fastening system 640 can be prefastened in a package such that a caregiver or wearer may pull on the disposable absorbent article 600 when removed from the package. Alternatively, the fastening system 640 can be unfastened in the package such that the caregiver or wearer fastens the fastening system 640 while donning the disposable absorbent article 600. In yet another embodiment, a package may contain both prefastened and unfastened disposable absorbent articles 600 for the convenience of the caregiver or the wearer.

[0216] As shown in Fig. 8A, a disposable absorbent article 700 containing a fastening system 740 is shown. The fastening system 740 contains a first engaging component 760A disposed on a first side panel 728A and a second engaging component 760B disposed on a second side panel 728B. The first engaging component 760A and the second engaging component 760B can engage the receiving component 644 when fastened.

[0217] The receiving component 644 may contain a plurality of bond lines 718 created in accordance with the subject invention. Each or the plurality of bond lines 718 may contain hills and valleys. As mentioned previously, the receiving component 644 can be disposed on the disposable absorbent article 700 such that the overlap between the bond lines is generally

perpendicular to the primary direction of shear 775. So, receiving components of the subject invention constructed similar to the receiving component 100 (shown in Figs. 1B and 3) can be disposed on the disposable absorbent article 700 such that the lateral axis 162 (shown in Figs. 1B and 3) of the receiving component is generally parallel to the primary direction of shear 775. Alternatively, receiving components of the subject invention constructed similar to the receiving component 1000 (shown in Fig. 6) can be disposed on the disposable absorbent article 700 such that the longitudinal axis 1060 of the receiving component is generally parallel to the primary direction of shear 775.

[0218] The primary direction of shear 775 is defined by the in use forces. Specifically, when the disposable absorbent article 700 is in a fastened state, the first side panel 728A and the second side panel 728B exert a force on the receiving component 644. The force can be caused, in part, by the elastomeric material of the side panels, if they are elastically extensible. Additionally, the shear forces may be caused by a user or caregiver during application of the disposable absorbent article 700.

[0219] As shown in Fig. 8B, a disposable absorbent article 702 containing a fastening system 740 is shown. Similar to the disposable absorbent article above, the first engaging component 760A and the second engaging component 760B can engage the receiving component 644 when fastened. The receiving component 644 may contain a first plurality of bond lines 722 and a second plurality of bond lines 720. A portion of each of the first plurality of bond lines 722 overlaps a portion of each adjacent bond line. Similarly, a portion of each of the second plurality of bond lines 720 overlaps a portion of each adjacent bond line.

[0220] The first plurality of bond lines 722 may be angled such that they can provide a visual signal to a wearer of where to fasten the first engaging component 760A. Additionally, the second plurality of bond lines 720 may be angled such that they can provide a visual signal to a wearer of where to fasten the second engaging component 760B.

[0221] In some embodiments, the fastening angles 1250 can be in a range from between about 0 degrees to about 45 degrees or any individual number within that range. In other configurations, the fastening angle 1250 can be between about 10 degrees and about 25 degrees. In yet other configurations, the fastening angle 1250 can be between about 15 degrees and about 20 degrees.

[0222] The fastening angle 1250 of the first plurality of bond lines 722 can be determined by performing straight line approximations for each of the bond lines within bond pattern of the first plurality of bond lines 722. A bond line can be considered to be a part of the first plurality of bond lines 722 if a portion of that bond line overlaps any portion of another bond line within the first plurality of bond lines 722. The straight line approximations for each of the bond lines within the first plurality of bond lines 722 can be averaged to determine a first orientation line 1253 for the first plurality of bond lines 722. The intersection between the first orientation line 1253 and a longitudinal axis 770 of the disposable absorbent article 702 defines the fastening angle 1250. The same analysis can be performed for the second plurality of bond lines 720.

[0223] Disposable absorbent articles may contain many components, elements, members, etc, and can be constructed in a variety of manners. For example, the topsheet 622 (shown in Fig. 6) and the backsheet 624 (shown in Fig. 6) can have length and width dimensions generally larger than those of the absorbent core 626 (shown in Fig. 6). The topsheet 622 (shown Fig. 6) and the backsheet 624 (shown in Fig. 6) can extend beyond the edges of the absorbent core 626 (shown in Fig. 6), thereby forming the periphery of the disposable absorbent article 600 (shown in Fig. 6). The topsheet 622 (shown in Fig. 6), the backsheet 624 (shown in Fig. 6), and the absorbent core 626 (shown in Fig. 6) may include many different materials and may be assembled in a variety of well known configurations, exemplary diaper materials and configurations are described generally in U.S. Patent No. 3,860,003, U.S. Patent No. 5,151,092, and U.S. Patent No. 5,221,274.

[0224] Any topsheet compatible with the subject invention which is known in the art can be used in the subject invention. A suitable material for a topsheet may be manufactured from a wide range of materials, such as porous foams, reticulated foams, apertured plastic films, or woven or nonwoven materials of natural fibers (e.g., wood or cotton fibers), synthetic fibers (e.g., polyester or polypropylene fibers), or a combination of natural and synthetic fibers. As an example, a material suitable for use in a topsheet contains a web of staple-length polypropylene fibers is manufactured by Veratec, Inc., a Division of International Paper Company, of Walpole, MA under the designation P-8.

[0225] Some examples of suitable topsheets are described further in U.S. Patent No. 3,929,135; U.S. Patent No. 4,324,246; U.S. Patent No. 4,342,314; U.S. Patent No. 4,463,045; U.S. Patent No. 5,006,394; U.S. Patent No. 4,609,518; U.S. Patent No. 4,629,643. Any portion of the topsheet may be coated with a lotion as is known in the art. Examples of suitable lotions include those described in U.S. Patent No. 5,607,760; U.S. Patent No. 5,609,587; U.S. Patent No. 5,635,191; U.S. Patent No. 5,643,588; U.S. Patent No. 5,968,025; U.S. Patent No. 6,716,441; and PCT Publication No. WO 95/24173.

[0226] Further, the topsheet may be fully or partially elastically extensible or may be foreshortened so as to provide a void space between the topsheet and the absorbent core. Exemplary structures including elasticized or foreshortened topsheets are described in more detail in U.S. Patent No. 4,892,536; U.S. Patent No. 4,990,147; U.S. Patent No. 5,037,416; and U.S. Patent No. 5,269,775.

[0227] A suitable backsheet for use in the disposable absorbent article may contain a laminated structure. For example, as previously discussed, the backsheet may contain a first backsheet layer and a second backsheet layer (see items 241 and 242 of Fig. 2C). The second backsheet layer can be impervious to liquids (e.g., urine) and contain a thin plastic film such as a thermoplastic film having a thickness, for example, of about 0.012 mm (0.5 mils) to about 0.051 mm (2.0 mils). Suitable backsheet films include those manufactured by Tredegar Corporation, based in Richmond, VA, and sold under the trade name CPC2 film. Either the first

backsheet layer and/or the second backsheet layer may include breathable materials which permit vapors to escape from the pull-on garment while still preventing exudates from passing through the backsheet. Suitable breathable materials may include materials such as woven webs, nonwoven webs, composite materials such as film-coated nonwoven webs, microporous films such as manufactured by Mitsui Toatsu Co., of Japan under the designation ESPOIR NO and by Tredegar Corporation of Richmond, VA and sold under the designation EXAIRE, and monolithic films such as manufactured by Clopay Corporation, Cincinnati, OH under the name HYTREL blend P18-3097. Some breathable composite materials are described in greater detail in PCT Application No. WO 95/16746; U.S.

[0228] Patent No. 5,938,648; U.S. Patent; No. 5,865,823; and U.S. Patent No. 5,571,096.

[0229] The backsheet, or any portion thereof, may be elastically extensible in one or more directions. In one configuration, the backsheet may contain a structural elastic-like film ("SELF") web. A structural elastic-like film web is an extensible material that exhibits an elastic-like behavior in the direction of elongation without the use of added elastic materials and is described in more detail in U.S. Patent No. 5,518,801. In alternate configurations, the backsheet may contain elastic films, foams, strands, or combinations of these or other suitable materials with nonwovens or synthetic films.

[0230] A suitable absorbent core may contain any absorbent material which is generally compressible, conformable, nonirritating to the wearer's skin, and capable of absorbing and retaining liquids such as urine and other certain body exudates. In addition, the configuration and construction of the absorbent core may also be varied (e.g., the absorbent core(s) or other absorbent structure(s) may have varying caliper zones, hydrophilic gradient(s), a superabsorbent gradient(s), or lower average density and lower average basis weight acquisition zones; or may contain one or more layers or structures). Suitable exemplary absorbent structures for use as the absorbent core are described in U.S. Patent No. 4,610,678; U.S. Patent No. 4,673,402; U.S. Patent No. 4,834,735; U.S. Patent No. 4,888,231; U.S. Patent No. 5,137,537; U.S. Patent No. 5,147,345; U.S. Patent No. 5,342,338; U.S. Patent No. 5,260,345; U.S. Patent No. 5,387,207; and U.S. Patent No. 5,625,222.

[0231] The backsheet may be joined to the topsheet, the absorbent core, or any other element of the disposable absorbent article by any attachment means known in the art. For example, the attachment means may include a uniform continuous layer of adhesive, a patterned layer of adhesive, or an array or separate lines, spirals, or spots of adhesive. Some suitable attachment means are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,573,986; U.S. Patent No. 3,911,173; U.S. Patent No. 4,785,996; and U.S. Patent No. 4,842,666. Examples of suitable adhesives are manufactured by H. B. Fuller Company of St. Paul, Minnesota and marketed as HL-1620 and HL-1358-XZP. Alternatively, the attachment means may contain heat bonds, pressure bonds, ultrasonic bonds, dynamic mechanical bonds, or any other suitable attachment means or combinations of these attachment means as are known in the art.

[0232] Various sublayers may be disposed between the topsheet and the backsheet. The

sublayer may be any material or structure capable of accepting, storing or immobilizing bodily exudates. Thus, the sublayer may include a single material or a number of materials operatively associated with each other. Further, the sublayer may be integral with another element of the pull-on disposable absorbent article or may be one or more separate elements joined directly or indirectly with one or more elements of the disposable absorbent article. Further, the sublayer may include a structure that is separate from the absorbent core or may include or be part of at least a portion of the absorbent core.

[0233] Suitable exemplary, materials for use as the sublayer may include large cell open foams, macro-porous compression resistant nonwoven highlofts, large size particulate forms of open and closed cell foams (macro and/or microporous), highloft nonwovens, polyolefin, polystyrene, polyurethane foams or particles, structures containing a multiplicity of vertically oriented looped strands of fibers, absorbent core structures described above having punched holes or depressions, and the like. (As used herein, the term "microporous" refers to materials which are capable of transporting fluids by capillary action. The term "macroporous" refers to materials having pores too large to effect capillary transport of fluid, generally having pores greater than about 0.5 mm in diameter and, more specifically, having pores greater than about 1.0 mm in diameter.) One embodiment of a sublayer includes a mechanical fastening loop landing element, having an uncompressed thickness of about 1.5 millimeters available as XPL-7124 from the 3M Corporation of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Another configuration includes a 6 denier, crimped and resin-bonded nonwoven highloft having a basis weight of 110 grams per square meter and an uncompressed thickness of 7.9 millimeters which is available from the Glit Company of Wrens, Georgia. Other suitable absorbent and nonabsorbent sublayers are described in U.S. Patent No. 6,680,422 and U.S. Patent No. 5,941,864. Further, the sublayer, or any portion thereof, may include or be coated with a lotion or other known substances to add, enhance or change the performance or other characteristics of the element.

[0234] Such absorbent articles may also include pockets for receiving and containing waste, spacers which provide voids for waste, barriers for limiting the movement of waste in the article, compartments or voids which accept and contain waste materials deposited in the pull-on disposable absorbent article, and the like, or any combinations thereof. Examples of pockets and spacers for use in absorbent products are described in U.S. Patent No. 5,514,121; U.S. Patent No. 5,171,236; U.S. Patent No. 5,397,318; U.S. Patent No. 5,540,671; U.S. Patent No. 6,168,584; U.S. Patent No. 5,306,266; and U.S. Patent No. 5,997,520. Examples of compartments or voids in an absorbent article are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,968,312; U.S. Patent No. 4,990,147; U.S. Patent No. 5,062,840; and U.S. Patent No. 5,269,755. Examples of suitable transverse barriers are described in U.S. Patent No. 5,554,142; PCT Patent WO 94/14395; and U.S. Patent No. 5,653,703. Examples of other structures suitable for management of low viscosity feces are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,941,864; U.S. Patent No. 5,977,430; and U.S. Patent No. 6,013,063.

[0235] Such absorbent articles may include acquisition / distribution layers which can be configured to distribute moisture from a wetness event to moisture responsive members within the disposable absorbent article. Examples of suitable acquisition / distribution layers are

described in U.S. Patent No. 5,460,622, U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2005/0027267, and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2005/009173.

[0236] Such absorbent articles may include a dusting layer which is well known in the art. Examples of suitable dusting layers are discussed in U.S. Patent No. 4,888,231.

EXAMPLES:

[0237] The subject invention is further explained specifically with examples below, but the subject invention is not limited

by the features of the examples shown below. In the examples and comparative examples shown below, fastening strength (tensile shear strength and peel strength), mechanical strength (tensile strength in MD and CD), basis weight, etc., were measured according to the methods described below.

TEST METHODS:

(1) Fastening strength

[0238] The two evaluations as described below, "tensile shear strength" and "peel strength" were conducted. The larger the values of the two evaluations are, the more desirable the strength.

[0239] The tensile shear strength was measured by the following procedure. The tensile shear strength was measured in accordance with JLS L 3416 except the procedure as described below.

[0240] Ten test pieces (MD 50 mm X CD 70mm) were prepared from a nonwoven web for a receiving fastener component. Each of the test pieces was attached to a metal plate (material: SUS304, size: 50mm×100mm, thickness: 1mm) by a two-sided tape so that the CD of the test piece conforms to the longitudinal direction of the metal plate.

[0241] A Mushroom tape (male component, MD 25mm × CD 13mm) was attached to the end of a copy paper (strip of paper) of 25mm in width × 100mm by a two-sided tape. The hook material was made of polypropylene with hooks having a mean height of 0.4 mm, a mean end size of 0.2 mm by 0.3 mm, and an approximate density of 220 hooks/cm².

[0242] The strip of paper was put on the center of the test piece with the surface having the Mushroom tape down. At this time, the CD of the test piece conformed to the CD of the Mushroom tape.

[0243] A metal roller (50 mm in width, 5kg in weight) was put on the strip of paper and moved back and forth through the Mushroom tape so that the Mushroom tape was fastened to the test piece.

[0244] The test piece and strip of paper were attached to a chuck of a tensile testing machine in a manner that the tensile direction conformed to the CD of the test piece, the end of the metal plate was upper, and the end of the copy paper was lower, tensile shear strength (N/25mm) until the test piece was peel off from the strip of paper was measured with an operation of a distance between the chucks of 75mm and a velocity of 300mm/min, and an average of maximal values (peak values) in each measurement for the 10 test pieces was obtained as a tensile shear strength.

[0245] Peel strength and repeat peel strength.

[0246] The peel strength and repeat peel strength were measured by the following procedure. The peel strength and repeat peel strength were measured in accordance with JIS L 3416 except the procedure as described below.

[0247] Ten test pieces (MD 50 mm × CD 100mm) were prepared from a nonwoven web for a receiving fastener component. The Mushroom tape as employed in measuring the tensile shear strength was attached to the end of a copy paper as employed in measuring the tensile shear strength by a two-sided tape.

[0248] The strip or paper was put on the center of the test piece with the surface having the Mushroom tape down. At this time, the CD of the test piece conformed to the CD of the Mushroom tape. Also, to determine the location of the strip of the paper, a mark was applied on the test piece.

[0249] A metal roller (50 mm in width, 5kg in weight) was put on the strip of paper and moved back and forth through the Mushroom tape so that the Mushroom tape was fastened to the test piece.

[0250] The end portion of the test piece that was not attached to the strip of paper was held back from the Mushroom tape at 180 degrees.

[0251] The test piece and strip of paper were attached to a chuck of a tensile resting machine in a manner that the tensile direction conformed to the CD of the test piece, the end of the test piece was upper, and the end of the strip of paper that was held back was lower, peel strength (N/25mm) until the test piece was peel off from the strip of paper was measured with an operation or a distance between the chucks of 75mm and a velocity of 300mm/mm, and an average of maximal values (peak values) in each measurement for the 10 test pieces was obtained as a peel strength.

[0252] After conducting the above mentioned procedure at two times with fastening the strip of paper having the Mushroom tape to the test piece at the marked location as used in the above measurement, a peel strength on the third measurement was obtained as a repeat peel strength.

(2) Mechanical strength

[0253] The mechanical strength was measured by the following procedure. The mechanical strength was measured in accordance with JIS L 1906 except the procedure as described below.

[0254] Ten test pieces (MD 25 mm × CD 200mm) were prepared from a nonwoven web for a receiving fastener component.

[0255] Each of the test pieces was subjected to a tensile measurement using a tensile testing machine (Instron 5564

available from Instron Corp.) under the conditions of a distance between the chucks of 100mm and a tensile velocity of 100mm/min. Maximum load values (N/25mm) until the test piece was ruptured were measured and maximum tensile strength was obtained by calculating an average of the maximum load values.

(3) Basis weight

[0256] The basis weight was measured by the following procedure. The basis weight was measured in accordance with JIS L 1906 except the procedure as described below.

[0257] Before forming a laminate material, each layer of nonwoven web was formed on layer to layer independently, and a single layer was formed. While forming the layer, the conditions for forming the layer was controlled to provide for a predetermined basis weight. Ten test pieces of 100 mm × 100mm were prepared from each layer, and a basis weight was a value in terms of g/m².

[0258] A laminate was formed under conditions under which each the layers was formed, the above mentioned basis weight was referred to as a basis weight of each of the layers. And, a sum of each basis weight of the layers was referred to as a basis weight of the laminate.

(4) Number of crimps

[0259] The number of crimps was measured by the following procedure. The number of crimps was measured in accordance with JIS L1015 except the procedure described below.

Sectioning lines with a spatial distance of 25 mm were drawn on a piece of glossy paper with a smooth surface. A fiber was removed carefully from a nonwoven web prior to a thermal compression treatment by an embossing roll such that crimps remain intact, and the both ends of each fiber were

attached onto the piece of paper by an adhesive in the manner that the fiber had looseness of $25 \pm 5\%$ to the spatial distance.

[0260] Each of the test pieces was applied to clamps of a crimping tester (device name: Torsion balance available from Asano Kikai Seisakusho Kabushiki-kaisha), and the distance between the clamps (spatial distance) (mm) was read during the initial load ($0.18 \text{ nm} \times$ displayed tex number) was applied after cutting the piece of paper. The number of crimps at this time was counted, the number obtained was then converted into the number of crimps per distance of 25 mm, and a mean value of 20 times was obtained. The number of crimps was obtained as the total peaks and valleys were counted and divided by two.

{5) Thickness (bulkiness)

[0261] Five test pieces (100 mm $\times$ 100mm) were prepared from a nonwoven web for a receiving fastener component. The thickness of any three portions of the nonwoven was measured using a constant-pressure thickness meter (manufactured from Ozaki Seisakusho Kabushiki-kaisha). A diameter of a probe was 16 mm, a load was 3.6 g/cm^2 , readings were recorded at 30 seconds $\pm$ 5 seconds after the probe completely contacted the test piece, and thickness (bulkiness) was obtained by calculating a mean value of five test pieces.

(6) Weight ratio of first and second propylene polymers that are contained in a composite fiber

[0262] A weight ratio of propylene polymers in a composite fiber was measured by the following procedure. One composite fiber was removed from a nonwoven web. The fiber was analyzed by TREF (Temperature Rising Elution Fractionation) method using CFG (Cross Fractionation Chromatograph) T-150A (manufactured by Mitsubishi Chemicals Corporation). The following conditions were used.

Detector: Infrared spectrometer 1ACVF (manufactured by Miran), $3.42 \mu\text{m}$, 135°C .

TREF column: CFC column, inner diameter of 4 mm, length of 150 mm

Eluent: o-dichlorobenzene (ODCB)

Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min.

Concentration of sample: 30 mg/10 mL-ODCB

Sample volume: 500 µL

Time for cooling temperature: Cooling a sample from 135°C to 0°C in 135 minutes, then holding the sample at 0°C for 60 minutes

Elution fraction: 0, 20, 40, 50, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 83, 86, 89, 92, 95, 98, 101, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 125, 130, and 135 °C.

[0263] An exemplary elution curve is shown in Fig. 10. The curve indicates two peaks where each of the two peaks is based on the first propylene polymer and second propylene polymer, respectively. The area under the curve was calculated by integration of the curve and the area was divided into two areas by a perpendicular line at the valley between the two peaks.

[0264] A weight ratio of the first propylene polymer to the second propylene polymer was obtained by calculating a ratio of the area under the peak of the first propylene polymer to the area under the peak of the second propylene polymer. A weight ratio of the first propylene polymer to the second propylene polymer was 21/79 calculated according to the elution curve shown in Fig. 10.

(7) Bonded area of a receiving component

Sample Preparation

[0265]

1. 1. Enough representative absorbent articles are selected from the retail packaging of the absorbent article to conduct all required tests. The receiving components of each of the absorbent articles are removed from the articles. Suitable methods include cutting the receiving components off of the articles.
2. 2. Each sample is allowed to equilibrate in a controlled environment. The environmental parameters are 22 degrees C $\pm$ 2 degrees C, 50% Relative Humidity $\pm$ 10% Relative Humidity. Samples are placed in these conditions at least 24 hours prior to testing.
3. 3. Secure a sample to a flat surface. The sample is secured to the flat surface such that the sample is completely disposed on the flat surface. The sample is secured to the flat surface using tape such as Scotch Removable Magic Tape™ manufactured by 3M™.
4. 4. Identify the bond zone in accordance with the description of the bond zone described herein.
5. 5. Identify the sweep regions within the bond zone in accordance with the description of the sweep regions described herein. Each of the sweep regions has a length which is equal to the contact area between the calendering rolls. Each of the sweep regions has

- a width which is equal to the width of the web the receiving component is produced on.
6. 6. Measure the area bonded within each sweep region, and record the sweep region bonded areas as B_i , where $i = 1$ to n with n being the total number of sweep regions. The bonded area is measured to the nearest 0.01 mm^2 .
 7. 7. Measure the total area of each sweep region, and record the total sweep region area S_i , where $i = 1$ to n with n being the total number of sweep regions. The total area is measured to the nearest 0.01 mm^2 .
 8. 8. From the data collected, calculate:
 1. a) Bond Ratio:
 1. i) Identify the sweep region having the smallest bond area, record as $B_{i,\min}$.
 2. ii) identify the sweep region having the largest bond area, record as $B_{i,\max}$.
 3. iii) Calculate the Bond Ratio = $B_{i,\max} / B_{i,\min}$.
 2. b) % Bonded Area in each Sweep Region:
 - i) Percent Bonded area for each sweep region = $100 * B_i / S_i$.
 3. c) Overall % Bonded Area:
 1. i) Calculate cumulative bonded area, $B_t = \text{sum of } B_i$, where $i = 1$ to n .
 2. ii) Calculate cumulative total area, $S_t = \text{sum of } S_i$, where $i = 1$ to n .
 3. iii) Overall Percent Bonded Area = $100 * B_t / S_t$.

[0266] As stated previously, the areas may be measured using straight-line measures and geometric / trigonometric relationships. Alternatively, computerized image analysis may be used for more complex bond line patterns.

[Example 21]

[0267] A web containing a side-by-side composite fiber (fiber size of 2.5 denier) with a weight ratio of 20/80 was formed by composite hot-melt spinning via a spun-bonding method using a polypropylene homopolymer having a melting point of 162°C and MFR = 60 g/10 min (according to ASTM D1238, the measurement was conducted at a temperature of 230°C and under load of 2.16 kg. The same conditions applies below unless otherwise specified.) and a propylene-ethylene random copolymer having a melting point of 142°C and MFR = 60 g/10 min. At this time, the forming conditions were controlled to provide a final basis weight of a nonwoven web of 45 g/m^2 . The number of crimps of the fiber was 25 crimps/25 mm.

(Preparation and evaluation of a nonwoven web for a receiving fastener component)

[0268] A nonwoven web for a receiving fastener component having a basis weight of 45 g/m² was formed by passed the resultant web between an embossing roll having a surface engraved with a pattern shown in Fig. 3B and a roll having a smooth surface, and being subjected to a thermal compression treatment. In this case, the temperatures of both the embossing roll and smooth roll were 125°C and the line pressure was 30 N/mm.

[0269] In the pattern shown in Fig. 3B, $W_1 = 11.5$ mm, $W_2 = 9.3$ mm ($W_1/W_2 = 1.2$), $W_3 = 3.2$ mm, $W_4 = 1.0$ mm, and the embossed area ratio was 24%. Furthermore, a part of the unit pattern is contained inside the triangle formed by adjacent three-contact points of the first diagonal line and the second diagonal line in the unit pattern, the part of the unit pattern is adjacent to the triangle in the MD.

[0270] The fastening strength, mechanical strength, and thickness of the nonwoven web for a receiving fastener component were measured and evaluated. The results obtained are shown in Table 4.

[Comparative Example 1]

[0271] A nonwoven web for a receiving fastener component was prepared in the same manner as in Example 21 except a web was formed by composite hot-melt spinning via a spun-bonding method, using only a propylene-ethylene random copolymer having a melting point of 142°C and MFR = 60g/10 min. The fastening strength, mechanical strength, and thickness of the resultant nonwoven web for a receiving fastener component were measured and evaluated. The results obtained are shown in Table 4.

[Comparative Example 2]

[0272] A nonwoven web for a receiving fastener component was prepared in the same manner as in Example 21 except that an embossing roll having a surface engraved with the pattern shown in Fig. 11 was employed. The embossing pattern of the nonwoven web for a receiving fastener component contains a diamond pattern disposed in the MD and CD over the web. In the embossed portion 101, a distance between intersections in MD $W_5 = 11.1$ mm, a distance between intersections in CD $W_6 = 11.1$ mm, and a line width $W_7 = 1$ mm, and an embossed area ratio is 24%.

[0273] The fastening strength, mechanical strength, and thickness of the resultant nonwoven web for a receiving fastener component were measured and evaluated. The results obtained are shown in Table 4.

[Comparative Example 3]

[0274] A nonwoven web for a receiving fastener component was prepared in the same manner as in Example 21 except that an embossing roll having a surface engraved with the pattern shown Fig. 12 was employed. The embossing pattern of the nonwoven web for a receiving fastener component contains a diamond pattern disposed in the MD and CD over the web, and the diamond pattern contains a line containing square dots disposed with predetermined interval. In the embossed portion 101, a distance between intersections in MD $W_8 = 8.5$ mm, a distance between intersections in CD $W_9 = 8.0$ mm, a width of the dot in the line direction $W_{10} = 0.685$ mm, a width of the dot in the line direction plus a width of the interval between the dots = 1.46 mm, and an embossed area ratio was 10%.

[0275] The fastening strength, mechanical strength, and thickness of the resultant nonwoven web for a receiving fastener component were measured and evaluated. The results obtained are shown in Table 4.

[Comparative Example 4]

[0276] A nonwoven web for a receiving fastener component was prepared in the same manner as in Example 21 except that an embossing roll having a surface engraved with the pattern shown in Fig. 13 was employed. The embossing pattern of the nonwoven web for a receiving fastener component contains unit patterns disposed in the MD, the unit pattern containing a relatively even zigzag and being disposed parallel to the CD. In the embossed portion 101, a distance between apexes in the MD (pitch of the unit pattern) $W_{12} = 7$ mm, a distance between apexes in the CD $W_{13} = 9$ mm, a line width $W_{14} = 1$ mm, and an embossed area ratio is 16%.

[0277] Furthermore, a triangle formed by adjacent three contact points of the first diagonal line and the second diagonal line in the unit pattern does not contain a part of the unit pattern that is adjacent to the triangle in the MD.

[0278] The fastening strength, mechanical strength, and thickness of the nonwoven web for a receiving fastener component were measured and evaluated. The results obtained are shown in Table 4.

Table 4

		Example 21	Comp. Example 1	Comp. Example 2	Comp. Example 3	Comp. Example 4
First propylene polymer	wt. %	20	0	20	20	20
Second	wt. %	80	100	80	80	80

		Example 21	Comp. Example 1	Comp. Example 2	Comp. Example 3	Comp. Example 4
propylene polymer						
Basis weight	g/m ²	45	45	45	45	45
Embossed area ratio	%	24	24	24	10	16
Embossing pattern		Figure 3B	Figure 3B	Figure 11	Figure 12	Figure 13
Peel strength	N/25mm	3.7	1.8	3.2	2.6	3
Repeat peel strength	N/25mm	3	n/a	2.7	1.1	1.4
Tensile shear strength	N/25mm	38	14	36.9	19.3	37.2
MD maximum tensile strength	N/25mm	42.3	49.2	45.8	32.6	40.5
CD maximum tensile strength	N/25mm	22.7	23.4	16.1	12.8	13.9
Thickness (bulkiness)	μm	540	380	510	420	550

[0279] What has been described above includes examples of the subject invention. It is, of course, not possible to describe every conceivable combination of components or methodologies for purposes of describing the subject invention, but one of ordinary skill in the art may recognise that many further combinations and permutations of the subject invention are possible. Accordingly, the subject invention is intended to embrace all such alterations, modifications and variations that fall within the scope of the appended claims.

[0280] Furthermore, to the extent that the term "includes," "involves," and "contain" are used in either the detailed description or the claims, such terms are intended to be inclusive in a manner similar to the term "comprising" as "comprising" is interpreted when employed as a transitional word in a claim.

[0281] In addition, 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."

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patentkrav

1. Modtagende komponent indeholdende en spindebunden fiberdug (100) til et mekanisk fastgørelsessystem, hvor den spindebundne fiberdug indeholder en flerhed af sløjfeelementer dannet af kompositfibre med krusninger, hvor den
- 5 modtagende komponent har en længdeakse (160) og en sideakse (162), og hvor den spindebundne fiberdug omfatter:
- a.) en første bindingslinje (110) og en anden bindingslinje (112) strækkende sig i en første retning, hvor den anden bindingslinje (112) er anbragt tilstødende den første bindingslinje, således at et afsnit af den
 - 10 anden bindingslinje (112) overlapper et afsnit af den første bindingslinje (110), og overlappet er i almindelighed parallelt med en anden retning, som er i almindelighed vinkelret på den første retning, hvor de første og anden bindingslinjer (110, 112) er anbragt parallelt med hinanden, og hver indeholder siksak-mønsterenheder, og hver omfatter en flerhed af steder
 - 15 på banen, hvor fibre af banen er smeltet sammen med hinanden;
 - b.) en bindingszone (130) som er et rektangel, som kontakter de yderste punkter af den første bindingslinje (110) og de yderste punkter af den anden bindingslinje (112); og
 - c.) en flerhed af sweep-regioner anbragt konsekutivt langs længdeaksen
 - 20 inden i bindingszonen (130), idet længderne af sweep-regionerne er i området fra ca. 0,1 mm til ca. 1,2 mm, og er lige store og i almindelighed parallelle med længdeaksen, og bredderne af sweep-regionerne er lige store og i almindelighed vinkelrette på længdeaksen,
 - hvor mindst en af flerheden af sweep-regioner omfatter et afsnit af både
 - 25 den første bindingslinje (110) og den anden bindingslinje (112), hvor de resterende sweep-regioner af flerheden af sweep-regioner udover den mindst ene af flerheden af sweep-regioner hver omfatter et afsnit af den første bindingslinje (110) eller et afsnit af anden bindingslinje (112), og hver sweep-region har en bundet flade, og den modtagende komponent
 - 30 har et bindingsforhold, defineret som forholdet mellem den største bundne flade og den mindste bundne flade mellem to sweep-regioner af flerheden af konsekutive sweep-regioner, som er større end eller lig med 1 og mindre end eller lig med 20,

hvor kompositfibrene med krusninger omfatter en første propylenpolymer og en anden propylenpolymer,
hvor den første propylenpolymer har et smeltepunkt målt ved differentiell scanningskalorimetri, som er højere end et smeltepunkt af den anden propylenpolymer ved 15 til 60°C, og
5 hvor et vægtforhold mellem den første propylenpolymer og den anden propylenpolymer er fra 50/50 til 5/95.

2. Modtagende komponent ifølge krav 1, hvor bindingsforholdet er større end eller
10 lig med 1,0 og mindre end 10.

3. Modtagende komponent ifølge krav 1, hvor bindingsforholdet er større end eller lig med 1,0 og mindre end 3.

15 **4.** Modtagende komponent ifølge krav 1, hvor fiberdugen omfatter mindst et fiberlag.

5. Modtagende komponent ifølge krav 1, hvor den modtagende komponent har en samlet bundet flade, som er mindre end eller lig med 40%.
20

6. Modtagende komponent ifølge krav 5, hvor den bundne flade i en hvilken som helst sweep-region er mindre end ca. 60%.

7. Modtagende komponent ifølge krav 5, hvor den samlede bundne flade er
25 mindre end 30%, og den bundne flade i en hvilken som helst sweep-region er mindre end 50%

8. Modtagende komponent ifølge krav 5, hvor den samlede bundne flade er mellem 20% til 30%, og den bundne flade i en hvilken som helst sweep-region er
30 mindre end 40%.

9. Modtagende komponent ifølge et hvilket som helst foregående krav, hvor den modtagende komponent består af en spindebunden fiberdug.

DRAWINGS

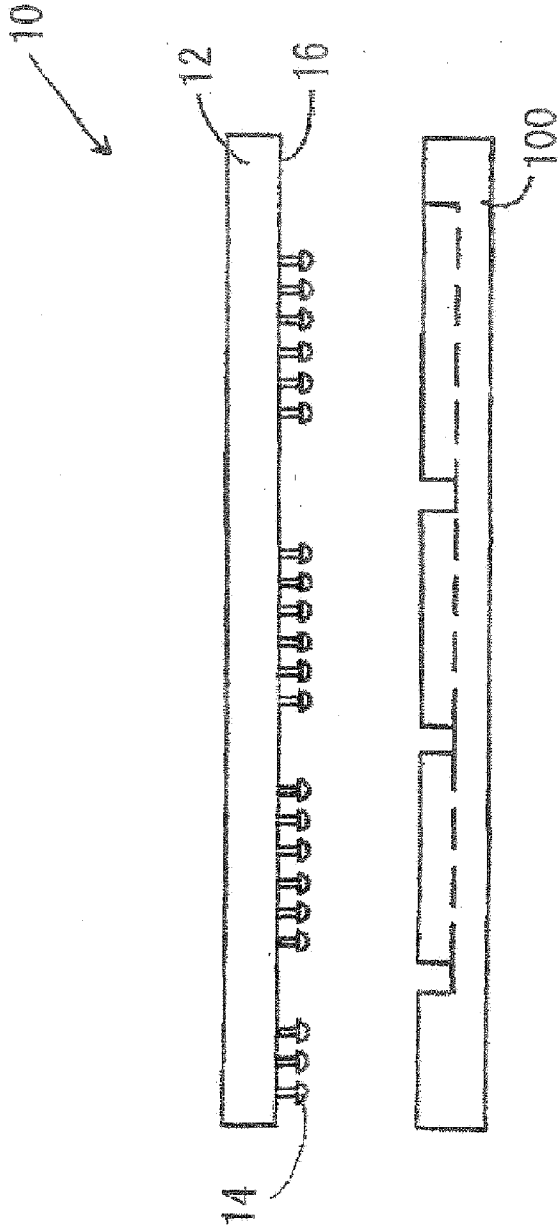


Fig. 1A

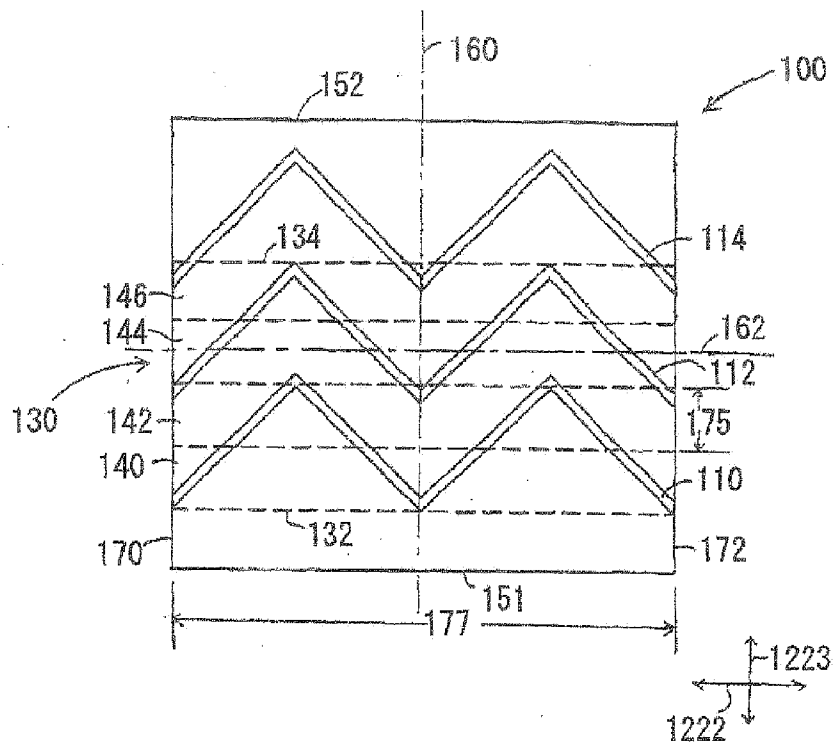


Fig. 1B

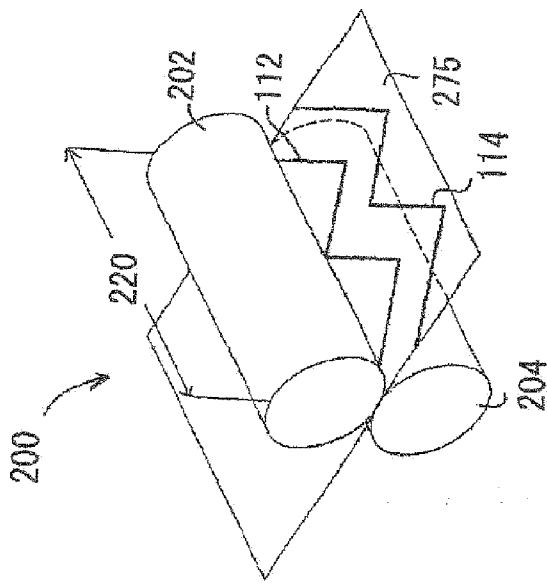


Fig. 2A

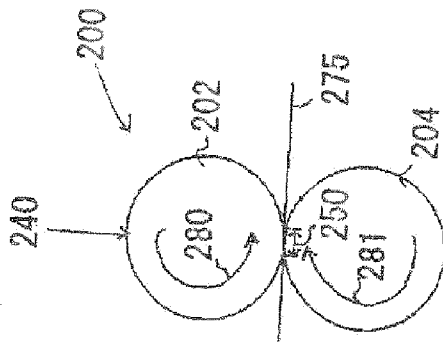


Fig. 2B

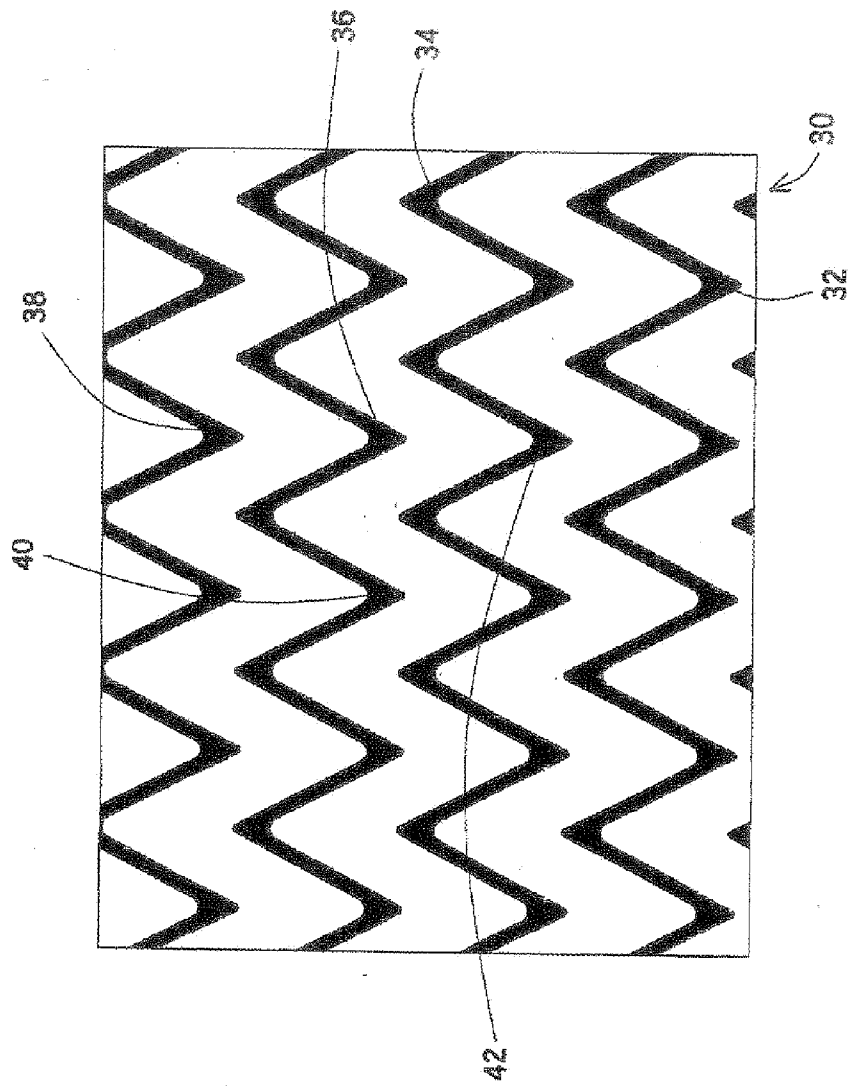


Fig. 2C

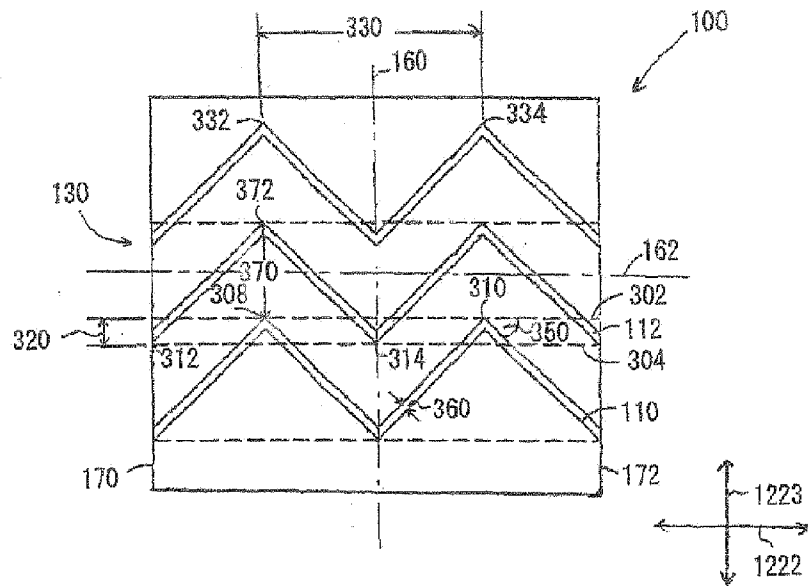


Fig. 3A

Fig. 3B

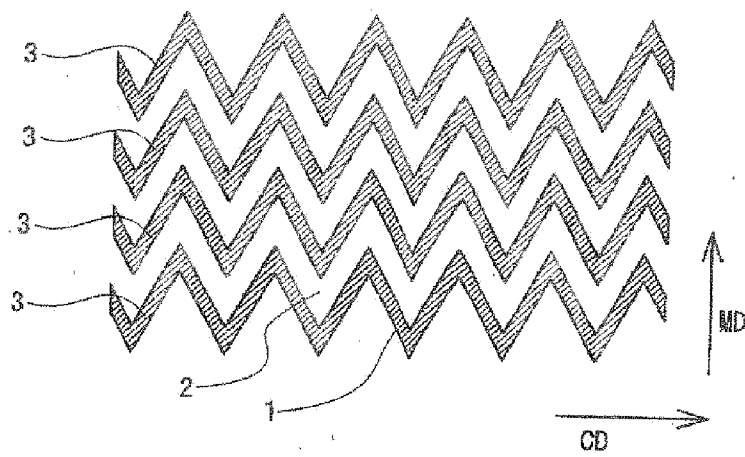
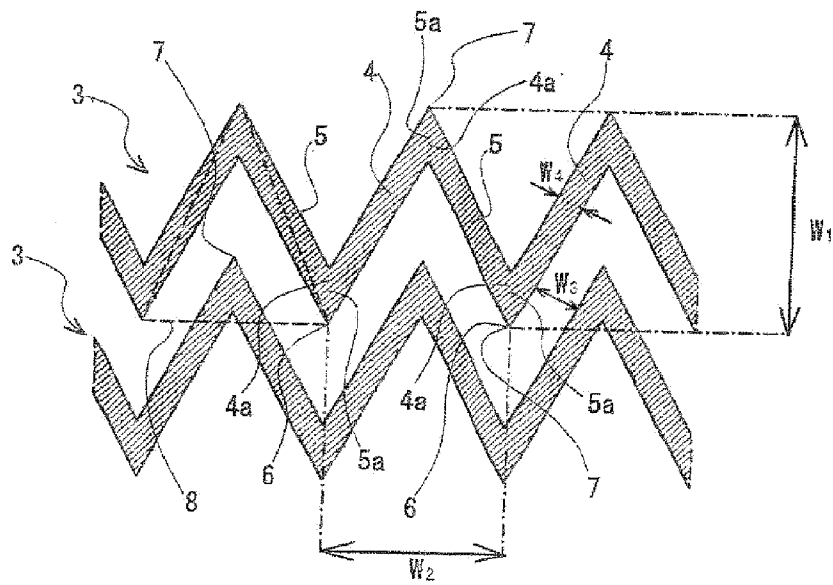


Fig. 3C



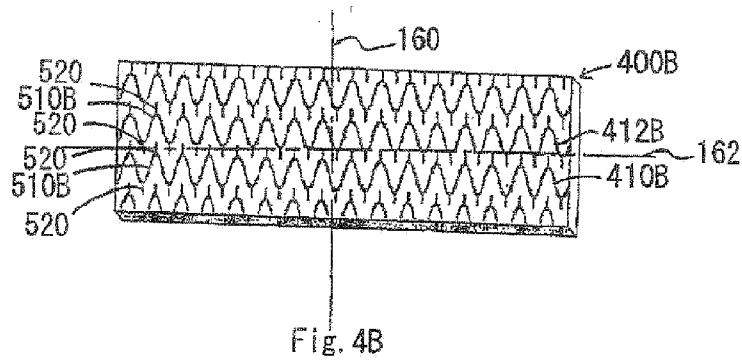
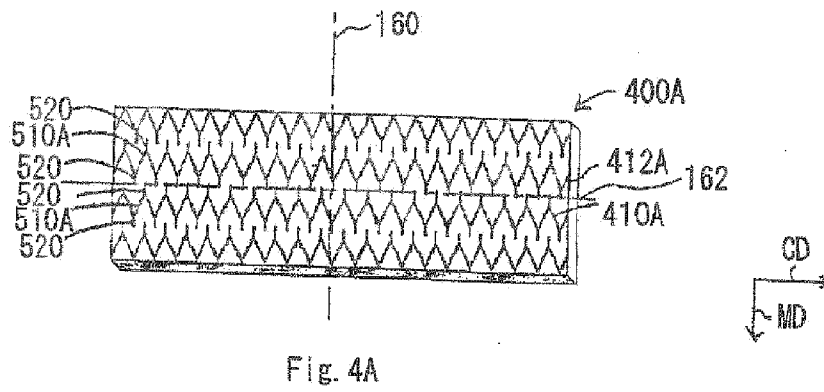


Fig. 4C

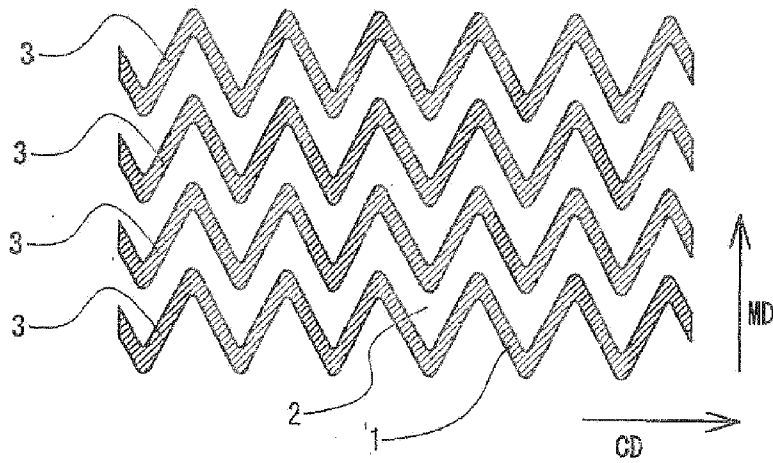


Fig. 4D

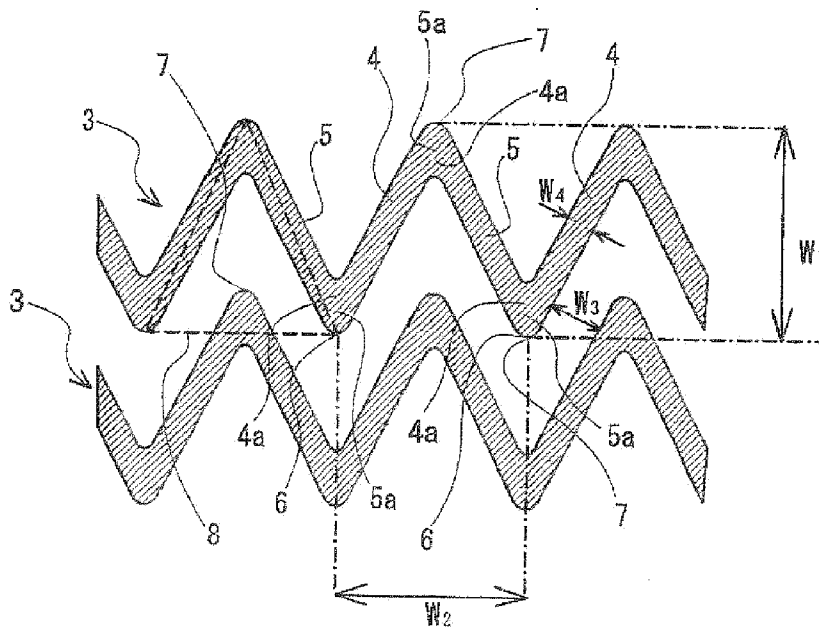


Fig. 4E

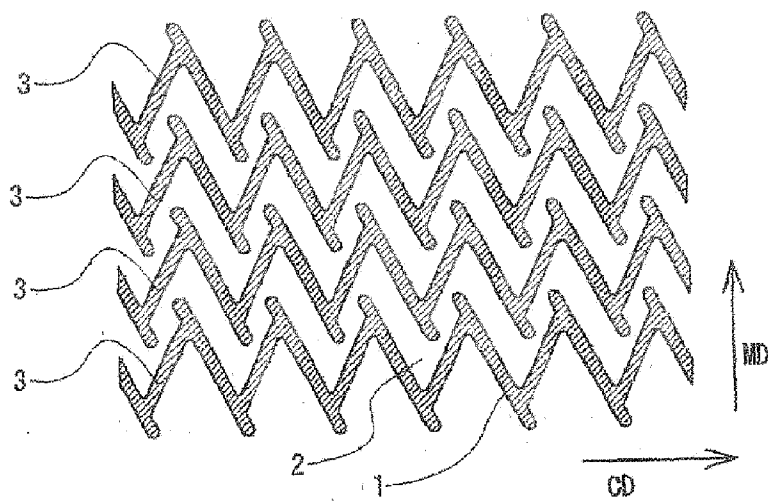


Fig. 4F

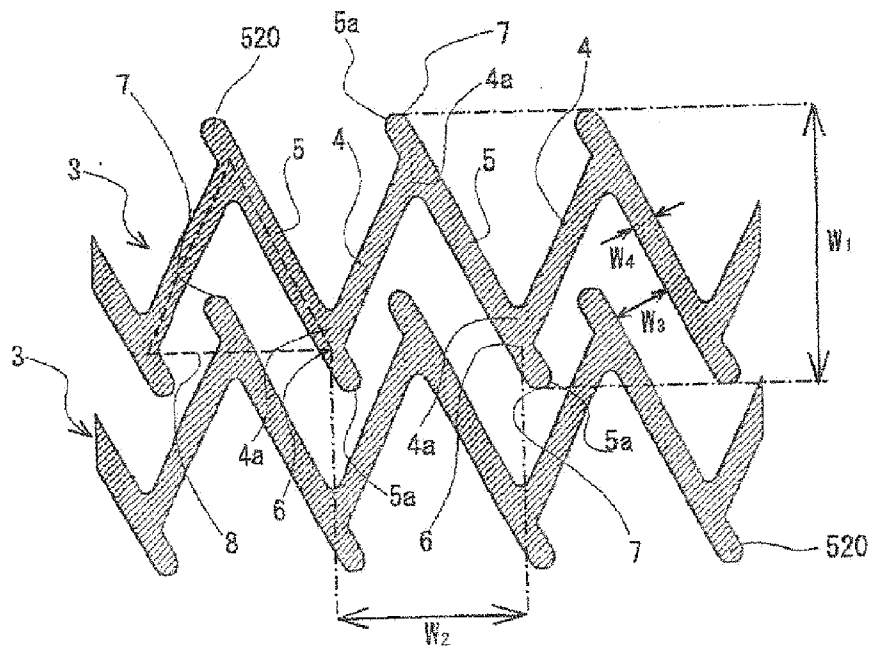


Fig. 4G

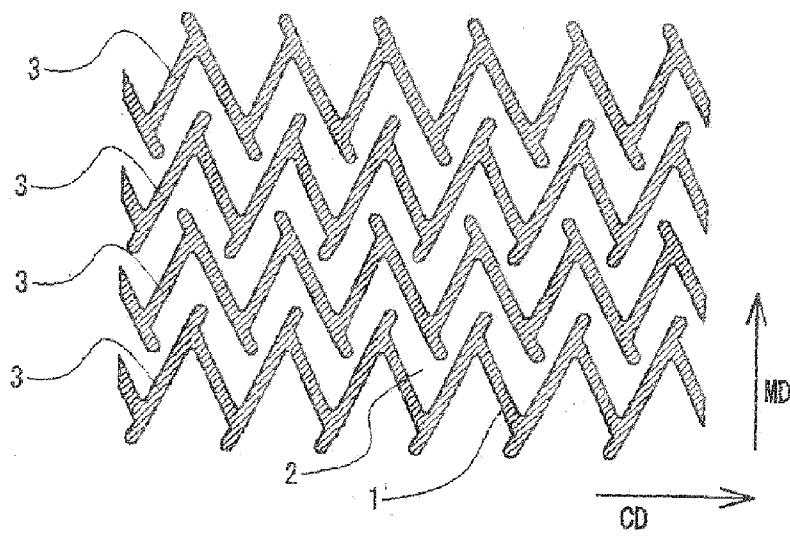


Fig. 4H

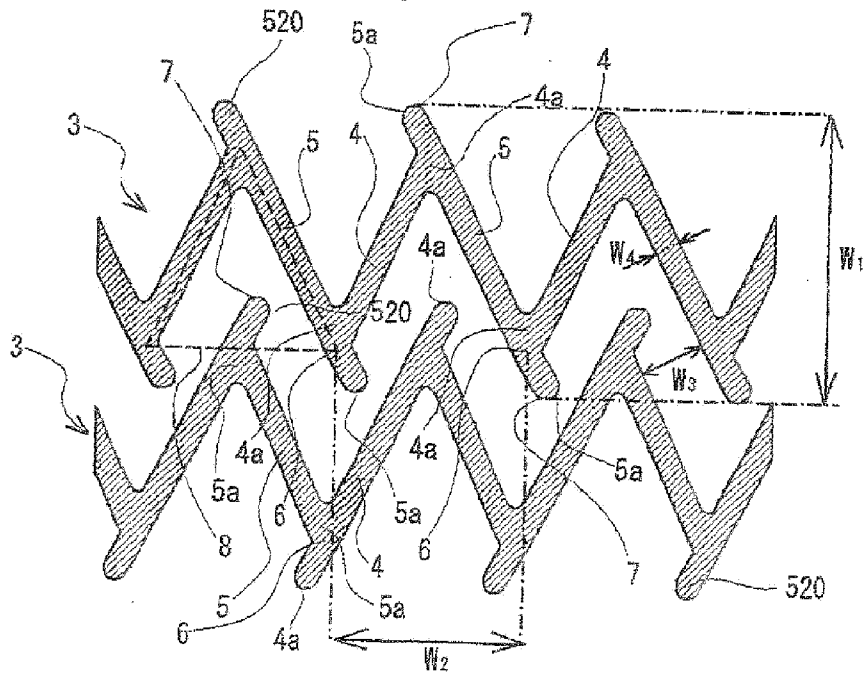


Fig. 4I

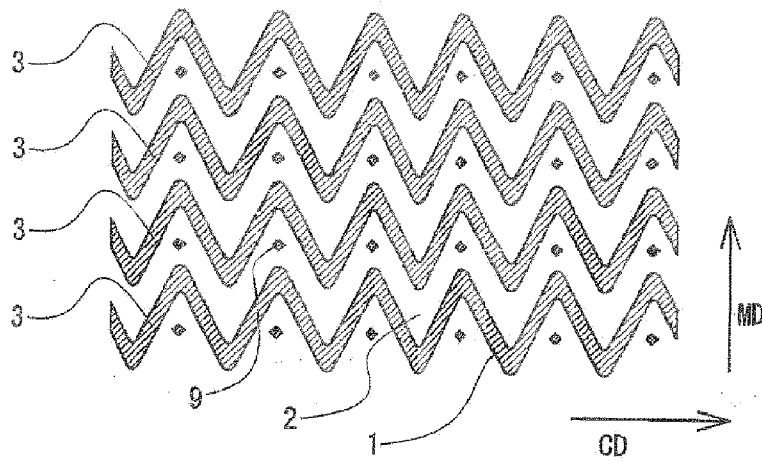
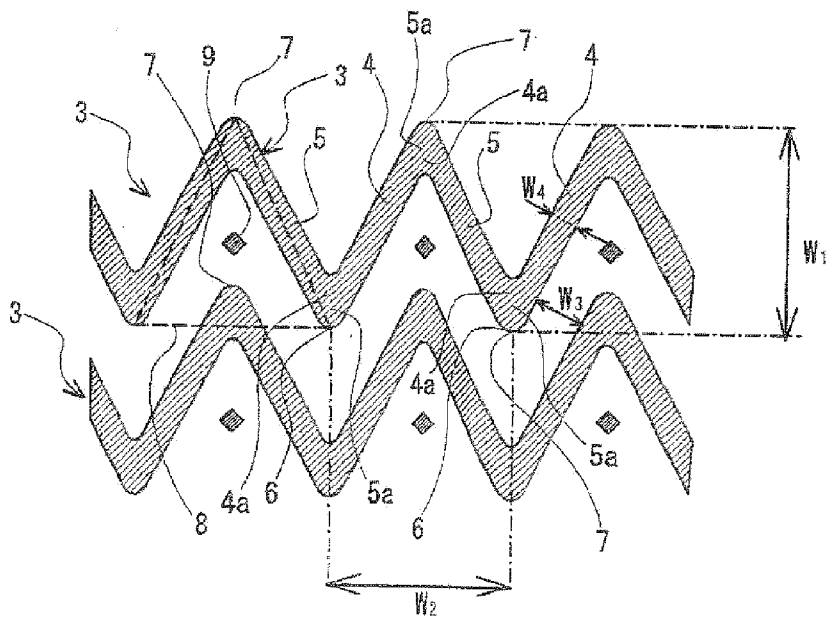


Fig. 4J



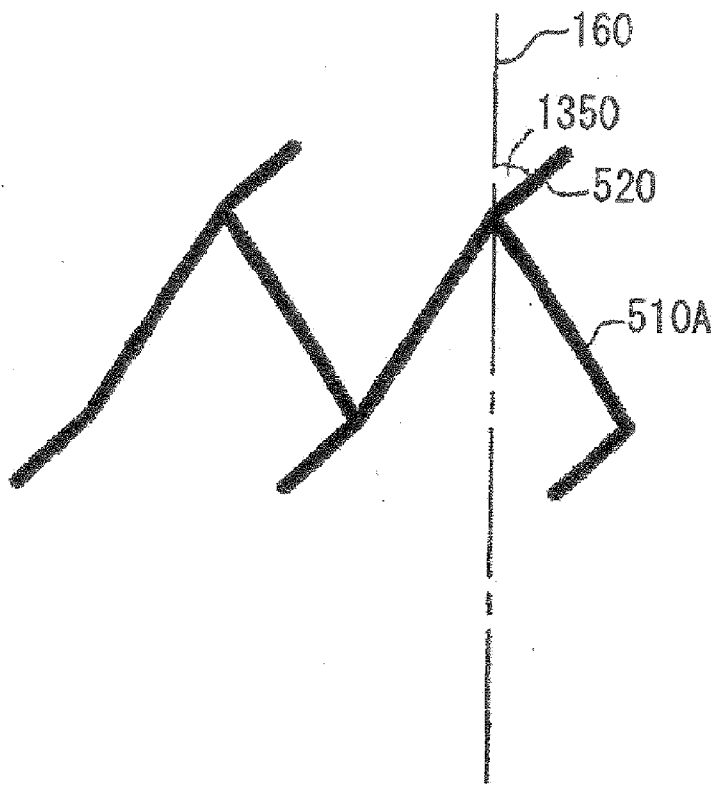


Fig. 4K

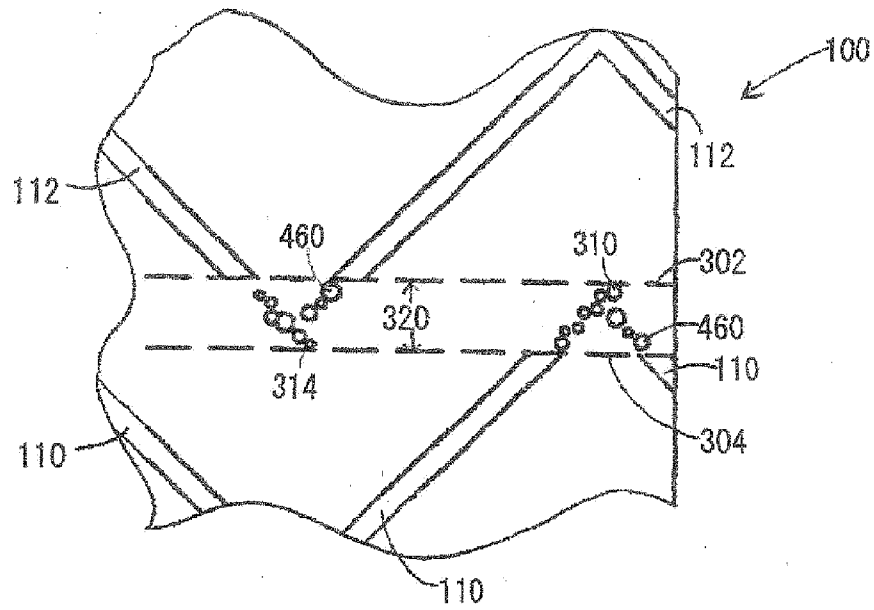


Fig. 4L



Fig. 5A



Fig. 5D



Fig. 5B



Fig. 5C

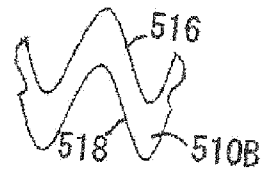


Fig. 5E

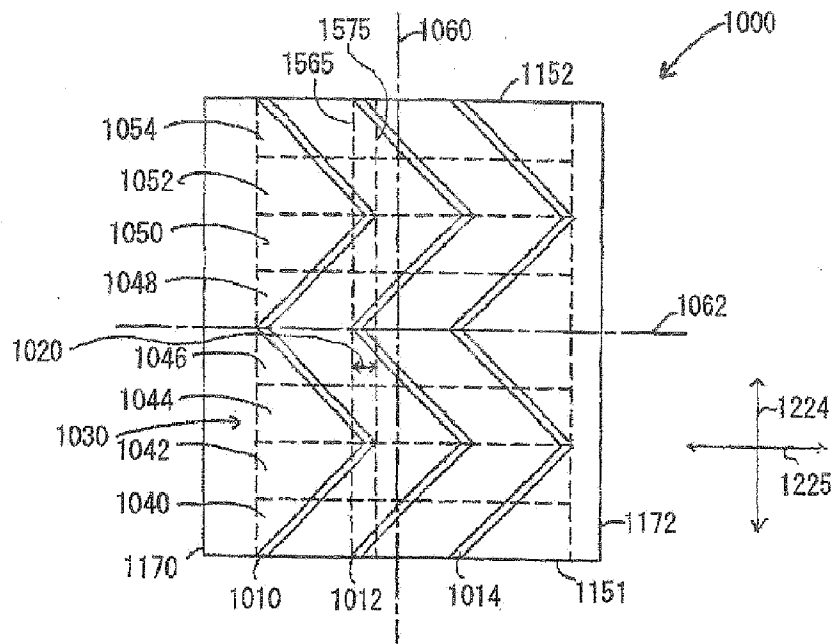


Fig. 6

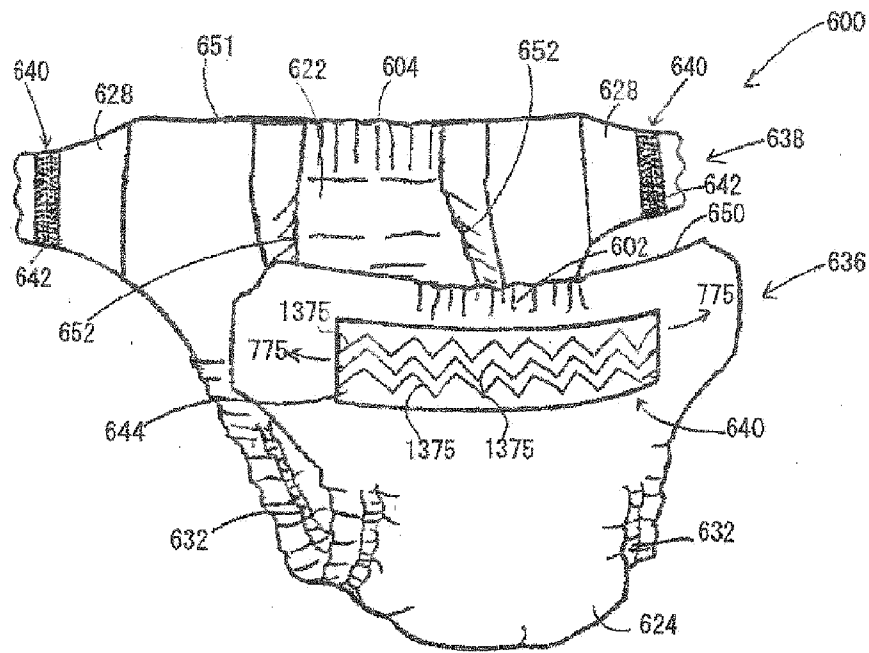


Fig.7A

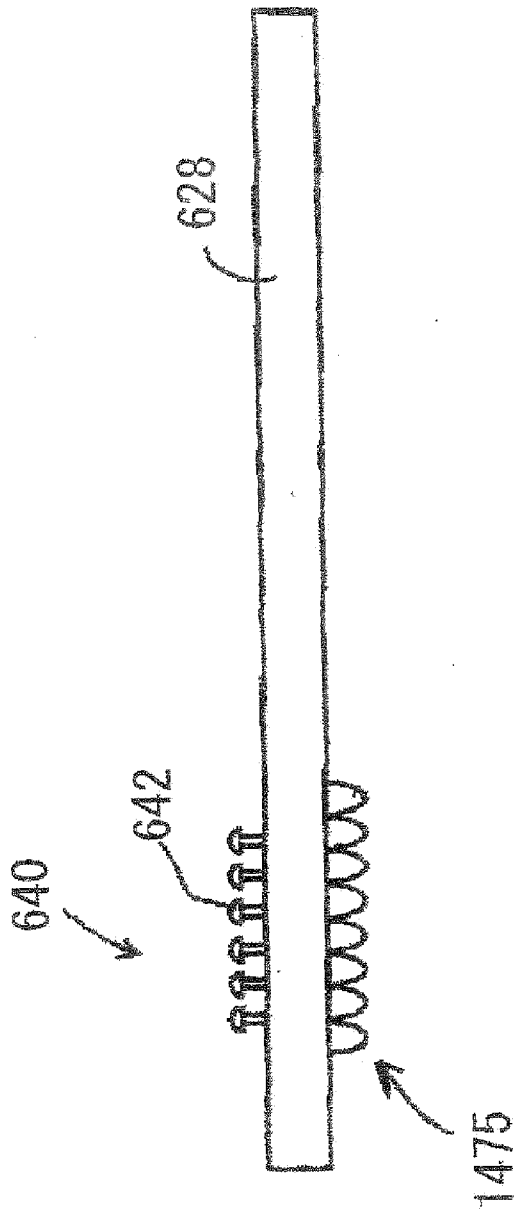
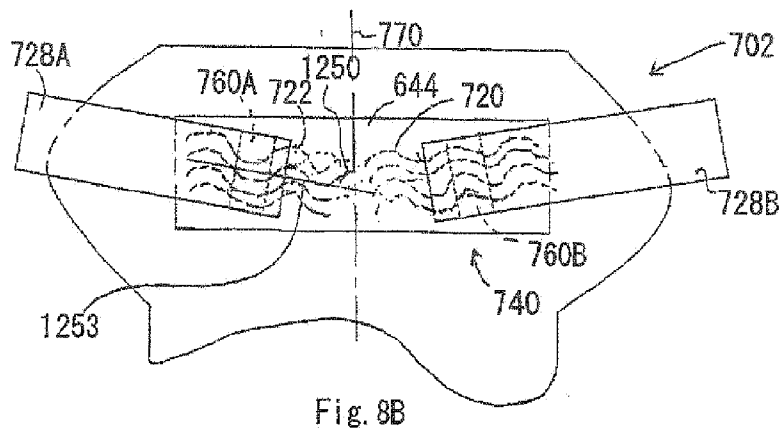
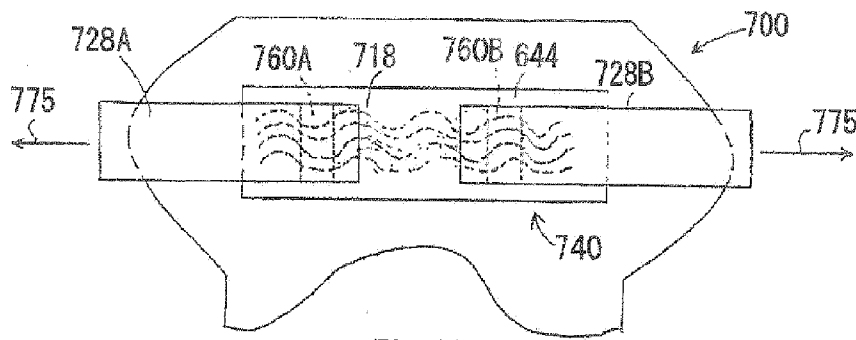


Fig. 7C



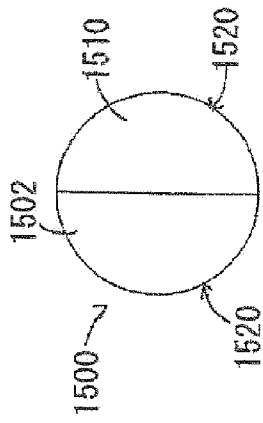


Fig. 9A

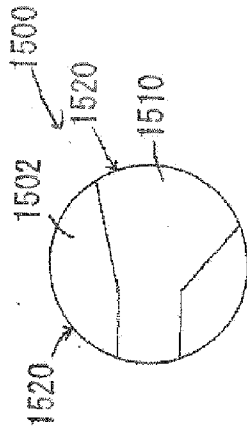


Fig. 9B

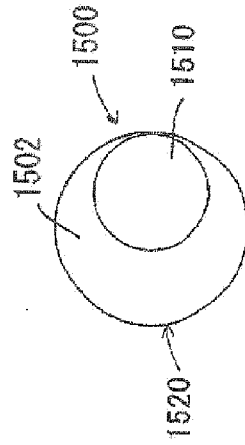


Fig. 9C

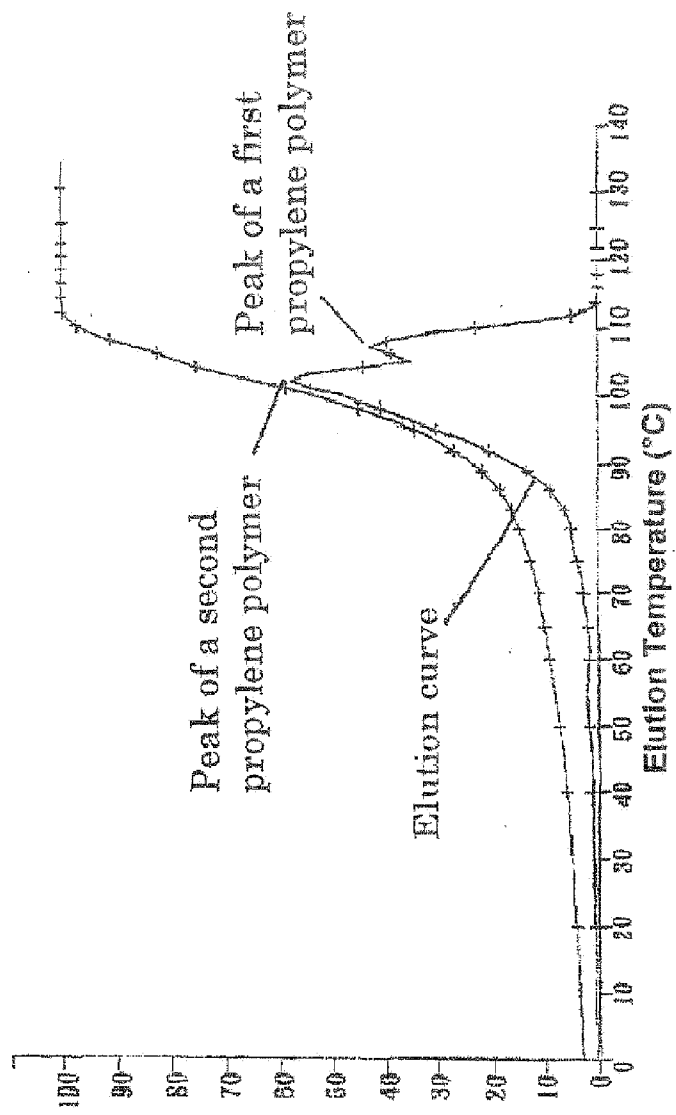
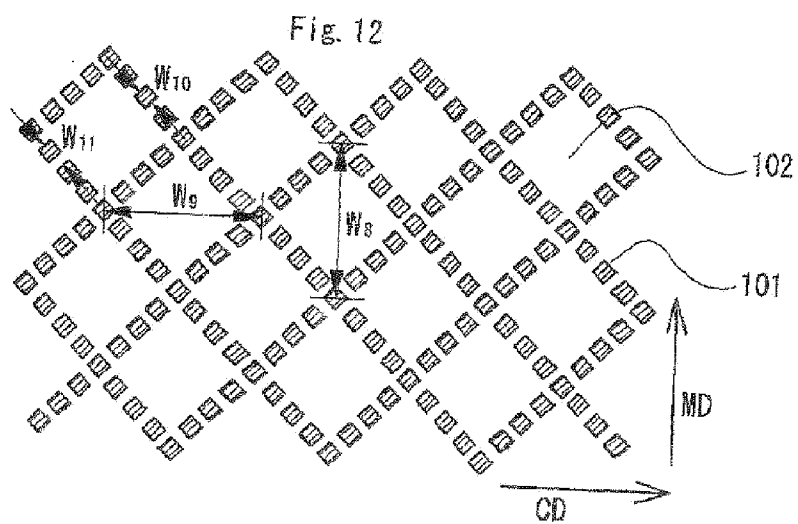
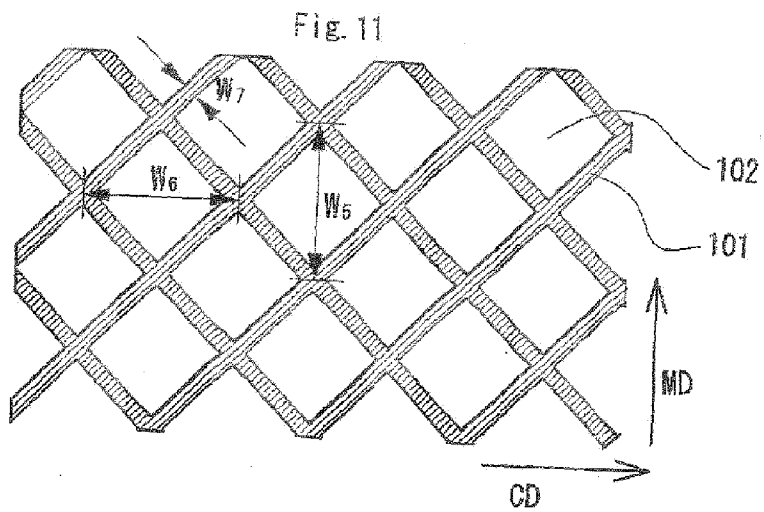
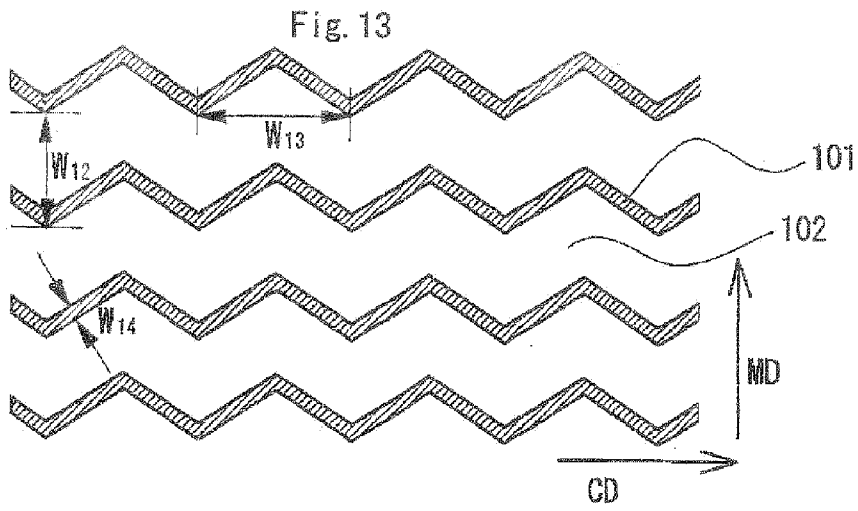


Fig.10





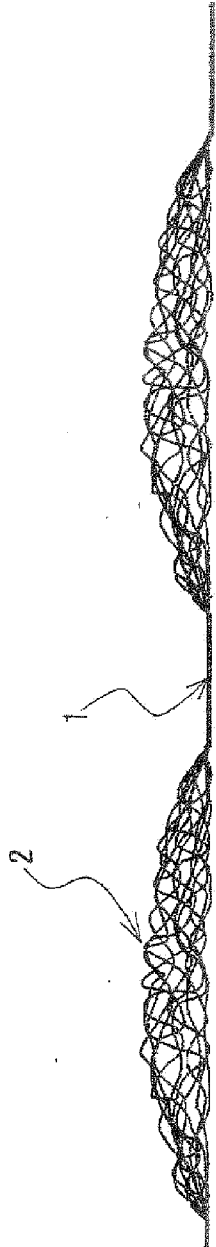


Fig. 14