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(54) Title: RECONFIGURABLE CONVERTING LINE FOR FABRICATING ABSORBENT ARTICLES

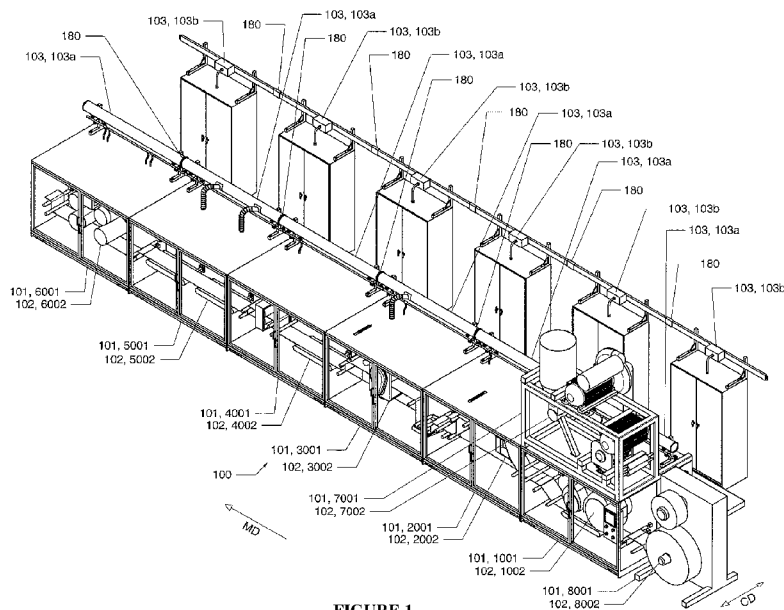


FIGURE 1

(57) Abstract: The present disclosure relates to converting lines for manufacturing absorbent articles, and more particularly, to converting lines having modular process equipment modules and converting mechanisms reconfigurable for making different absorbent articles.



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RECONFIGURABLE CONVERTING LINE FOR FABRICATING ABSORBENT ARTICLES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present disclosure relates to converting lines for manufacturing absorbent articles, and more particularly, to converting lines having modular process equipment modules and converting mechanisms reconfigurable for making different absorbent articles.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Disposable, reusable and durable products such as diapers, adult incontinence articles, feminine hygiene tampons, sanitary napkins, underpants, shirts, shorts, swimsuits, gowns, pants, coats, gloves, scarves, surgical drapes, bibs, blankets, sheets, pillow cases, etc. may be manufactured on high speed converting lines. A converting line may utilize a web-based carrier to which many source materials, whether in a continuous web or discrete pieces, are processed and/or attached to the web to create a finished product.

Although a converting line may allow for high speed production, some converting lines may be inflexible in that line changes are time consuming and expensive. For example, some converting lines may require extensive disassembly and reassembly when conducting maintenance and/or replacing certain components. In another example, converting lines may require substantial disassembly and rework in order to accommodate product upgrades. In one scenario, a product upgrade may, for example, require the following steps: constructing manual or handmade products incorporating the upgrade in order to test the concept and determine consumer acceptance of such an upgrade; constructing a machine production unit that may manufacture the product upgrade and/or the entire product incorporating the upgrade in order to determine product and process feasibility; constructing a high speed test stand that may manufacture the product upgrade in isolation at high speeds in order to test the feasibility of high speed manufacturing; constructing a prototype line that is able to make complete prototype products at high speeds; reconstructing a high speed production line to implement the process changes necessary for the product upgrade; and testing and debugging the production line. In yet another example, converting lines are inflexible to make more than one type of product. In one scenario, in order to make a different product on an existing line, the follow steps are required: portions of the line must be disassembled; reassembled of the line in the new configuration; testing to qualify the line in the new configuration. The aforementioned efforts may be expensive and time consuming, especially when the reconstruction, testing and debugging steps

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lead to down time of a high speed production line. Further, when a product upgrade is rolled out on multiple production lines, the time and money required to implement even a small change in each individual line may increase dramatically. Often, the time and money required will be prohibitive, and highly desirable product upgrades may be delayed or even eliminated.

5 In an attempt to facilitate faster installation, servicing, and adjustment of the working devices, some converting lines may include modular sections joined together. However, such converting lines do not account for difficulties in shipping and require modules to plug into mezzanine type accessory ducts permanently installed. Thus, a converting line configuration that allows for relatively fast and easy product development, relatively low cost and efficient
10 shipping, and reconfiguration is desired, which also minimizes down time due to testing and debugging a production converting line after construction or reconstruction.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present disclosure relates to converting lines for manufacturing absorbent articles,
15 and more particularly, to converting lines having modular process equipment modules and converting mechanisms reconfigurable for making different absorbent articles.

In one form, an apparatus for the fabrication of disposable absorbent articles includes: a first converting module, a second converting module, and a third converting module, each converting module including a first wall and a second wall separated by a base and a top and
20 defining an interior space, and wherein the each converting module defines a MD length, a CD width, and a height; a first accessory service module, a second accessory service module, and a third accessory service module, each accessory service module comprising at least one utility duct selected from the group consisting of: a compressed air header duct, a vacuum air header duct, and an electrical power distribution bus duct, and wherein each accessory service module
25 defines a MD length equal to or less than the MD length of each of the converting modules; a first absorbent article converting mechanism disposed in the interior space of the first converting module, the first absorbent article converting mechanism releasably connectable with the at least one utility duct of the first accessory service module; a second absorbent article converting mechanism disposed in the interior space of the second converting module, the second absorbent
30 article converting mechanism releasably connectable with the at least one utility duct of the second accessory service module; a third absorbent article converting mechanism disposed in the interior space of the third converting module, the third absorbent article converting mechanism releasably connectable with the at least one utility duct of the third accessory service module;

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wherein in a first configuration, the second converting module is disposed between the first converting module and the third converting module along an MD direction, and the second accessory service module is disposed between the first accessory service module and the third accessory service module along the MD direction, such that combination of the first, second, and
5 third absorbent article converting mechanisms are adapted to produce a first absorbent article; and wherein in a second configuration, the second converting module is removed, and the first converting module is connected directly with the third converting module, and the second accessory manifold is removed, and the first accessory manifold is connected directly with the third accessory manifold, such that combination of the first and third absorbent article converting
10 mechanisms are adapted to produce a second absorbent article different from the first absorbent article.

In another form, a reconfigurable converting line for the fabrication of disposable absorbent articles includes: a first converting module, a second converting module, a third converting module, and a fourth converting module, each converting module defining an interior
15 space, and wherein the each converting module defines a MD length, a CD width, and a height and wherein the MD lengths of each converting module are substantially the same; a first accessory service module, a second accessory service module, and a third accessory service module, each accessory service module comprising at least one utility duct selected from the group consisting of: a compressed air header duct, a vacuum air header duct, and an electrical
20 power distribution bus duct, and wherein each accessory service module defines a MD length equal to or less than the MD length of each of the converting modules; a first absorbent article converting mechanism disposed in the interior space of the first converting module, the first absorbent article converting mechanism releasably connectable with the at least one utility duct of the first accessory service module; a second absorbent article converting mechanism disposed
25 in the interior space of the second module, the second absorbent article converting mechanism releasably connectable with the at least one utility duct of the second accessory service module; a third absorbent article converting mechanism disposed in the interior space of the third module, the third absorbent article converting mechanism releasably connectable with the at least one utility duct of the third accessory service module; a fourth absorbent article converting
30 mechanism disposed in the interior space of the fourth module, the fourth absorbent article converting mechanism releasably connectable with the at least one utility duct of the second accessory service module; wherein in a first configuration, the second converting module is disposed between the first converting module and the third converting module along an MD

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direction, and the second accessory manifold is disposed between the first accessory manifold and the third accessory manifold along the MD direction, such that combination of the first, second, and third absorbent article converting mechanisms are adapted to produce a first absorbent article; and wherein in a second configuration, the fourth converting module is
5 disposed between the first converting module and the third converting module along an MD direction, and the second accessory manifold is disposed between the first accessory manifold and the third accessory manifold along the MD direction, such that combination of the first, fourth, and third absorbent article converting mechanisms are adapted to produce a second absorbent article different from the first absorbent article.

10 In yet another form, a method for changing a converting line from a first configuration for fabricating first disposable absorbent articles to a second configuration for fabricating second disposable absorbent articles different from the first absorbent articles includes the steps of: providing a first converting module, a second converting module, and a third converting module, and wherein each converting module defines a MD length, a CD width, and a height, the second
15 converting module releasably connected with and between the first converting module and the third converting module; providing a first accessory service module supported by the first converting module, a second accessory module supported by the second converting module, and a third accessory module supported by the third converting module; providing a first absorbent article converting mechanism supported by the first converting module, a second absorbent
20 article converting mechanism supported by the second converting module, and a third absorbent article converting mechanism supported by the third converting module; disconnecting the second converting module from the first converting module and the third converting module; removing the second converting module and the second absorbent article converting mechanism from between the first converting module and the third converting module; and supporting the
25 second accessory service module from the first accessory service module and the third accessory service module.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a front perspective view of an embodiment of a converting line.

30 Figure 2 is a front side view of the converting line of Figure 1 showing schematic representations of converting mechanisms housed within the converting modules.

Figure 3 is a detailed perspective view of a converting module and associated accessory service modules from the converting line of Figure 1.

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Figure 4 is a right side view of the converting module and accessory service modules of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is an exploded view of a converting module coupler arranged to connect two converting modules together.

5 Figure 6 is a detailed exploded perspective view of a converting module coupler shown in Figure 5.

Figure 7 is a detailed assembly view of the converting module coupler of Figure 6.

Figure 8 is a perspective view of a converting module.

Figure 9 is a perspective view of a first accessory service module.

10 Figure 10 is a perspective view of a second accessory service module.

Figure 11 is a detailed perspective view of three converting modules and accessory service modules from Figure 1.

Figure 12 is a detailed perspective view showing the middle converter module removed from the arrangement shown in Figure 11.

15 Figure 13 is a detailed perspective view showing middle accessory service modules removed from the arrangement shown Figure 11.

Figure 14 is a detailed perspective view showing the middle converter module and associated accessory service modules removed from the arrangement shown Figure 11.

20 Figure 15 is a front side view of the three converting modules and having a folding converting mechanism in the second converting module.

Figure 16 is a detailed perspective view of three converting modules wherein the second converting module of Figure 15 is replaced with a second converting module having a patch cut and slip converting mechanism.

Figure 17 is a front side view of the converting modules of Figure 16.

25 Figure 18 is a detailed perspective view of three converting modules wherein the second converting module of Figure 15 is replaced with a second converting module having an ultrasonic treatment converting mechanism.

Figure 19 is a front side view of the converting modules of Figure 18.

30 Figure 20 is a detailed perspective of two converting modules wherein the second converting module and associated accessory service module from Figure 15 has been removed and the first and third converting modules are connected.

Figure 21 is a front side view of the converting modules of Figure 20.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The following term explanations may be useful in understanding the present disclosure:

"Absorbent article" is used herein to refer to consumer products whose primary function is to absorb and retain soils and wastes. "Diaper" is used herein to refer to an absorbent article generally worn by infants and incontinent persons about the lower torso. The term "disposable" is used herein to describe absorbent articles which generally are not intended to be laundered or otherwise restored or reused as an absorbent article (e.g., they are intended to be discarded after a single use and may also be configured to be recycled, composted or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally compatible manner).

The term "disposed" is used herein to mean that an element(s) is formed (joined and positioned) in a particular place or position as a macro-unitary structure with other elements or as a separate element joined to another element.

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 intermediate member(s) which in turn are affixed to the other element.

The term "substrate" is used herein to describe a material which is primarily two-dimensional (i.e. in an XY plane) and whose thickness (in a Z direction) is relatively small (i.e. 1/10 or less) in comparison to its length (in an X direction) and width (in a Y direction).

Non-limiting examples of substrates include a layer or layers of fibrous materials, films and foils such as plastic films or metallic foils that may be used alone or laminated to one or more web, layer, film and/or foil. As such, a web is a substrate.

The term "nonwoven" refers herein to a material made from continuous (long) filaments (fibers) and/or discontinuous (short) filaments (fibers) by processes such as spunbonding, meltblowing, and the like. Nonwovens do not have a woven or knitted filament pattern.

The term "machine direction" (MD) is used herein to refer to the direction of material flow through a process. The term "cross direction" (CD) is used herein to refer to a direction that is generally perpendicular to the machine direction.

The present disclosure relates to converting lines for manufacturing absorbent articles. An absorbent article converting line may include a combination of converting mechanisms that move substrates and component materials through a manufacturing process. While advancing in the machine direction MD through the converting line, substrates may be combined with the other substrates and/or discrete components to create a continuous length of absorbent articles.

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Various substrates can be used to construct various components of the absorbent articles, such as backsheets, topsheets, and absorbent cores. Exemplary descriptions of absorbent article components are provided in U.S. Patent Nos. 3,860,003; 5,151,092; 5,554,145; 5,569,234; 5,580,411; and 6,004,306, which are all incorporated by reference herein. At a downstream
5 portion of the converting process, the continuous length of absorbent articles may be subjected to a final knife and cut to create separate and discrete absorbent articles. In addition, defective articles may be removed from the process by a rejection system. Articles that are not deemed to be defective may be subject to further processing steps, such as folding and packaging.

The converting lines herein each include a plurality of process equipment converting
10 modules connected with each other along a machine direction (MD). Each converting module defines an interior space and may house an absorbent article converting mechanism therein. Adjacent converting modules may be releasably connectable to each other with converting module couplers. The converting modules may also have substantially identical dimensions, wherein each converting module defines the same or substantially the same MD length, CD
15 width, and height. In addition to the aforementioned converting modules, the converting line also includes a plurality of accessory service modules supported by respective converting modules and connected with each other along the machine directions. The accessory service modules may include various ducts and provide access to service utilities, such as electricity, vacuum, and compressed air, to the converting mechanisms. As discussed below, the accessory
20 service modules may also define MD lengths that are the same or substantially the same as the MD lengths of the converting service ducts, and as such, may also be adapted to be received within standard shipping containers. Adjacent accessory service modules may be releasably connected to each other with accessory module couplers, which may include quick-disconnect couplers.

25 Although the present disclosure is provided in the context of manufacturing absorbent articles, and diapers in particular, it is to be appreciated that the systems and methods disclosed herein may be applied to converting lines used to manufacture of various types of articles and products. Examples of other products include absorbent articles for inanimate surfaces such as consumer products whose primary function is to absorb and retain soils and wastes that may be
30 solid or liquid and which are removed from inanimate surfaces such as floors, objects, furniture and the like. Non-limiting examples of absorbent articles for inanimate surfaces include dusting sheets such as the SWIFFER cleaning sheets, pre-moistened wipes or pads such as the SWIFFER WET pre-moistened cloths, paper towels such as the BOUNTY paper towels, dryer sheets such

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as the BOUNCE dryer sheets and dry-cleaning clothes such as the DRYEL cleaning clothes all sold by The Procter & Gamble Company. Additional examples of products include absorbent articles for animate surfaces whose primary function is to absorb and contain body exudates and, more specifically, devices which are placed against or in proximity to the body of the user to
5 absorb and contain the various exudates discharged from the body. Non-limiting examples of incontinent absorbent articles include diapers such as PAMPERS diapers, training and pull-on pants such as PAMPERS FEEL 'N LEARN and EASY UPS, adult incontinence briefs and undergarments such as ATTENDS adult incontinence garments, feminine hygiene garments such as panty liners, absorbent inserts, and the like such as ALWAYS and TAMPAX, toilet paper
10 such as CHARMIN toilet paper, tissue paper such as PUFFS tissue paper, facial wipes or clothes such as OLAY DAILY FACIAL wipes or clothes, toilet training wipes such as KANDOO pre-moistened wipes, all sold by The Procter & Gamble Company. Still other examples of products include packaging components and substrates and/or containers for laundry detergent and coffee, which may be produced in pellets or pouches and may be manufactured in a converting or web
15 process or even discreet products produced at high speed such as high-speed bottling lines, cosmetics, razor blade cartridges, and disposable consumer batteries.

Figures 1 and 2 show an embodiment of a converting line 100 including a plurality of process equipment converting modules 101 arranged along a machine direction MD. As shown, seven converting modules 101 are positioned on a floor with an additional converting module
20 101 stacked on top of another. Although the converting line 100 includes eight converting modules 101, it is to be appreciated that other embodiments may include more or less than eight converting modules. As discussed in more detail below, the converting modules 101 are releasably connected to each other and may be configured with substantially the same dimensional features. The converting modules 101 may also house and/or support a converting
25 mechanism 102. The converting mechanisms 102 may be configured to perform various different manufacturing functions along the converting line 100. The converting line shown in Figures 1 and 2 also includes a plurality of accessory service modules 103 arranged along the machine direction. The accessory service modules 103 provide access to various utilities to the converting modules 101 and/or converting mechanisms 102 and are releasably connected with
30 each other. As discussed below, the accessory service modules 103 are supported by corresponding converting modules 101 and/or by adjacent accessory service modules 103.

Figures 3 and 4 show an embodiment of a converting module 101 supporting two accessory service modules 103, and Figure 8 shows the converting module 101 with the

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accessory service modules 103 removed. As shown, the converting module 101 may include a converting cabinet 104 and a controller cabinet 106. The converting cabinet supports a first accessory service module 103a, and the controller cabinet 106 supports a second accessory service module 103b. A cable tray 108 connects the converting cabinet 104 with the controller cabinet 106. As discussed in more detail below, the cable tray 108 may also function as a walkway 110 and may be selectively configurable to reduce the CD width of the converting module 101.

With reference to Figures 3, 4, and 8, the converting cabinet 106 includes a top 112 and a base 114 separated by a first wall 116 and a second wall 118. An interior space 120 is defined by between the first wall 116, the second wall 118, the top 112, and the base 114. As discussed in more detail below, a converting mechanism 102 may be disposed in the interior space 120. Portions of the converting mechanism 102 may be supported by the second wall 118 and/or the base 114 of the converting cabinet 104. In addition, the first wall 116 may include doors having transparent panels to enable access and viewing of the interior space 120 of the converting cabinet 104. The controller cabinet 106 may include four walls 124 connected with and separating a base side 126 from a top side 128. The controller cabinet 106 may be configured to house various items, such as motor control modules, which may in turn, be connected with the converting mechanism 102 with cables. Such cables may be routed from the controller cabinet 106 to the converting cabinet 104 through the cable tray 108. The controller cabinet 106 may also include one or more doors 130 to provide access to the items housed within the controller cabinet 106.

As shown in Figure 8, the converting module defines a MD length 132, a CD width 134, and a maximum height 136. With the converting module 101 embodiment shown in Figure 8, the height of the controller cabinet 106 is greater than the height of the converting cabinet 104, and thus, the controller cabinet 106 defines the maximum height 136 of the converting module 101. It is to be appreciated that in other embodiments, the height of the converting cabinet 104 may be the same or greater than the height of the controller cabinet 106. It should also be appreciated that the converting modules 101 may be configured to have various ranges of MD lengths, CD widths, and heights. For example, in one embodiment, the converting line 100 may include converting modules 101 having MD lengths 132 of less than or equal to 2200 mm, CD widths 134 of less than or equal to 3570 mm, and/or heights 136 of less than or equal to 2275 mm.

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As previously mentioned, the converting modules 101 may be releasably connected with adjacent converting modules 101 along the machine direction MD. For example, Figure 5 shows a converting module coupler 138 for releasably connecting two converting modules 101 with each other. Figures 6 and 7 show detailed views of one embodiment of the converting module coupler 138. With reference to Figures 5-7, when connecting two converting modules 101 together, one converting module 101 is placed adjacent to another converting module 101 with a space or gap between the converting modules along the MD direction. In one embodiment, the space may be 20 mm. A spacer or a set of complimentary wedges 140, 142, 144 may be inserted between the converting modules 101 in the MD gap or space provided. A pin 146 and two bolts 148 may be inserted through holes 150 in the spacer or wedges 140, 142, 144 and corresponding holes in the adjacent converting modules 101. The bolts 148 may be joined with nuts 152 to provide a tight connection between the converting modules 101. It is to be appreciated that one, two, three, or four sets of spacers or wedges with pins and bolts can be used to releasably connect the converting modules 101 to provide a desired spacing, alignment, and connection. It is also to be appreciated that other types of converting module couplers 138 may be used to provide for connection and alignment as well as releasably connect the converting modules 101 together.

As previously mentioned, the converting modules 101 may house various types of converting mechanisms 102. For example, the configuration shown in Figures 1 and 2 illustrates a converting line 100 including eight converting modules 101 housing eight corresponding converting mechanisms 102, which in combination, are adapted to produce a disposable absorbent article in the form of a diaper. Each converting mechanism 102 may be configured to perform various functions of the converting process as materials advance in the machine direction MD through the converting line 100. The following provides a general description of various converting mechanism arrangements that may be utilized with the converting line 100.

With reference to Figures 1 and 2, in one embodiment, the converting line may 100 include a first converting module 1001 housing a first converting mechanism 1002 in the converting cabinet 104. The first converting mechanism 1002 may be adapted to create a composite web by forming an absorbent patch and combining the absorbent patch with a topsheet carrier web and a second absorbent patch. The composite web may then advance in the machine direction to a second converting mechanism 2002 housed within a second converting module 2001. The second converting module 2001 is releasably connected with the first converting module 1001. The second converting mechanism 2002 may be adapted to fold a topsheet carrier web around absorbent materials and to add an additional continuous web into the converting

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process. The composite web may then advance in the machine direction to a third converting mechanism housed within a third converting module 3001. The third converting module 3001 is releasably connected with the second converting module 2001. The third converting mechanism 3002 may be adapted to periodically add a discontinuous thin material onto the web. The composite web may then advance in the machine direction to a fourth converting mechanism 4002 housed within a fourth converting module 4001. The fourth converting module 4001 is releasably connected with the third converting module 3001. The fourth converting mechanism 4002 may be adapted to compress the composite web. The composite web may then advance in the machine direction to a fifth converting mechanism 5002 housed within a fifth converting module 5001. The fifth converting module 5001 is releasably connected with the fourth converting module 4001. The fifth converting mechanism 5002 may be adapted to transport the composite web through the fifth converting module 5001. The composite web may then advance in the machine direction to a sixth converting mechanism 6002 housed within a sixth converting module 6001. The sixth converting module 6001 is releasably connected with the fifth converting module 5001. The sixth converting mechanism 6002 may be adapted to ultrasonically treat the composite web. The composite web may then advance in the machine direction to other converting modules 101 housing other mechanisms and/or to other machinery which may further transform the web or package the assembled products.

The converting line in Figures 1 and 2 also includes a seventh converting module 7001 disposed on top of the first converting module 1001. The seventh converting module 7001 may include a seventh converting mechanism 7002 adapted to meter and deliver two forms of particulate absorbent material to the first converting module 1001 from which the absorbent patches are formed. Further, the seventh module 7001 may also support equipment which supplies vacuum to the fluid services header. In addition, the converting line 100 may include an eighth module 8001 positioned adjacent to and upstream of the first converting module 1001. The eighth module 8001 may include a converting mechanism 8002 adapted to supply a topsheet carrier web to the first converting module 101 and also supply continuous absorbent material to the seventh module 7001 for disintegration into particulate absorbent material.

As discussed above, the converting line 100 includes a plurality of accessory service modules 103 supported by respective converting modules 101. The accessory service modules 103 provide service utilities to the converting modules 101 and/or converting mechanisms 102 housed within the converting modules. It is to be appreciated that the accessory service modules

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103 may include more or less and/or different service utilities than are shown and described herein.

For example, Figure 9 shows a first embodiment of an accessory service module 103a that includes a plurality of accessory service ducts 154, such as for example, a compressed air header duct 156 and a vacuum air header duct 158. The accessory service modules 103 may be supported by corresponding converting modules 101 in various ways. For example, the accessory service module 103a shown in Figure 9 includes support brackets 160 that can be releasably connected with a corresponding converting module 101. For example, the support brackets 160 shown in Figure 9 are adapted to connect with the top 112 of a converting cabinet 104, such as shown in Figure 3. It is to be appreciated that the support brackets can be releasably connected with the converting modules in various ways, such as for example, nuts 162 and bolts 164 or other types of fasteners. The support brackets 160 are also configured to support the accessory service ducts 154 above the top of the converting cabinet 104. The accessory service module 103 may also include duct couplers 166 releasably connecting accessory service ducts 154 with adjacent converting modules 101 and/or converting mechanisms 102 housed therein. It is to be appreciated that duct couplers 166 may be configured in various ways. For example, as shown in Figure 9, the duct couplers 166 may include rigid pipes 168 and/or flexible hoses 170 as well as releasable connectors 172 such as unions and/or other types of pipe or hose quick disconnects.

A second embodiment of an accessory service module 103b is shown in Figure 10 that includes an accessory service duct 154 housing an electrical power distribution bus duct 174. The accessory service module 103b shown in Figure 10 also includes support brackets that can be connected with a corresponding converting module 101. For example, the support brackets 160 shown in Figure 10 are adapted to connect with the top 128 of a controller cabinet 106, such as shown in Figure 3. The support brackets 160 can also be releasably connected with the converting modules 101 in various ways, such as for example, nuts 162 and bolts 164 or other types of fasteners. The support brackets 160 are also configured to support the accessory service ducts 154 above the top 128 of the controller cabinet 106. As mentioned above, the accessory service modules 103 may also include various forms of duct couplers 166 to releasably connect accessory service ducts 154 with adjacent converting modules 101 and/or converting mechanisms 102 housed therein. For example, as shown in Figure 10, the duct couplers 166 may include a junction box 176 and associated rigid and/or flexible conduits 178 as well as releasable connectors 172 such as unions and/or other types of pipe or hose quick disconnects to releasably

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connect the electrical bus ducts 174 with adjacent converting modules 101. Cables may also releasably connect the electrical power distribution bus ducts with servo motor controller housed within respective controller cabinets.

As discussed above, a plurality of accessory service modules 103 are arranged along the machine direction MD and may be supported by respective converting modules 101. In addition, the accessory service modules 103 may be releasably connected with each other with accessory service module couplers 180. As discussed in more detail below, an accessory service module 103 may be supported by adjacent accessory service modules 103 when a corresponding converting module 101 is removed from the converting line 100. The accessory service module couplers 180 may comprise various forms of quick-disconnect couplers. For example, in one embodiment, the accessory service module couplers 180 may be configured as flange pull ring locking collars 182, such as shown in Figure 9, to releasably connect adjacent vacuum air header ducts 158. In another example shown in Figure 9, the accessory service module couplers 180 may be configured as push-lock couplers 184 which may be in combination with flexible piping 186 to connect adjacent compressed air ducts 156. In other embodiments, the accessory service module couplers 180 may comprise, sliding sleeve couplers, cam and groove locking couplers, and flexible pipe hose clamps. In another example, shown in Figure 10, the accessory service module couplers 180 may include quick-disconnect plugs and bus splice joint plates 188, bus tap or plug-in boxes to releasably connect adjacent electrical power distribution bus ducts 174.

As mentioned above, the releasable connections between adjacent converting modules 101 and accessory service modules 103 provide flexibility to the converting line 100 when removing, installing, and/or replacing converting modules 101 and/or accessory service modules 103. An example of such flexibility is discussed in more detail below with regard to Figures 11-14. In particular, Figure 11 shows a detailed view of three converting modules 101 and associated accessory service modules 103 from the converting line 100 shown in Figure 1. Specifically, Figure 11 shows the second converting module 2001 and associated accessory service modules 103a, 103b connected with and between the first converting module 1001 and third converting module 3001 and respective accessory service modules 103, 103a. And Figures 12-14 show various configurations of the arrangement of Figure 11 wherein the second converting module 2001 and/or associated accessory service modules 103 are removed. With regard to Figures 11-14, the middle accessory service modules refers to the accessory service modules 103a, 103b connect with the second converting module 2001.

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On some occasions, such as during maintenance and/or installation activities or disassembly, it may be necessary or desirable to remove and/or replace a converting module 101 from the converting line 100. The releasable connections between adjacent converting modules 101 and accessory service modules 103 allows for the removal of a converting module 101 without having to remove associated accessory service modules 103. For example, as shown in Figure 12, the second (middle) converting module 2001 is removed while the middle accessory service modules 103a, 103b remain connected with and supported between the accessory service modules 103a, 103b associated with and supported by the first converting module 1001 and the third converting module 3001. To remove the second converting module 2001 from Figure 11 to arrive at the configuration shown in Figure 12, the converting modules couplers 138, such as shown in Figures 5-7, may be disconnected and removed from between the second converting module 2001 and the first and third converting modules 1001, 3001. In addition, the support brackets 160 and duct couplers 166, such as shown in Figures 9 and 10 may be disconnected from the second converting module 2001. The second converting module 2001 may then be moved in CD direction out from between the first converting module 1001 and the third converting module 3001, leaving the middle accessory service modules 103a, 103b supported by the accessory service modules 103a, 103b associated with the first and third converting modules 1001, 3001. When desired, a second converting module 2001 can be reinserted into the converting line 100, and reconnected with adjacent converting modules 1001, 3001 and accessory service modules 103a, 103b.

In some situations, it may be necessary or desirable to remove and/or replace an accessory service module 103 from the converting line 100. The releasable connections between adjacent converting modules 101 and accessory service modules 103 allow for the removal of an accessory service module 103 without having to remove associated converting modules 101. For example, as shown in Figure 13, the middle accessory service modules 103a, 103b are removed while the second converting module 2001 remains connected between the first and third converting modules 1001, 3001. To remove the middle accessory service module 103a, 103b from Figure 10 to arrive at the configuration shown in Figure 13, the accessory service module couplers 180, such as shown in Figures 9 and 10, may be disconnected and removed from between the middle accessory service modules 103a, 103b supported by the second converting module 2001 and the accessory service modules 103a, 103b supported by the first and third converting modules 1001, 3001. In addition, the support brackets 160 and duct couplers 166, such as shown in Figures 9 and 10 may be disconnected from the second converting module

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2001. The middle accessory service module may then be moved out from between the accessory service modules 103a, 103b supported by the first and third converting modules 1001, 3001, leaving the second converting module 2001 in place between the first and third accessory service modules 1001, 3001. When desired, the middle accessory service modules 103a, 103b can be
5 reinserted into the converting line 100, and reconnected with adjacent converting modules and accessory service modules.

In yet other instances, it may be necessary to remove and/or replace an accessory service module 103 and associated converting module 101 from the converting line. For example, as shown in Figure 14, the middle accessory converting modules 103a, 103b and second converting
10 module 2001 are removed, while the first and third converting modules 1001, 3001 and associated accessory service modules 103a, 103b remain installed on the converting line. To remove the middle accessory service modules 103a, 103b and second converting module 2001 from Figure 10 to arrive at the configuration shown in Figure 14, the converting modules couplers 138, such as shown in Figures 5-7, may be disconnected and removed from between the
15 second converting module 2001 and the first and third converting modules 1001, 3001. In addition, the accessory service module couplers 180, such as shown in Figures 9 and 10, may be disconnected and removed from between the middle accessory service modules 103a, 103b and the adjacent accessory service modules 103a, 103b. The middle accessory service modules 103a, 103b and second converting module 2001 may then be moved in CD direction out from between
20 the first and third converting modules 1001, 3001 and associated accessory service modules 103a, 103b. Once removed from the converting line 100, the middle accessory service modules 103a, 103b can be disconnected from the second converting module 2001. In other variations to the disassembly process above, the middle accessory converting modules may be removed from the converting line before removing the second converting module. In yet another variation, the
25 second converting module may be removed from the converting line before removing second accessory service modules. When desired, middle accessory service modules 103a, 103b and converting module 2001 can be reinserted into the converting line and reconnected with adjacent converting modules and accessory service modules.

The above discussion provides a basis for the following example descriptions of how the
30 converting line can be reconfigured to produce different products by replacing converting modules with other converting modules and/or by removing converting modules from the converting line.

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Figures 15 shows three example converting modules 101, converting mechanisms 102, and associated accessory service modules 103 from a converting line 100 arranged along the machine direction MD. In particular, Figure 15 shows a first converting module 1001a housing a first converting mechanism 1002a. The first converting mechanism 1002a may be adapted to
5 create a composite web by forming an absorbent patch and combining the absorbent patch with a topsheet carrier web and a second absorbent patch. The composite web may then advance in the machine direction to a second converting mechanism 2002a housed within a second converting module 2001a. The second converting module 2001a is releasably connected with the first converting module 1001a. The second converting mechanism 2002a is adapted to fold the
10 topsheet carrier web around the absorbent materials and to add an additional continuous web into the process. The composite web may then advance in the machine direction MD from the second converting mechanism 2002a to a third converting mechanism 3002a housed within a third converting module 3001a. The third converting module 3001a is releasably connected with the second converting module 2001a. The third converting mechanism 3002a is adapted to compress
15 the composite web. The composite web may then advance in the machine direction MD from the third converting module 3001a to other similar modules housing other mechanisms or to other machinery which may further transform the web or package the product. For the purposes of the present discussion, the composite web advancing from the third converting mechanism 3002a in the converting arrangement shown in Figure 15 may be described as a portion of a first absorbent
20 article with absorbent patches and a topsheet carrier web which is folded to encapsulating the absorbent patches, and with a continuous backsheet web.

Figures 16 and 17 show a modified converting module arrangement of Figure 15 wherein the second converting module 2001a and second converting mechanism 2002a has been removed and replaced with a different second converting module 2001b and second converting mechanism
25 2002b. An example of how converting modules and associated converting mechanisms may be removed and replaced is described above with reference to Figures 11 and 12. Referring back to Figures 16 and 17, the second converting module 2001b is releasably connected with the first and third converting modules 1001a, 3001a. In addition, the second converting mechanism 2002b is adapted to periodically add a discontinuous thin material onto the web received from the first
30 converting module 1001a. The composite web may then advance in the machine direction MD from the second converting module 2001a to the third converting module 3001a and third converting mechanism 3002b. For the purposes of the present discussion, the composite web advancing from the third converting mechanism 3002a in the converting arrangement shown in

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Figures 16 and 17 may be described as a portion of a second absorbent article with absorbent patches and a topsheet carrier web, and with a discrete patch of elasticized material applied between the absorbent patches.

In another example, Figures 18 and 19 show a modified converting module arrangement of Figure 15 wherein the second converting module 2001a and second converting mechanism 2002a has been removed and replaced with a different second converting module 2001c and second converting mechanism 2002c. An example of how converting modules and associated converting mechanisms may be removed and replaced is described above with reference to Figures 11 and 12. Referring back to Figures 18 and 19, the second converting module 2001c is releasably connected with the first and third converting modules 1001a, 3001a. In addition, the second converting mechanism 2002c is adapted to ultrasonically treat the composite web received from the first converting module 1001a. The composite web may then advance in the machine direction MD from the second converting module 2001c to the third converting module 3001a and third converting mechanism 3002a. For the purposes of the present discussion, the composite web advancing from the third converting mechanism 3002a in the converting arrangement shown in Figures 18 and 19 may be described as a portion of a third absorbent article with absorbent patches and a topsheet carrier web, and with the areas between the absorbent patches ultrasonically treated.

In yet another example, Figures 20 and 21 show a modified converting module arrangement of Figure 15 wherein the second converting module 2001a, second converting mechanism 2002a, and associated accessory service modules 103 have been removed. And the either the first converting module 1001a and the third converting module 3001a or both have been moved in the machine direction MD to be adjacent to each other. An example of how converting modules and associated converting mechanisms and accessory service modules may be removed is described above with reference to Figures 11-14. Referring back to Figures 20 and 21, the first converting module 1001a is releasably connected directly with the third converting module 3001a. For the purposes of the present discussion, the composite web advancing from the third converting mechanism 3002a in the converting arrangement shown in Figures 20 and 21 may be described as a portion of a fourth absorbent article with absorbent patches and a topsheet carrier web.

The four converting arrangements described above with reference to Figures 15-21 will each produce a different and unique composite web because the second converting module either different in each arrangement or has been removed. One embodiment may be converted to

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another by exchanging one second module for another. For instance, the embodiment shown in Figure 15 may be converted to the embodiment shown in Figures 16 and 17 by removing folding module 201 from between the core forming module 101 and the compression module 401 and replacing it with the cut & slip module 301. The converting modules and their respective fluid and electrical services modules are releasably connected such that one module may be disconnected and removed and another module may be inserted and connected without altering or disturbing the adjacent modules or affecting the operability of the adjacent modules. Similarly the embodiment shown in Figure 15 may be converted to that shown in Figures 18 and 19 by removing folding module 201 from between the core forming module 101 and the compression module 401 and replacing it with the ultrasonic module 601. As above the converting modules and their respective fluid and electrical services modules are releasably connected such that one module may be disconnected and removed and another module may be inserted and connected without altering or disturbing the adjacent modules or affecting the operability of the adjacent modules.

It is to be appreciated that the apparatuses and methods disclosed herein may be utilized with various different types and aspects of methods and apparatuses relating to converting lines, such as, for example, described in the U.S. Patent Application identified by Attorney Docket No. 11397, entitled "MODULAR CONVERTING LINE FOR FABRICATING ABSORBENT ARTICLES," filed on August 20, 2009; U.S. Patent Application identified by Attorney Docket No. 11395, entitled "SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR CONTINUOUS DELIVERY OF WEB MATERIALS," filed on August 20, 2009; U.S. Patent Application identified by Attorney Docket No. 11396, entitled "FLEXIBLE MANUFACTURING SYSTEMS AND METHODS," filed on August 20, 2009; and U.S. Patent Application identified by Attorney Docket No. 11398, entitled "SPEED CHANGE KIT FOR AN ABSORBENT ARTICLE CONVERTING LINE," filed on August 20, 2009, all of which are incorporated by reference herein.

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."

Every document cited herein, including any cross referenced or related patent or application, is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety unless expressly excluded or otherwise limited. The citation of any document is not an admission that it is prior art with

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respect to any invention disclosed or claimed herein or that it alone, or in any combination with any other reference or references, teaches, suggests or discloses any such invention. Further, to the extent that any meaning or definition of a term in this document conflicts with any meaning or definition of the same term in a document incorporated by reference, the meaning or definition

5 assigned to that term in this document shall govern.

While particular embodiments of the present invention have been illustrated and described, it would be obvious to those skilled in the art that various other changes and modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. It is therefore intended to cover in the appended claims all such changes and modifications that are

10 within the scope of this invention.

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CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

- 5 1. An apparatus for the fabrication of disposable absorbent articles comprising:
- a first converting module (101, 1001), a second converting module (101, 2001), and a third converting module (101, 3001), each converting module including a first wall (116) and a second wall (118) separated by a base (114) and a top (112) and defining an interior space (120), and wherein the each converting module defines a MD length (132), a CD width (134), and a
- 10 height (136);
- a first accessory service module (103), a second accessory service module (103), and a third accessory service module (103), each accessory service module comprising at least one utility duct (154) selected from the group consisting of: a compressed air header duct (156), a vacuum air header duct (158), and an electrical power distribution bus duct (174), and wherein
- 15 each accessory service module defines a MD length (190) equal to or less than the MD length (132) of each of the converting modules;
- a first absorbent article converting mechanism (102, 1002) disposed in the interior space (120) of the first converting module (101, 1001), the first absorbent article converting mechanism releasably connectable with the at least one utility duct (154) of the first accessory service
- 20 module (103);
- a second absorbent article converting mechanism (102, 2002) disposed in the interior space (120) of the second converting module (101, 2001), the second absorbent article converting mechanism releasably connectable with the at least one utility duct (154) of the second accessory service module;
- 25 a third absorbent article converting mechanism (102, 3002) disposed in the interior space (120) of the third converting module (101, 3001), the third absorbent article converting mechanism releasably connectable with the at least one utility duct (154) of the third accessory service module;
- wherein in a first configuration, the second converting module (101, 2001) is disposed
- 30 between the first converting module (101, 1001) and the third converting module (101, 3001) along an MD direction, and the second accessory service module (103) is disposed between the first accessory service module (103) and the third accessory service module (103) along the MD direction, such that combination of the first, second, and third absorbent article converting mechanisms are adapted to produce a first absorbent article; and

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wherein in a second configuration, the second converting module (101, 2001) is removed, and the first converting module (101, 1001) is connected directly with the third converting module (101, 3001), and the second accessory manifold (103) is removed, and the first accessory manifold (103) is connected directly with the third accessory manifold (103), such that
5 combination of the first absorbent article converting mechanism (102, 1002) and the third absorbent article converting mechanism (102, 3002) are adapted to produce a second absorbent article different from the first absorbent article.

2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the first absorbent article converting mechanism (102,
10 1002) comprises a topsheet web delivery system, a first absorbent patch forming drum system, and a second absorbent patch forming drum system, and a composite web delivery system; wherein the second absorbent article converting mechanism (102, 2002) comprises a topsheet folding board system, and a backsheet continuous web delivery system, and a composite web delivery system; and the third absorbent article converting mechanism (102, 3002) comprises a
15 bond roll mechanisms, and a composite web delivery system.

3. The apparatus according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the first accessory service module (103) is supported on the top (112) of the first converting module (101, 1001), the second accessory service module (103) is supported on the top (112) of the second converting
20 module (101, 2001), and the third accessory module (103) is supported on the top of the third converting module (101, 3001).

4. The apparatus according to any of the preceding claims, further comprising a plurality of converting module couplers (138), the converting module couplers releasably connecting first
25 converting module (101, 1001) with the second converting module (101, 2001) and releasably connecting the second converting module (101, 2001) with the third converting module (101, 3001).

5. The apparatus according to any of the preceding claims, further comprising a plurality of
30 duct couplers (166), the duct couplers releasably connecting the first absorbent article converting mechanism (102, 1002) with the at least one utility duct (154) of the first accessory service module (103), releasably connecting the second absorbent article converting mechanism (102, 2002) with the at least one utility duct (154) of the second accessory service module (103), and

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releasably connecting the third absorbent article converting mechanism (102, 3002) with the at least one utility duct (154) of the third accessory service module (103).

6. The apparatus according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the MD length (132) of each converting module (101) is less than or equal to 2200 mm, the CD width (134) of each converting module (101) is less than or equal to 3570 mm, and the height (136) of each converting module (101) is less than or equal to 2275mm.

7. The apparatus according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the first converting module comprises:

a converting cabinet (104);

a controller cabinet (106); and

a cable tray (108) connecting the converting cabinet (104) with the controller cabinet (106).

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8. The apparatus of claim 7, further comprising a fourth accessory service module (103b), and wherein the first accessory service module (103a) is releasably connected with the first converting cabinet (104) and the fourth accessory service module (103b) is releasably connected with the controller cabinet (106).

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9. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein the cable tray (108) comprises a walkway (110).

10. The apparatus according to any of the preceding claims, further comprising a plurality of accessory service module couplers (180) comprising at least one quick-disconnect coupler selected from the group consisting of: bus-splice joint plate, plugs, bus tap or plug-in boxes, flange pull ring locking collars, push-lock couplers, sliding sleeve couplers, cam and groove locking couplers, and flexible pipe hose clamps, the accessory service module couplers releasably connecting the first accessory service module with second accessory service module and connecting the second accessory service module with the third accessory service module.

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11. The apparatus according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the MD lengths (132) of the converting modules (101) are equal to each other.

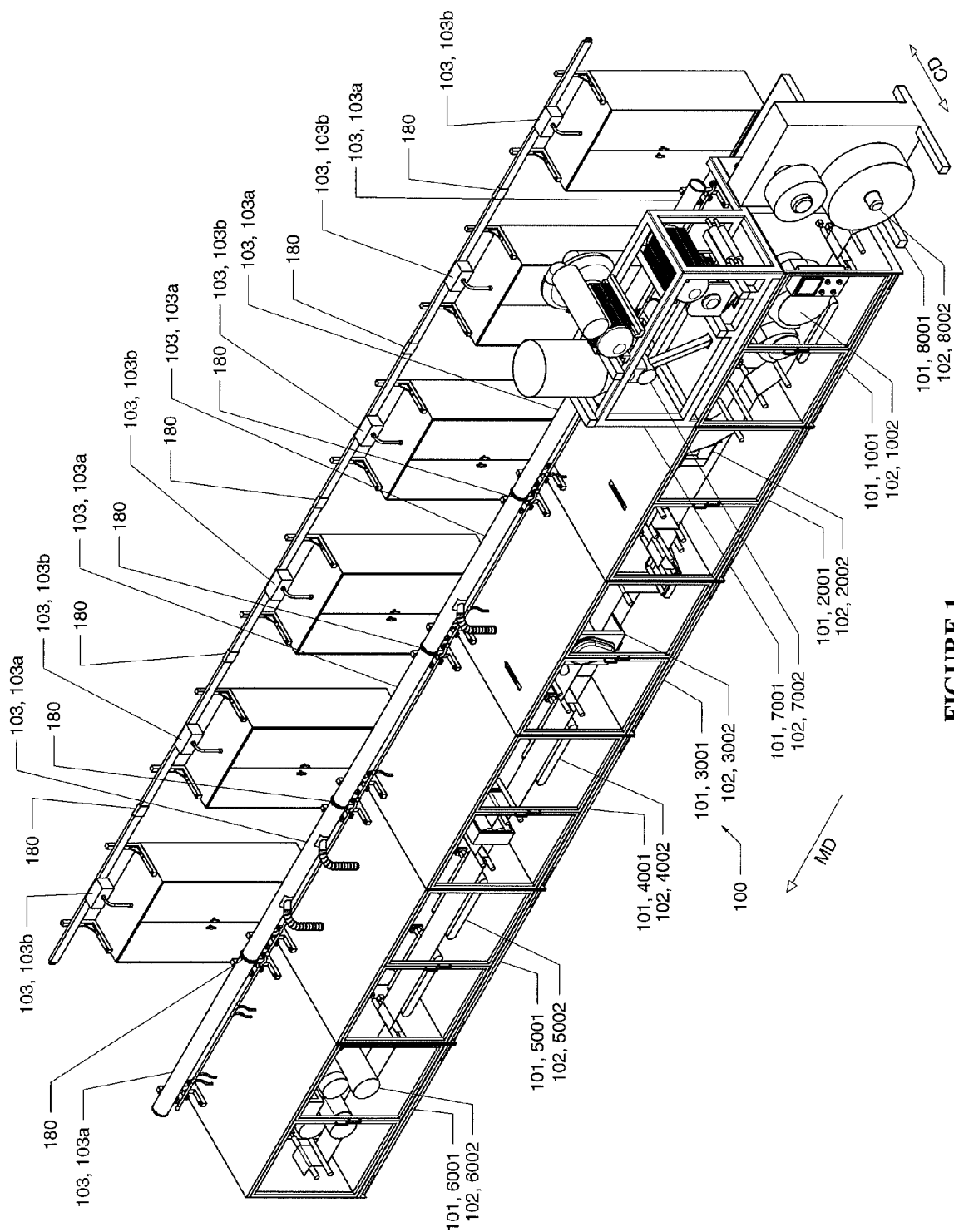


FIGURE 1

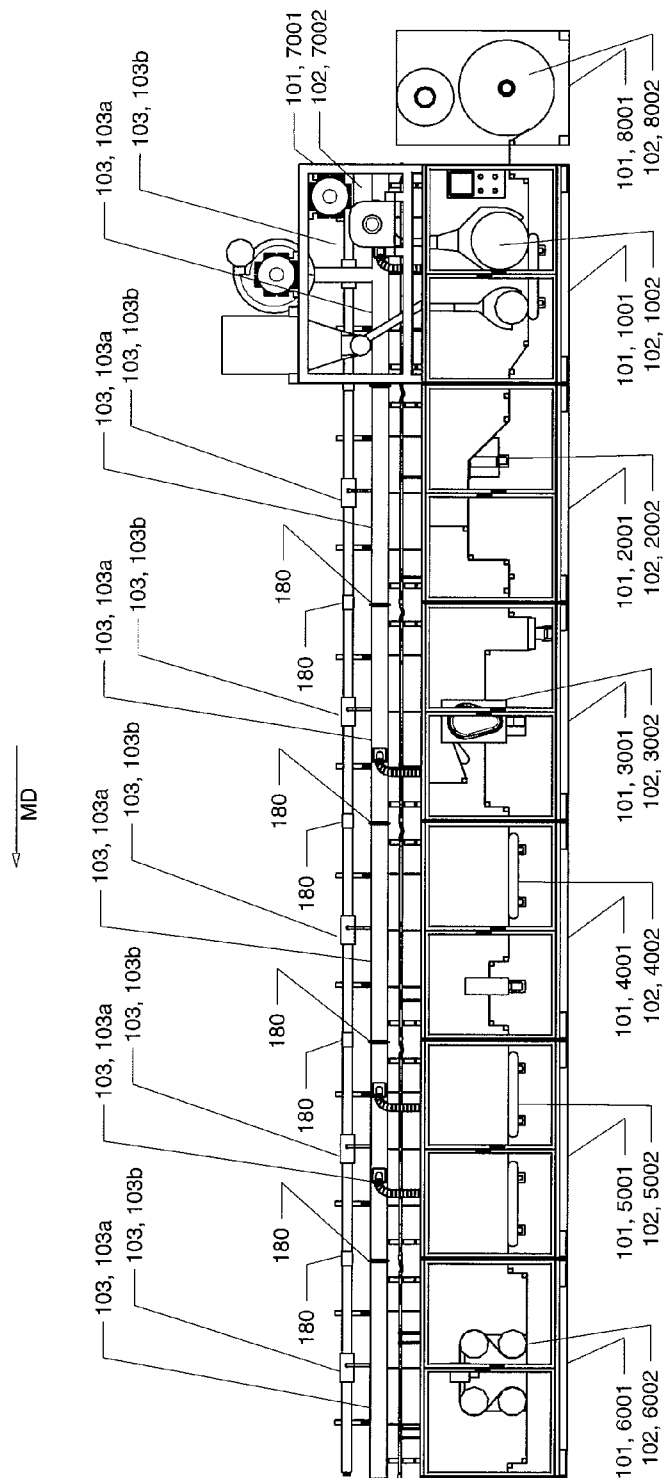


FIGURE 2

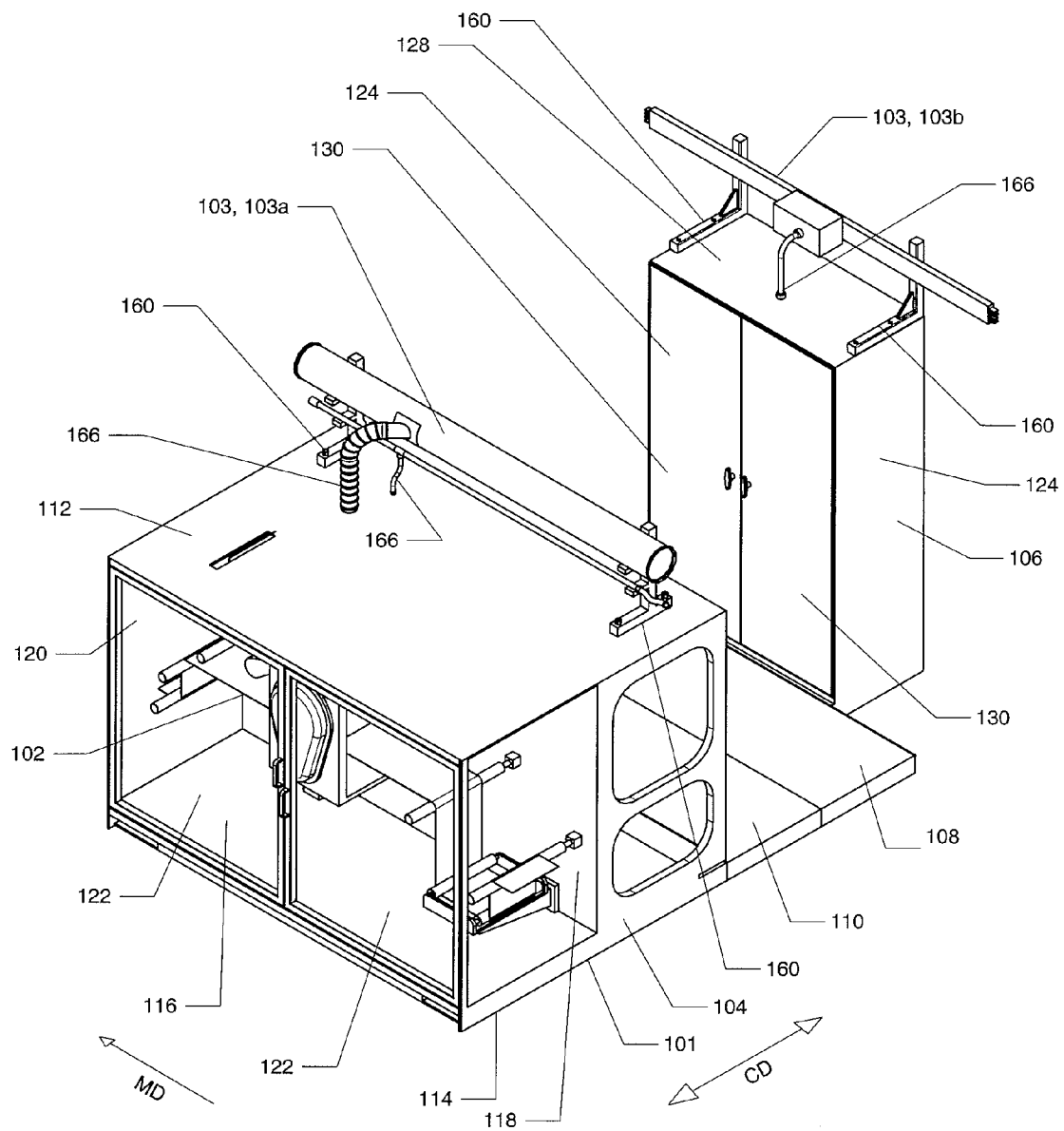


FIGURE 3

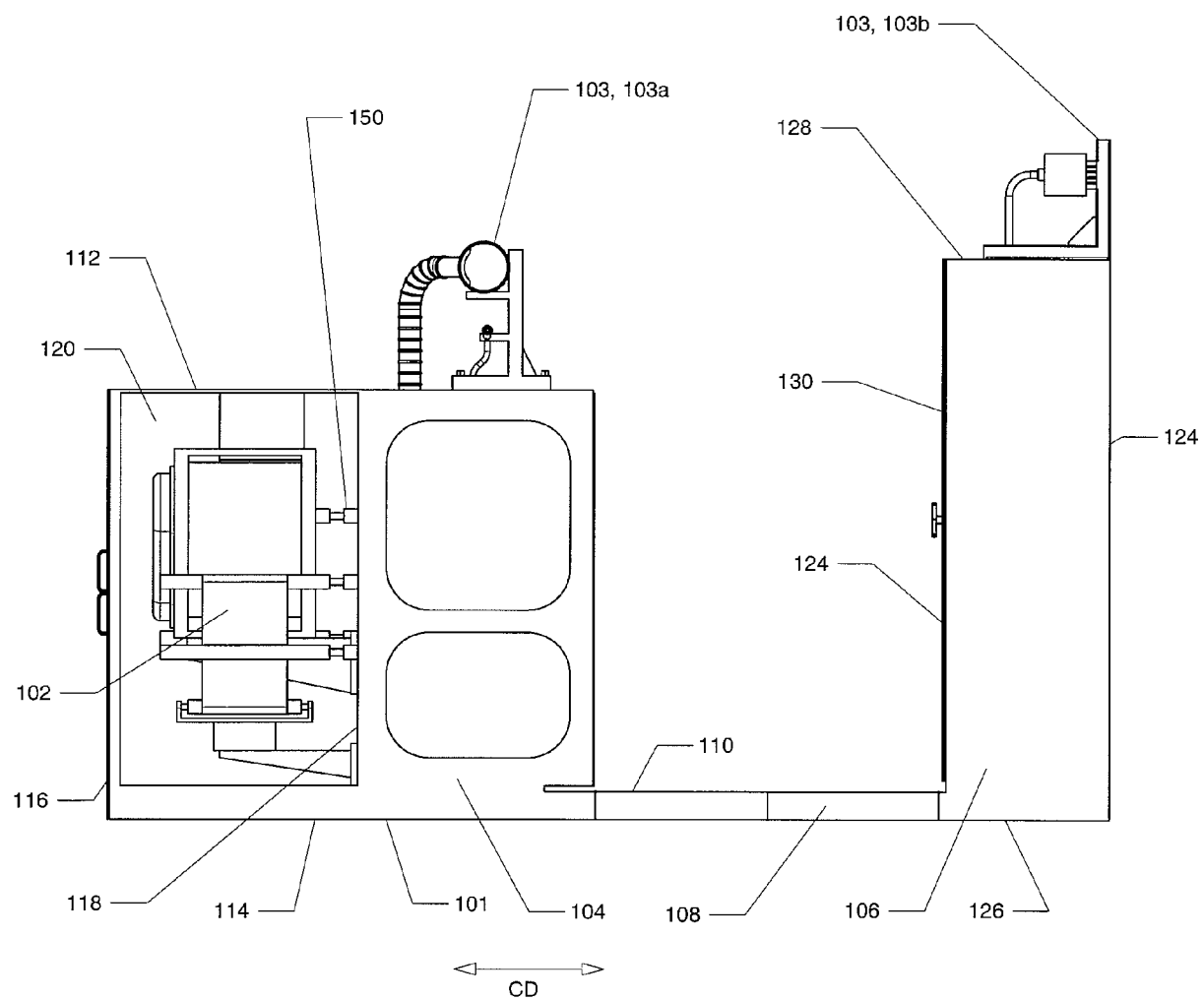


FIGURE 4

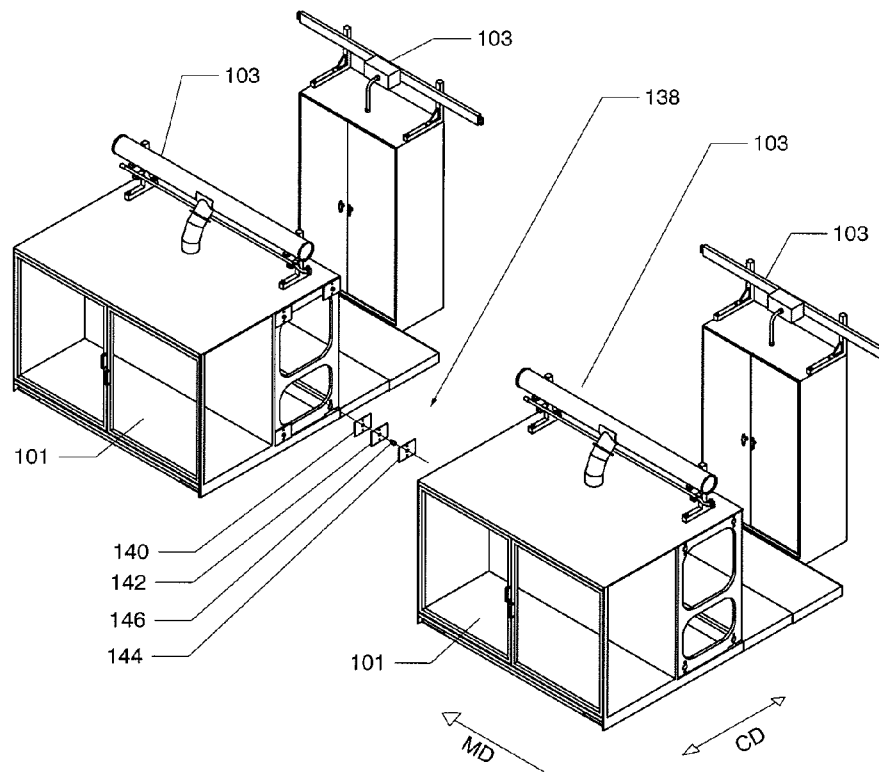


FIGURE 5

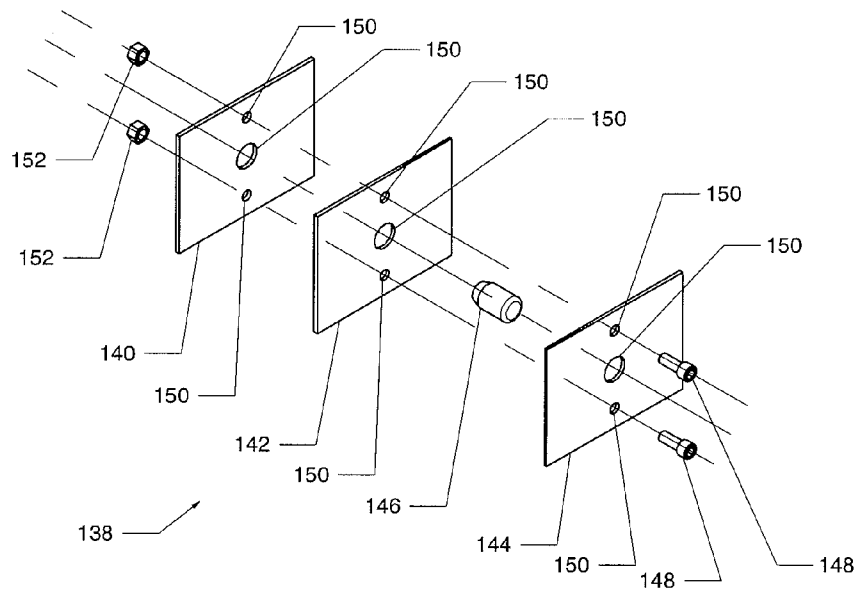


FIGURE 6

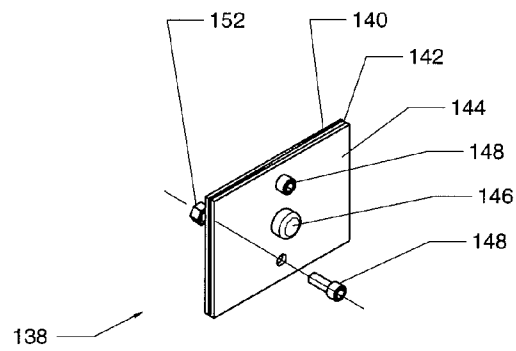


FIGURE 7

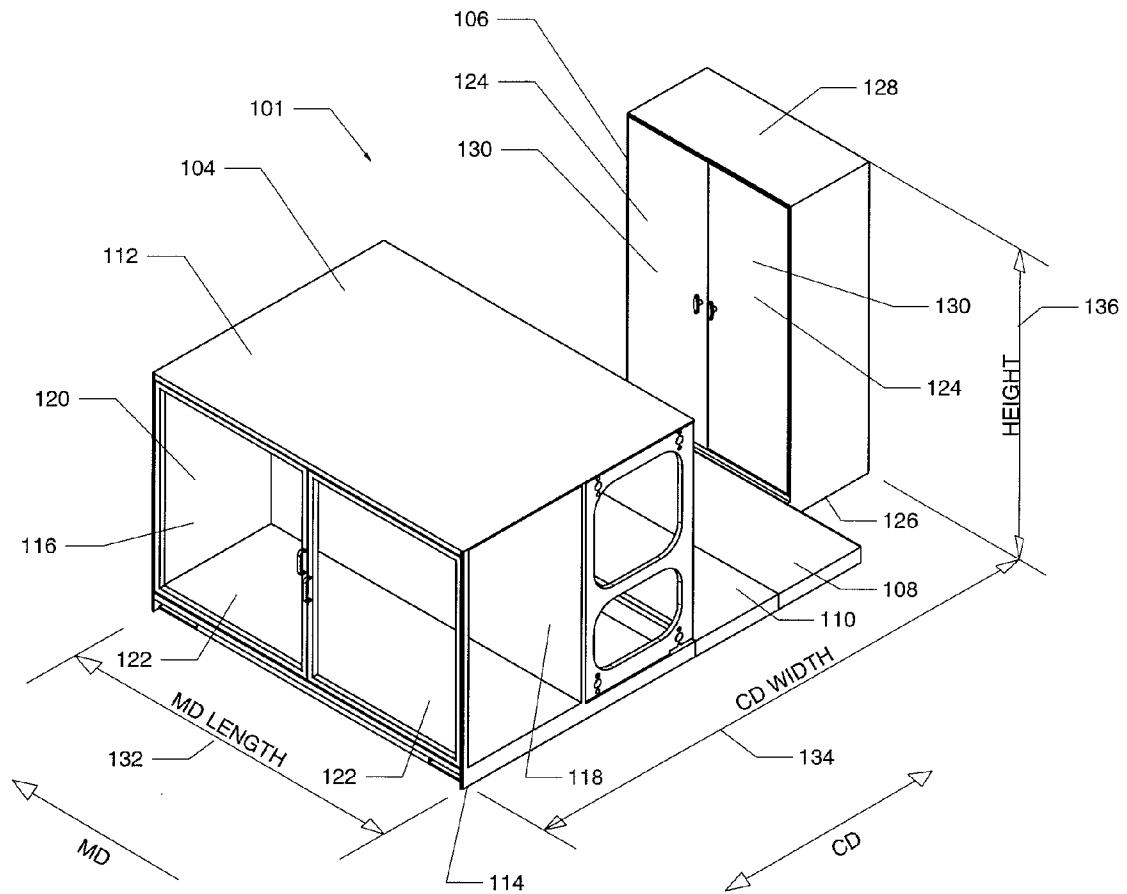


FIGURE 8

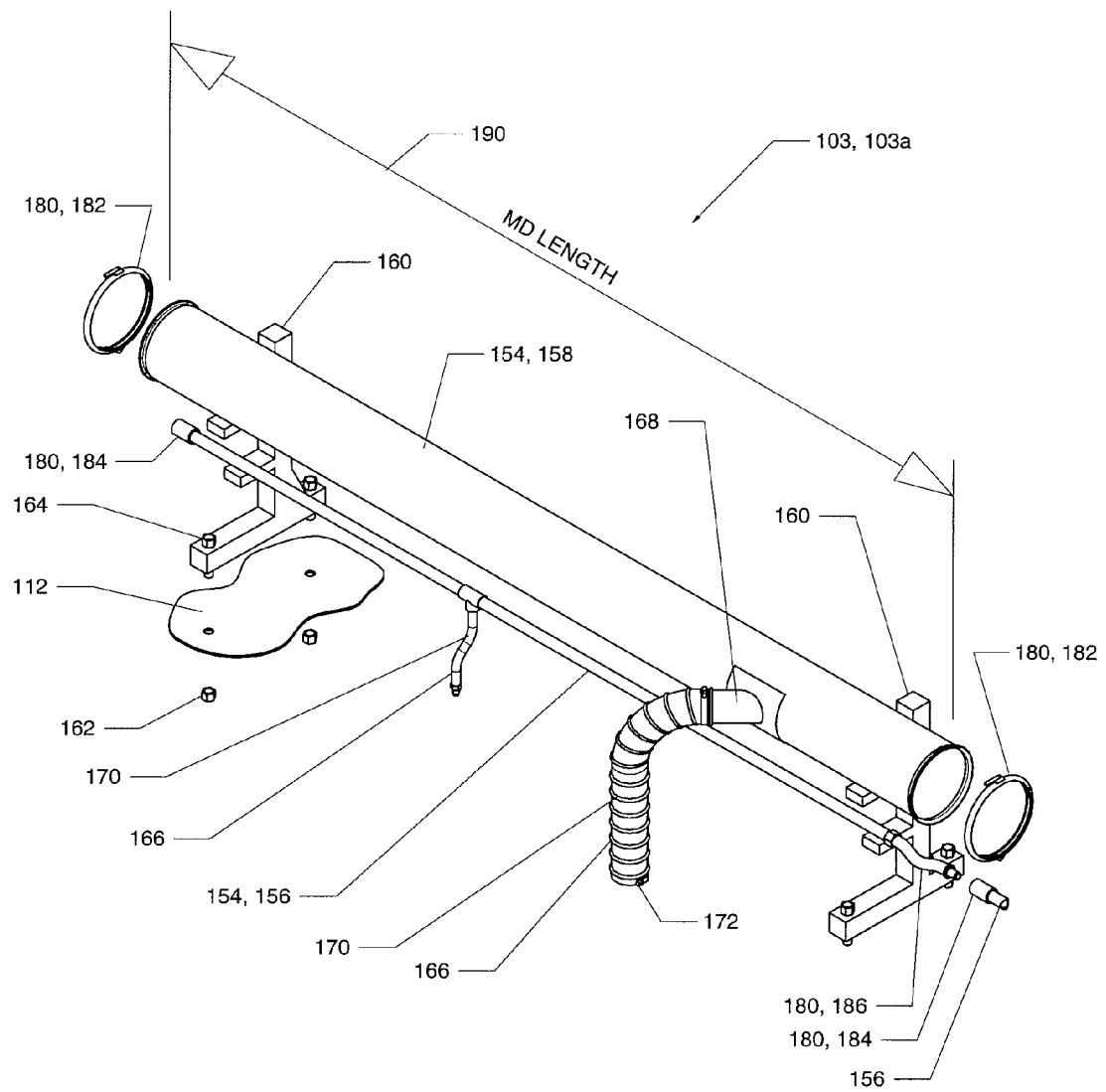


FIGURE 9

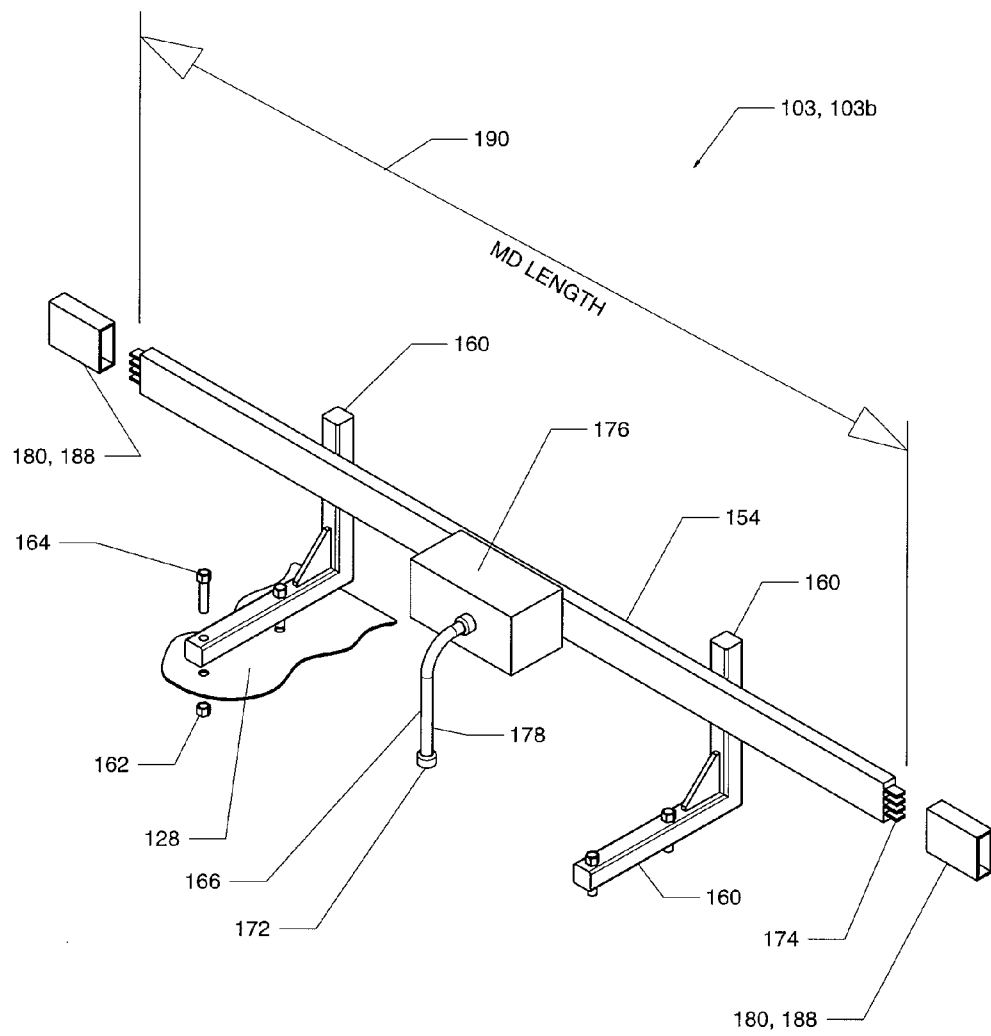


FIGURE 10

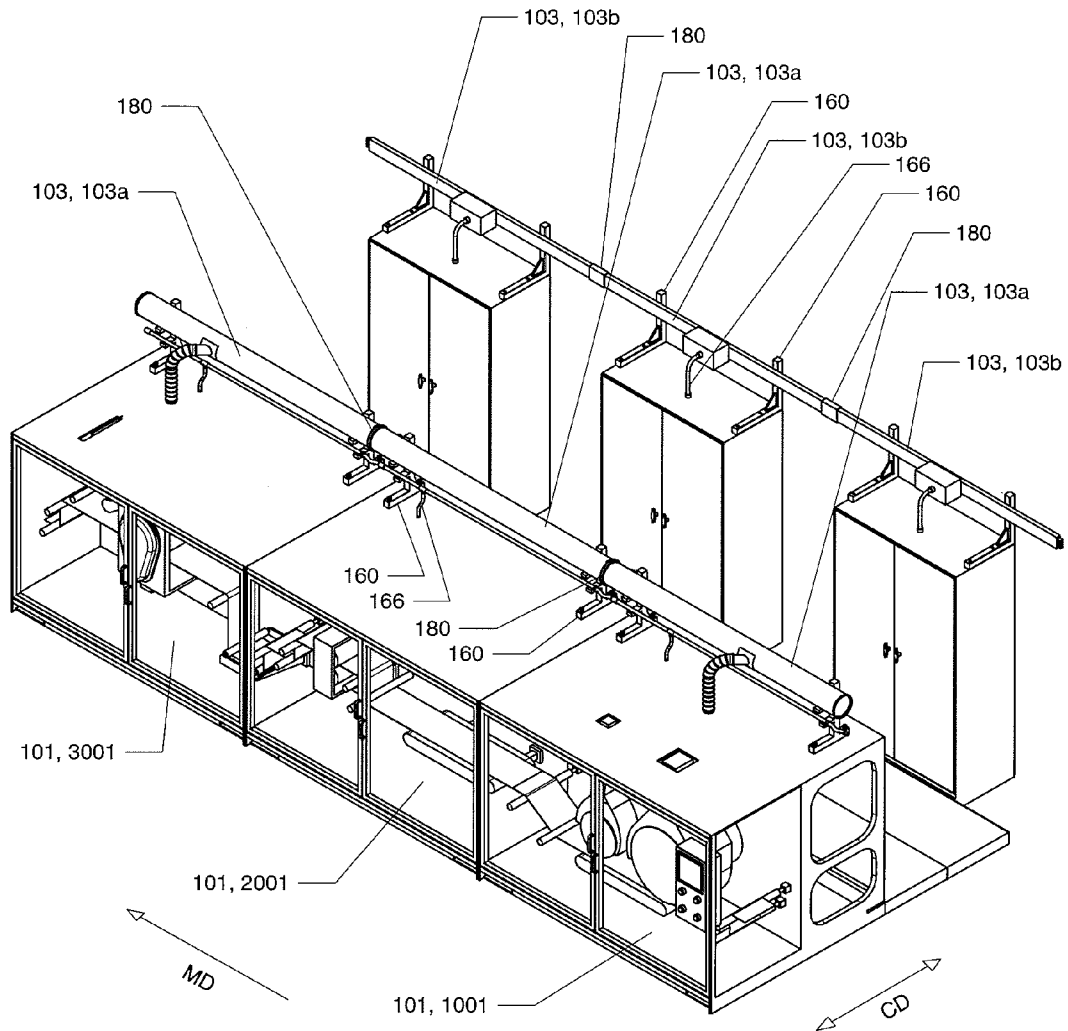


FIGURE 11

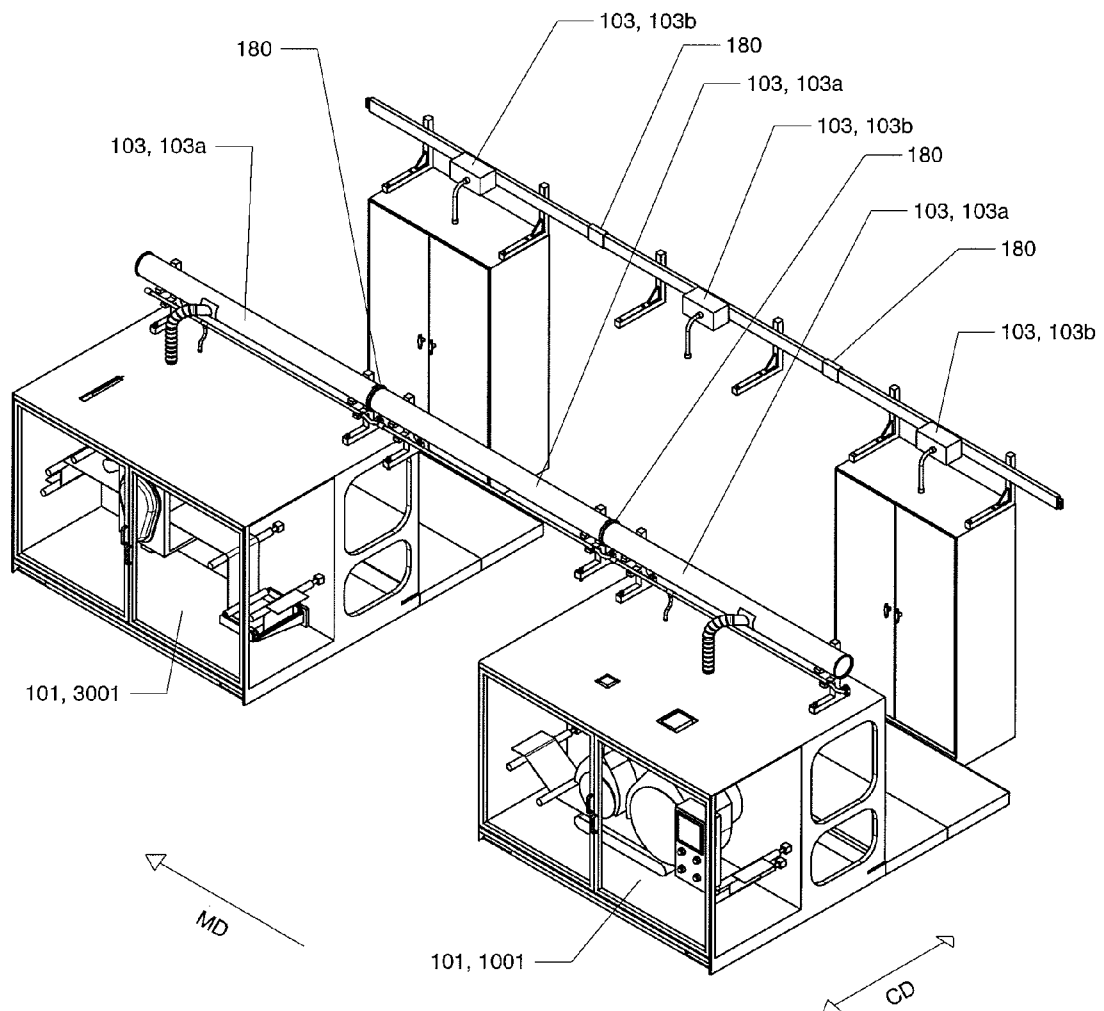


FIGURE 12

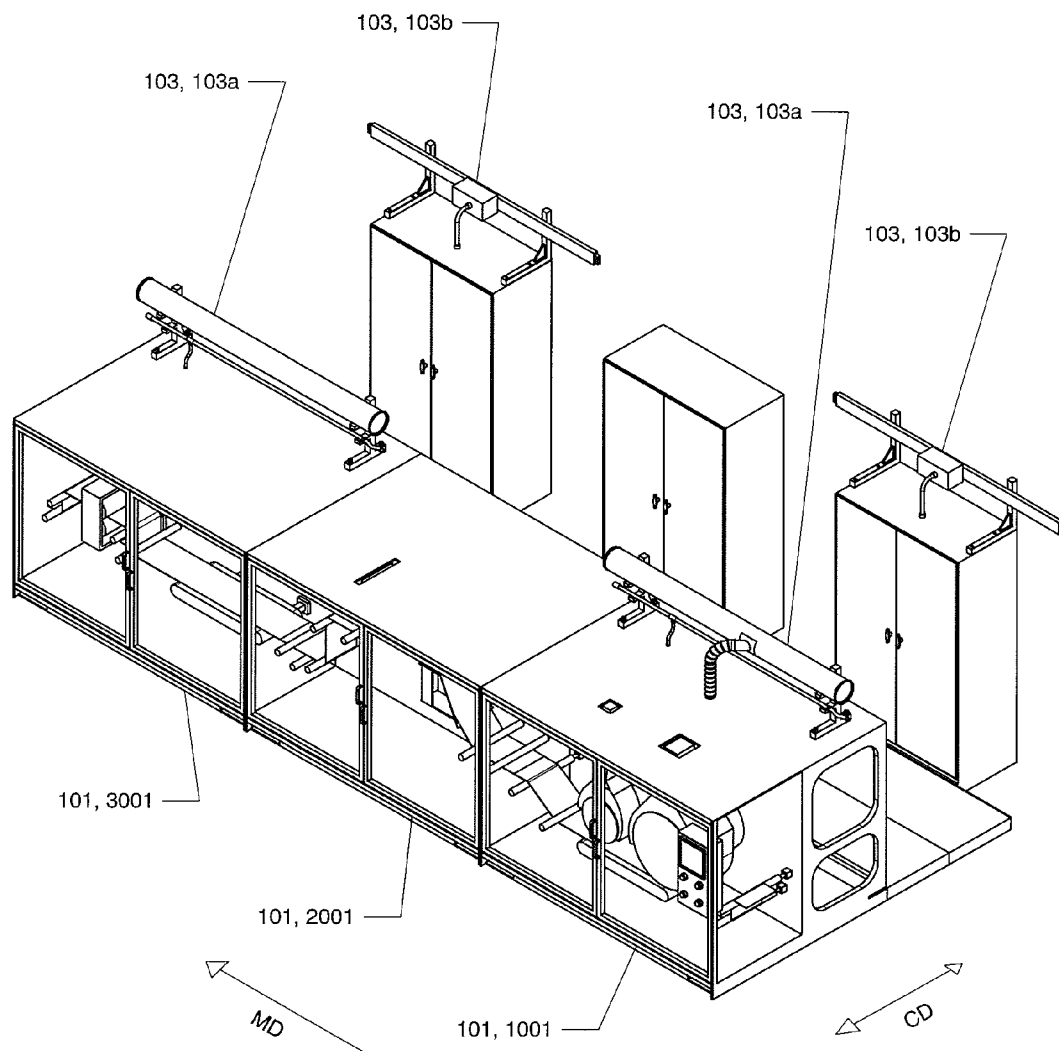


FIGURE 13

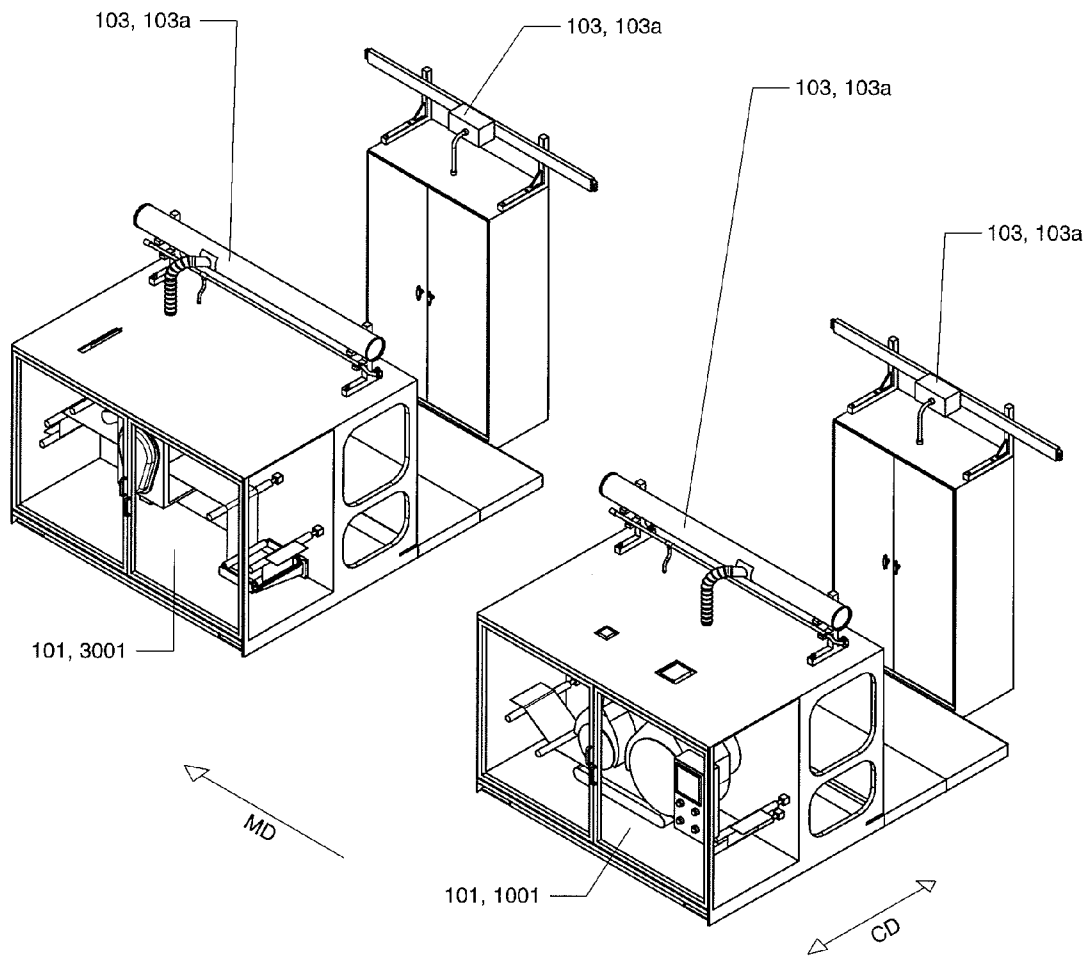


FIGURE 14

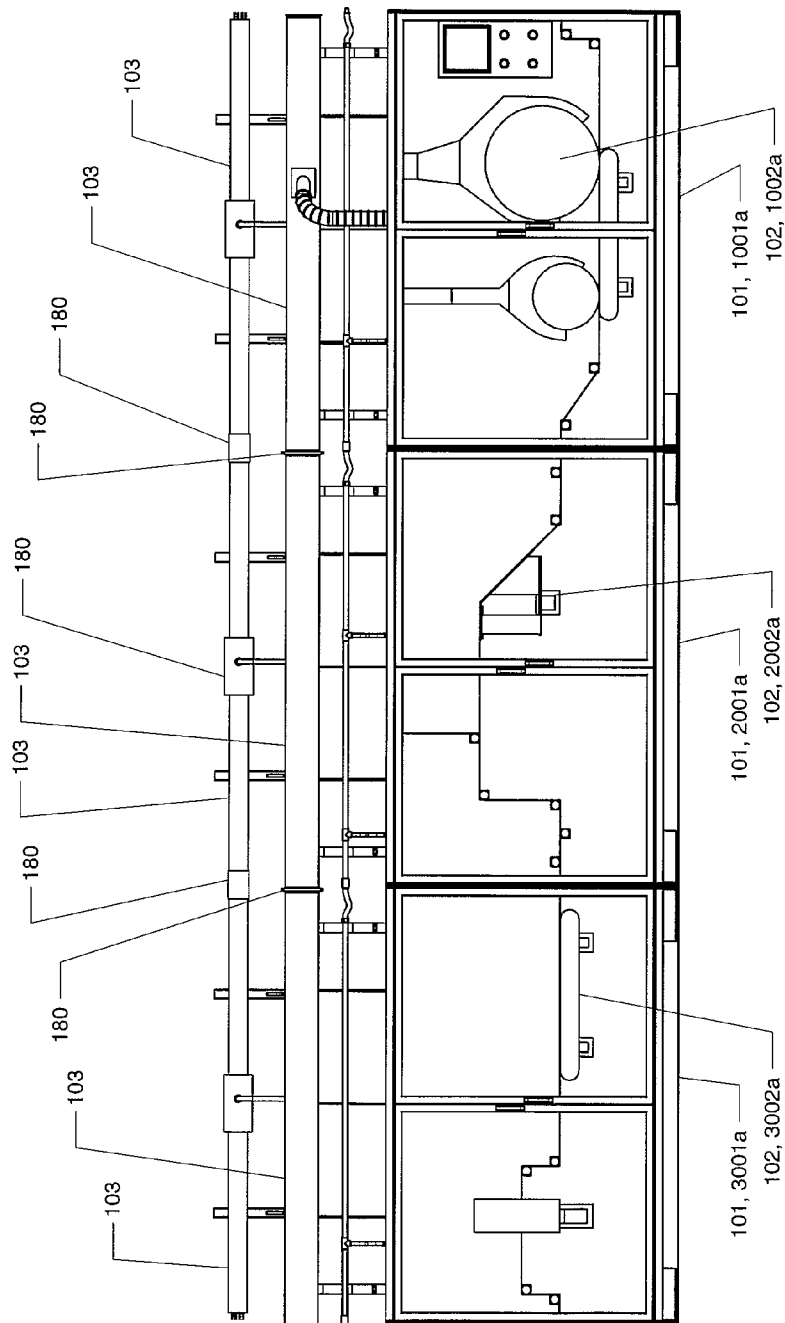


FIGURE 15

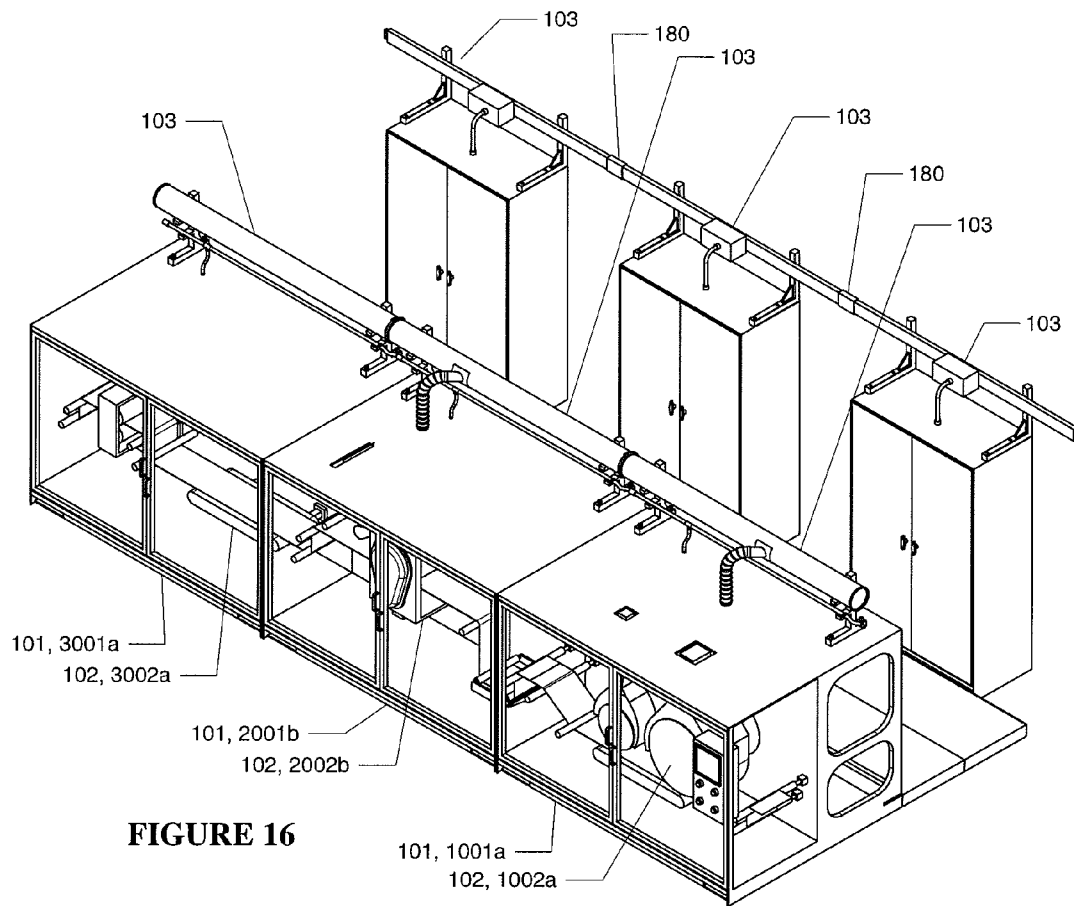


FIGURE 16

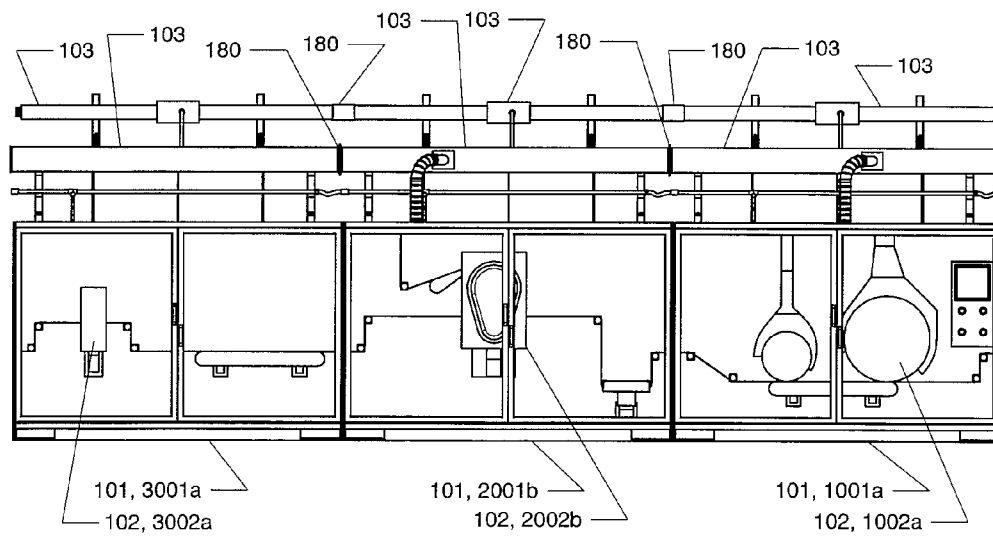
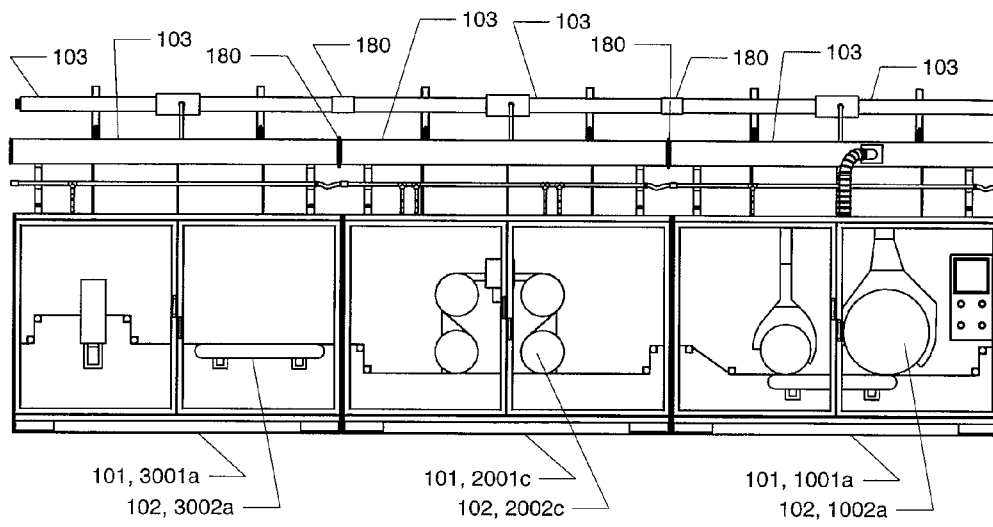
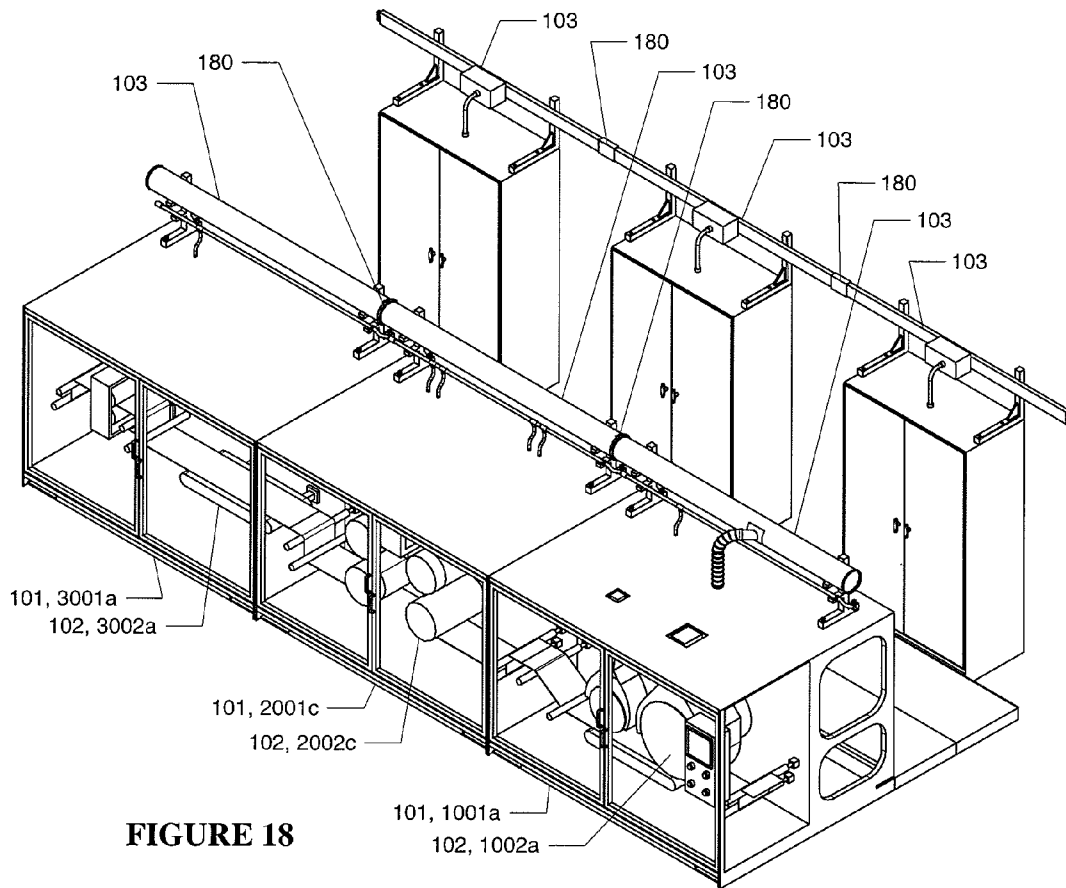
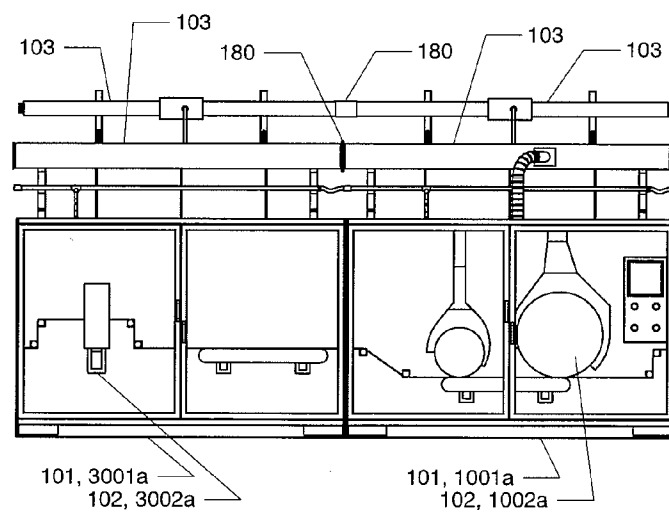
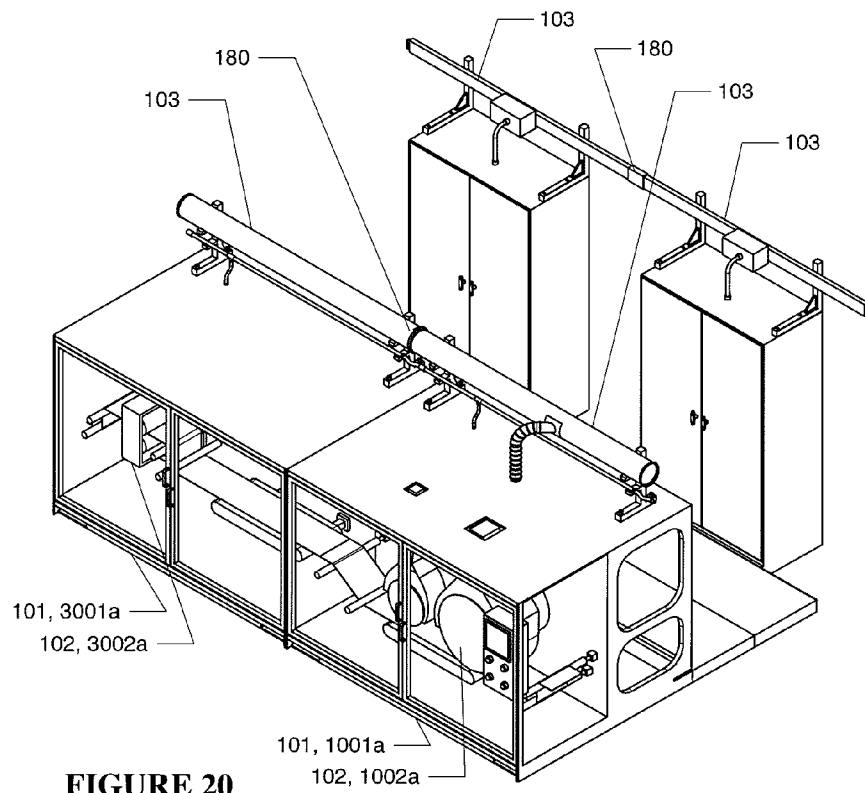


FIGURE 17





INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2010/044937

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER INV. A61F13/15 ADD.		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) A61F		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used) EPO-Internal		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 2002/151422 A1 (DUHM DANIEL MARK [US] ET AL DUHM DANIEL MARK [US] ET AL) 17 October 2002 (2002-10-17) paragraphs [0001], [0004], [0064] -----	1-11
A	US 2002/148548 A1 (MURIE DENISE MARIE BELL [US] ET AL) 17 October 2002 (2002-10-17) paragraph [0028]; claim 1 -----	1-11
☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☒ See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents : *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. *G* document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 10 December 2010		Date of mailing of the international search report 21/12/2010
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer Gennari, Silvia

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2010/044937

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 2002151422 A1	17-10-2002	MX PA03009300 A WO 02083051 A1	12-02-2004 24-10-2002
US 2002148548 A1	17-10-2002	AU 2002303342 A1 MX PA03009177 A WO 02083045 A2	28-10-2002 17-02-2004 24-10-2002