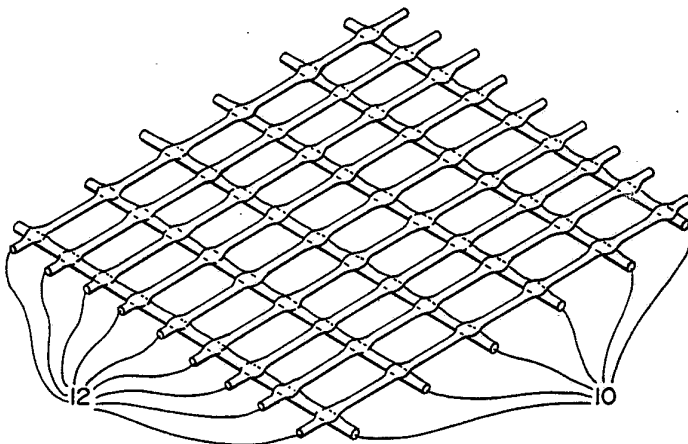


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<p>(54) Title: BICOMPONENT ELASTOMERIC NETTING</p> <div data-bbox="528 1323 1219 1765" data-label="Image">  </div> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>The invention is an extruded bicomponent elastomeric netting having unidirectional elasticity. Such a netting product is a non-woven article employing a non-elastic material such as polypropylene (10) in the machine direction strands and an elastic material such as a styrenic block copolymer (12) in the cross machine direction strands. The reverse arrangement, a product with "reverse strand distribution", is also possible.</p>		

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BICOMPONENT ELASTOMERIC NETTING

Background Of the Invention

1. Field Of The Invention

This invention relates to plastic netting, and more particularly to an
5 extruded bicomponent elastomeric netting having unidirectional elasticity, that is
in either the machine direction or the transverse direction.

2. Description Of The Related Art

For purposes of the present invention, the terms "cross machine
direction" and "transverse direction" are synonymous and sometimes simply
10 referred to as "TD", as are the terms "longitudinal direction" and "machine
direction", sometimes simply referred to as "MD". However, the term "transverse"
is sometimes also used to refer to strands which extend in a direction opposite
to that of strands previously referred to. The meaning will be clear from the
context in any particular instance. Current production elastomeric roll goods,
15 such as scrims, sheets, films, foams, nettings, nonwovens, fibers, threads and
the like are basically isotropic, exhibiting essentially the same properties in all
directions of their two dimensional plane. However, in many applications,
elastomeric properties are desired in only one direction, while elastomeric
properties in the other direction are unnecessary or even detrimental to product
20 functionality. Although numerous patents exist describing netting, woven and
non-woven fabrics, meshes and chain nets with bicomponent materials or
unidirectional elasticity or netlike articles, they do not provide any suggestion to
modify the prior art such as is done in the present invention with respect to
extruded plastic net. Existing technology does not include an extruded
25 bicomponent elastomeric netting with unidirectional elasticity which may be
manufactured more economically than most conventional elastomeric netting on
the market.

Nets, wovens and nonwoven reinforcements made of more than
one material are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,636,419 to Madsen, U.S. Patent
30 No. 4,241,123 to Shih, and U.S. Patent No. 4,460,633 to Kobayashi et al. In
addition, a netting die fed by two separate polymer streams is disclosed in U.S.
Patent No. 3,791,784 to Arechavaleta.

U.S. Patent No. 4,636,419 issued to Madsen et al on January 13,

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1987 discloses a "Net and Method of Producing Same" which employs a combination of side by side extrusion streams, transversal embossment, and splitting to produce netting composed of a regular array of longitudinal ribbon-formed continuous polymer filaments and a regular array of transverse stems or
5 strands of a different polymer matter. It is disclosed that the use of two different polymer substances in two directions affords netting of interesting and unusual properties (col. 2, lns 12-25 and 30-31). In Example One, the cross machine component comprises Nylon 6 and the machine direction component comprises polypropylene (col. 11, lns. 13-31). It is disclosed that elastomeric netting may
10 be prepared by the method of this patent, and preferred materials as well as a suitable application for such netting is disclosed (col. 9, ln. 67 through col. 10, ln. 7). Unidirectional elasticity is neither disclosed nor suggested.

U.S. Patent No. 4,241,123 issued to Shih on December 23, 1980 discloses non-woven netting wherein a first group of melting monofilaments are
15 die extruded and a second group of monofilaments or a yarn is crossed, pressed, and welded to form a welded plastic netting (col. 3, lns. 8-12). Unidirectional elasticity is not disclosed.

U.S. Patent No. 4,460,633 issued to Kobayashi et al. on July 17, 1984 discloses a nonwoven reinforcement for resinous composites made of
20 bundles of non-twist or soft twist yarns as warps on both sides of bundles of non-twist or soft twist yarns as wefts, warps and wefts being bonded by an adhesive agent impregnated into the wefts. This invention differs from the present invention in that it does not suggest unidirectional elasticity, having flexure no different from that of a woven fabric.

25 U.S. Patent No. 4,980,227 issued to Sekiguchi et al. on December 25, 1990 discloses a stiff, netlike sheet of heat bonded five layer and three layer polyolefin yarns which exhibits retention of its sheet-like shape due to its stiffness. Although heat bonding of polyolefin materials is mentioned, neither an extruded net nor the use of another material to produce unidirectional elasticity is
30 disclosed or suggested.

United States Patent No. 3,791,784 to Arechavaleta discloses an extrusion die fed by two separate polymer streams. Although Arechavaleta suggests that two different materials may be extruded, it is not

suggested that the die be used to produce a resulting netting structure which will possess good strand to strand bond, uniform transverse direction strand spacing, or a high transverse direction packing density, i.e. transverse direction strandcount, nor is a net having unidirectional elasticity suggested. In particular
5 it is not suggested that netting strands made of two basically incompatible resin groups, such as polyolefins and styrenic block copolymers, can provide a good bond with the associated desirable properties. Differences in polymer compatibility, rheology, processing melt history, melt temperatures and the like contribute to the expectation of a poor strand to strand bond as compared to a
10 situation in which one polymer component is used for the two melt streams.

Fabrics, meshes, chain nets, and support materials with elastic properties are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,107,371 issued to Dean, U.S. Patent No. 4,673,015 issued to Andreasson, U.S. Patent No. 4,728,565 issued to Fontana, U.S. Patent No. 4,469,739 issued to Gretzinger, and U.S. Patent No.
15 4,351,872 issued to Brosseau et al. These products are expensive to produce, and are significantly different from a netting product.

U.S. Patent No. 4,107,371 issued to Dean on August 15, 1978 discloses a fabric woven of plastic-coated yarn and polymer strands that is relatively stiff in one direction and relatively flexible in the other direction. This
20 differs from the present invention in that it does not disclose, teach or suggest making an extruded net from two different polymers.

U.S. Patent No. 4,351,872 issued to Brosseau et al. on September 28, 1982 discloses a unidirectional stretch mesh laminate used in an orthopaedic traction harness. A commercially available DuPont unidirectional stretch mesh is
25 discussed at col. 3, lns. 12-18 as a component of the invention. No patent was found disclosing said mesh.

U.S. Patent No. 4,469,739 issued to Gretzinger on September 4, 1984 discloses an oriented woven furniture support material made in part from an elastomer monofilament and in part from synthetic or natural yarn. Unlike the
30 extruded bicomponent elastomeric netting of the present invention, this material is woven, and is not completely plastic in composition.

U.S. Patent No. 4,673,015 issued to Andreasson on June 16, 1987 discloses a chain net which may include links of elastically deformable material.

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It is suggested that although warp and weft strands are usually made of links of similarly elastic material, the weft strands may alternatively be made of other material (col. 2, lns. 49-64). Although unidirectional elasticity is suggested, this patent does not disclose an extruded net.

- 5 U.S. Patent No. 4,728,565 issued to Fontana on March 1, 1988 discloses an elastic support member for supporting stuffing of furniture pieces comprising an elastic net or belt formed of a net or honeycomb fabric or a woven fabric comprised of rubber threads arranged in at least one of the transverse and longitudinal directions. This patent is an improvement of Italian
- 10 Patent No. 955,134. Although the appearance of rubber threads in at least one direction suggests unidirectional elasticity, this patent neither discloses nor suggests an extruded net as in the presently disclosed invention.

- The art described in this section is not intended to constitute an admission that any patent, publication or other information referred to herein is
- 15 "prior art" with respect to this invention, unless specifically designated as such. In addition, this section should not be construed to mean that a search has been made or that no other pertinent information as defined in 37 C.F.R. §1.56(a) exists.

Summary Of The Invention

- 20 The present invention is an extruded bicomponent elastomeric netting having unidirectional elasticity. It is economical to produce. The bicomponent netting of the present invention may be produced by an extrusion die fed by two separate polymer streams. Such a netting is a non-woven employing a relatively non-elastic strand material in one direction and a relatively
- 25 elastic transverse strand material in the opposite direction. Any combination of resins with an elastomeric resin blend may be used, as long as the two types of resin strands are compatible from processing and rheological standpoints. For example the strands of the two resin streams should show good joint bond strength. The net may comprise preferably a non-elastic material such as a
- 30 polyolefin in the machine direction and an elastic material in the cross machine direction. A product with reverse strand distribution may also be produced, with the elastic material in the machine direction and the non-elastic material in the cross machine direction. It was unexpectedly found that polyolefins and styrenic

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block copolymers, two basically incompatible polymers, possess good bond strength. For the purposes of this invention, that combination represents a preferred embodiment of the invention. That preferred embodiment of the invention employs an elastic material of a styrenic block copolymer resin such as

5 is commercially available under the Kraton® brand from Shell Oil Company, Houston, TX or the Vector brand which is available from Dexco Polymers, a Dow/Exxon partnership, of Plaquemine, LA. The non-elastic strands are preferably in the machine direction in this preferred embodiment and may be oriented. Of course, the opposite arrangement of strands may be used

10 according to this invention.

Brief Description Of The Drawings

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the netting of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a the netting of Fig. 1 shown with the elastic strands stretched.

15 Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view taken through the vertical axis of an extrusion die for making the netting of the present invention.

Description Of The Preferred Embodiments

While this invention may be embodied in many different forms, there are shown in the drawings and described in detail herein specific preferred

20 embodiments of the invention. The present disclosure is an exemplification of the principles of the invention and is not intended to limit the invention to the particular embodiments illustrated.

Referring now to FIG. 1, The bicomponent elastomeric netting shown is extruded and may consist of strands of a relatively non-elastic material

25 10 extending in one direction and strands 12 of a relatively elastic material extending in a crosswise or transverse direction. The strands are extruded polymeric elongate members which cross and intersect during extrusion to form the net-like structure. In one preferred embodiment, the non-elastic material is polypropylene and the elastic material is the commercially available Kraton® D

30 grade class resin such as D-1122 or D-2104 from Shell Oil Company, Houston, Texas.

However, in its broad context, the non-elastic strand material may be any extrudable material such as the various nylons, polyesters, polyethylenes

including HDPE and copolymers of such resins, the polyolefins being preferred, polypropylene being especially preferred.

For the elastic strand material, in addition to the Kraton D grade class of styrene butadiene styrene (SBS) resins such as those aforementioned,
 5 the Vector brand extrusion grade resins such as Vector 6240D (SBS), 6101D styrene isoprene styrene (SIS) and 6201D (SBS) are also preferred. Suitably the elastic strand material is a blend of SBS and SIS resins. Preferred blends are in the range of 50-70 parts SIS to 30-50 parts SBS.

Additional resins such as processing aid resins and slip agents may
 10 be added to the elastic strand material in small amounts, such as about 5-30 parts, to improve processability and to enhance physical properties of the elastic strand material. Improvement in processability is for example evidenced by the ability to draw down strands of the mixture. Physical properties enhanced include improved melt strength, and elastic properties such as stress relaxation,
 15 set and creep. These processing aid resins include isotactic polypropylene, polyethylene, amorphous polypropylene, polybutylene, ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymer, ethylene/ethyl acrylate copolymer, ethylene/methyl acrylate copolymer, ethylene/methyl acetate copolymer, polystyrene and the like. Preferred resins are polystyrene, polyethylene, polybutylene, polypropylene,
 20 ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) and ethylene methyl acetate (EMA), and the most preferred resin is polystyrene. The relative parts ratios may vary.

Depending on the elastomeric blend used, an slip additive may also be added in an effective amount to prevent blocking, which occurs when the strands of net become tacky and stick to themselves as well as the web handling
 25 equipment. Examples of such slip additives are modified fatty acid esters or fatty acid amides.

The most preferred elastic strand material is a blend of SIS/SBS as set forth below:

	60 parts	SIS
30	40 parts	SBS
	25 parts	Processing Aid Resins

Referring now to FIG. 3, an extrusion die 14 is shown for forming the bicomponent netting product. The machine direction strands (MD) 10 are

the non-elastic strands in this embodiment. In the most preferred embodiment, they are made of polypropylene, which is supplied to the die under pressure and which is discharged continuously from cavity 16 through a plurality of openings (not shown) to form the MD strands. The openings do not appear in the cross section shown in FIG. 3. The transverse direction strands (TD) 12 are formed of a relatively elastic styrenic block copolymer, such as a styrene-butadiene polymer. In the most preferred embodiment, an SIS/SBS blend is used. The elastomer is supplied to the die under pressure and intermittently discharged through slit 18 shown partially open in FIG. 3 which is opened and closed by the reciprocating movement of piston 20. When piston 20 is moved to open slit 18 the elastomer flows out to form transverse TD strands 12 in the form of a closed ring intersecting with all of the MD strands. The netting is extruded in the form of a cylinder or tube, which is then cut lengthwise and flattened to form a continuous sheet. The non-elastic strands (MD in this embodiment) may optionally be oriented in a second processing step.

Since polyolefins and styrenic block copolymers, in combination a preferred embodiment, are two basically incompatible polymer groups, it was unexpected that the bond strength of netting strands made from these two materials would be well bonded at the joints. It is not obvious that netting strands made of two basically incompatible resin groups, such as polyolefins and styrenic block copolymers, can provide a good bond with the associated desirable properties. Differences in polymer compatibility, rheology, processing melt history, melt temperatures and the like contribute to the expectation of a poor strand to strand bond as compared to a situation in which one polymer component is used for the two melt streams.

A high bond strength is particularly required if the extruded bicomponent netting is oriented in a second processing step. In this process step, high forces are transferred and distributed through the netting joint to and from netting strands in all directions. Without a good strand to strand bond at the joint, the product will fail. The resulting product can consequently be made with uniform transverse direction strand spacing, high transverse direction strandcount, and is both uniaxially and biaxially orientable and extensible.

Advantages of the bicomponent elastomeric net of the present

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invention over all-elastomeric netting are many. For instance, the product may be designed with one set of properties in one direction, and another set of properties in the opposite direction. Specifically, high yield strength and dimensional stability is designed by using a nonelastic polymer such as

5 polypropylene in one direction, while elastomeric properties are ensured by the use of an elastomer such as Kraton® in the opposite direction. The polypropylene/Kraton® combination also improves web handling and processing of an elastomeric product for the netting producer, the converter and the end user. Further, overall product cost may be reduced by using expensive

10 elastomeric resins only where needed and inexpensive resins elsewhere, and by increasing product yield or product area per resin mass through orientation of the nonelastic, polypropylene segments. Similarly, elastomeric product width may be increased through orientation of the non-elastomeric segments.

This completes the description of the preferred and alternate

15 embodiments of the invention. Those skilled in the art may recognize other equivalents to the specific embodiment described herein which equivalents are intended to be encompassed by the claims attached hereto.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A bicomponent elastomeric extruded netting comprising strands of a relatively inelastic resin and transverse strands of a relatively elastic resin.
2. The netting of claim 1 wherein the inelastic strands are of a polyolefin resin.
3. The netting of claim 1 wherein the elastic strands are of a styrenic block copolymer composition.
4. The netting of claim 2 wherein the strands of the polyolefin resin extend in the machine direction and the strands of the elastic resin extend in the transverse direction.
5. The netting of claim 2 wherein the polyolefin is polypropylene.
6. The netting of claim 3 wherein the elastic resin is a styrene-butadiene-styrene resin.
7. The netting of claim 3 wherein the elastic resin is a styrene-isoprene-styrene resin.
8. The netting of claim 3 wherein the copolymer composition is a blend of resins.
9. The netting of claim 3 wherein the elastic resin is a blend of SBS and SIS.
10. The netting of claim 1 wherein the inelastic strands are a polyolefin and the elastic strands are of a styrenic block copolymer composition.
11. The netting of claim 1 wherein the strands of the elastic resin extend in the machine direction and the strands of the inelastic resin extend in the transverse direction.
12. The netting of claim 11 wherein the inelastic resin is a polyolefin.
13. The netting of claim 11 wherein the elastic resin is a styrene-butadiene-styrene resin.
14. The netting of claim 11 wherein the elastic resin is a styrene-isoprene-styrene resin.
15. The netting of claim 11 wherein the elastic resin is a blend of SBS and SIS.
16. A bicomponent elastomeric netting comprising one set of strands extending in a first direction and a second set of strands extending in the opposite transverse direction, one of said strand sets comprising a

polypropylene resin and the other said strand set comprising a styrenic block copolymer resin composition.

17. The netting of claim 16 wherein the polypropylene resin strands extend in the machine direction. (MD)

5 18. The netting of claim 16 wherein the polypropylene resin strands extend in the transverse direction. (TD)

19. The netting of claim 16 wherein the elastic resin blend is comprised of a blend of SIS and SBS.

20. The netting of claim 16 wherein the elastic resin comprises about of 50-70
10 parts SIS and about 30-50 parts SBS.

21. The netting of claim 19 wherein the elastic resin further includes a processing aid resin selected from the group consisting of isotactic polypropylene, polyethylene, amorphous polypropylene, polybutylene, ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymer, ethylene/ethyl acrylate copolymer, ethylene/methyl acrylate
15 copolymer, ethylene/methyl acetate copolymer, polystyrene and mixtures thereof.

22. The netting of claim 21 wherein the elastic resin includes about 5-30 parts of the processing aid resin.

23. The netting of claim 22 wherein the parts are about 25.

24. The netting of claim 21 wherein the elastic resin includes about 5-30 parts
20 of polystyrene.

25. The netting of claim 21 wherein the elastic resin includes an amount of a slip agent.

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Fig. 1

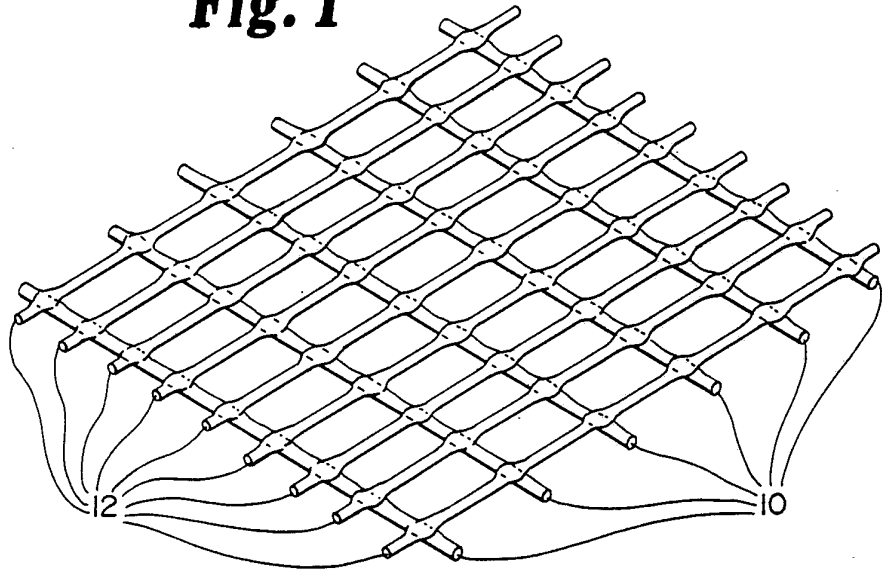
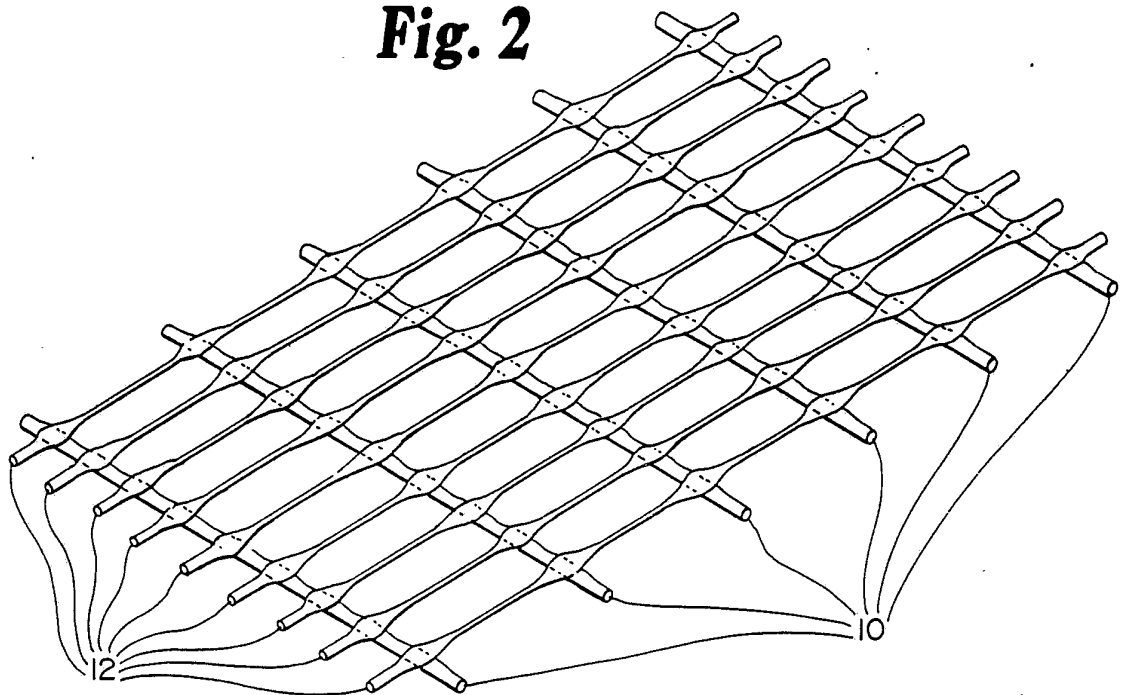
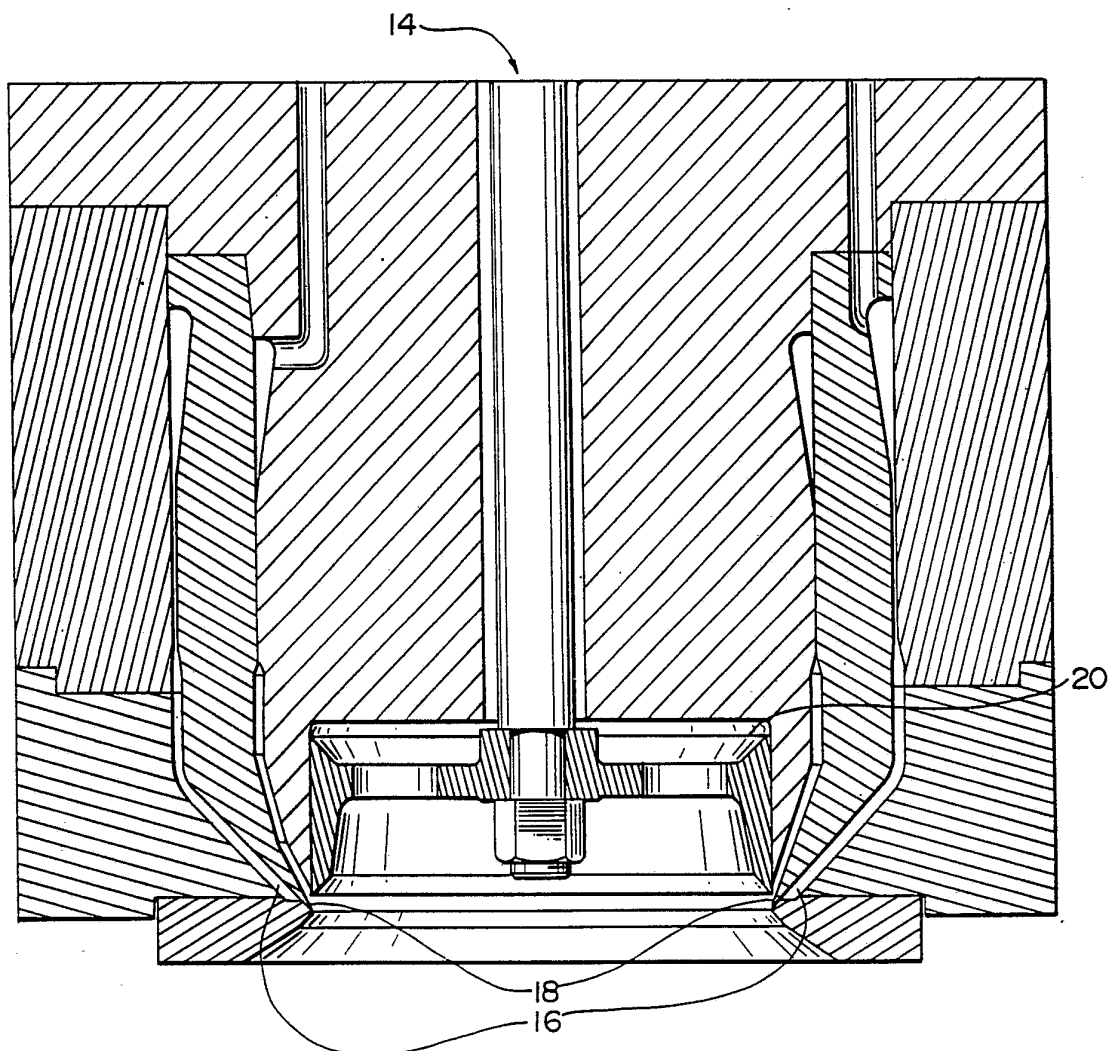


Fig. 2






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Fig. 3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US92/01663

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶ According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC IPC (5) : B32B 3/10 U.S. CL : 428/107, 114, 255, 259, 296								
II. FIELDS SEARCHED <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷</div> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Classification System</th> <th style="width: 75%;">Classification Symbols</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;">U.S.</td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;">428/107, 114, 255, 259, 296</td> </tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸</div>			Classification System	Classification Symbols	U.S.	428/107, 114, 255, 259, 296		
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U.S.	428/107, 114, 255, 259, 296							
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ⁹ <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Category [*]</th> <th style="width: 60%;">Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Relevant to Claim No. ¹³</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top; padding: 10px;">X</td> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding: 10px;">US, A, 4,636,419 (MADSEN) 13 JANUARY 1987. See entire reference disclosure.</td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top; padding: 10px;">1-25</td> </tr> </table>			Category [*]	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³	X	US, A, 4,636,419 (MADSEN) 13 JANUARY 1987. See entire reference disclosure.	1-25
Category [*]	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³						
X	US, A, 4,636,419 (MADSEN) 13 JANUARY 1987. See entire reference disclosure.	1-25						
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>[*] Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁰</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"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)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>"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</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"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.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>								
IV. CERTIFICATION <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search <div style="text-align: center;">04 JUNE 1992</div> </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> Date of Mailing of this International Search Report <div style="text-align: center;">25 JUN 1992</div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> International Searching Authority <div style="text-align: center;">ISA/US</div> </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> Signature of Authorized Officer <div style="text-align: center;">  W. J. Van Balen </div> </td> </tr> </table>			Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search <div style="text-align: center;">04 JUNE 1992</div>	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report <div style="text-align: center;">25 JUN 1992</div>	International Searching Authority <div style="text-align: center;">ISA/US</div>	Signature of Authorized Officer <div style="text-align: center;">  W. J. Van Balen </div>		
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