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(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The invention provides a sheet material which comprises a non-woven plastics film and bonded thereto without an adhesive, a barrier film; the sheet material is especially useful for the production of ostomy bags.



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~~- 12 -~~ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The invention provides a sheet material which comprises a non-woven plastics film and bonded thereto without an adhesive, a barrier film; the sheet material is especially useful for the production of ostomy bags.

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IMPROVED OSTOMY FILM

This invention relates to a new film material which is particularly suitable for ostomy bags.

More particularly the invention provides novel
5 laminated film structures which combine exceptional softness, low noise generation, comfort in wear, light weight and mechanical strength which render them particularly suitable for the manufacture of containers and bags, such as ostomy pouches, intended for human drainage
10 in medical applications particularly for the collection of excretion products from patients who have undergone surgical reconstruction of their excretive system.

The primary requirements for materials for the construction of ostomy bags are softness, barrier to odour,
15 light weight and a comfortable feel to the skin. These requirements are usually met in existing laminates by combining a barrier film, which may be a monolayer or multilayer construction, and which is typically in the range of 60 to 100 micrometres thick, with a skin contact
20 substrate material, either non woven or perforated which is secured to the barrier film through a peripheral pouch seal.

Such a construction, however, possesses two main drawbacks. It is very bulky and during normal use can
25 become waterlogged, for example after a shower, by the entrapment of water between the backing layer and the film.

The problem of entrapped water might be met by the use of an adhesive between the two layers but this would render the pouch even more bulky and much stiffer.
30 The use of a thinner film, without adhesive, would solve the problem of bulk but would not solve the problem of water entrapment and, more importantly, would deprive the laminate of its strength, leaving it unacceptably weak.

An additional problem with ostomy bags is the
35 noise which they generate as the wearer moves thereby

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revealing their presence. Ostomy bag users may wish their use of such bags not to be revealed. It is therefore desirable that the bags should not generate noise, for example by rustling, as a wearer moves.

5 It has now been discovered that a thin barrier film can be laminated with a thin non-woven film by heat lamination, optionally in conjunction with corona bonding, without the use of adhesive, to produce an intimate bond between the two films. The resulting film structure possesses exceptional softness,
10 lightness, low noise generation and mechanical strength which renders it especially suitable for use in the construction of ostomy pouches.

 The present invention accordingly provides a sheet material which comprises a non-woven plastics film and, bonded
15 thereto without an adhesive, a barrier film. In particular there is provided a sheet material from which an ostomy pouch may be formed, said sheet material comprising a non-woven plastics film and, laminated thereto by heat and without an adhesive, a barrier film.

20 The term "adhesive" as used in this specification including the accompanying claims means a conventional solvent adhesive which would generally lead to quite a stiff sheet material.

 The total thickness of the sheet material is
25 generally 50 to 200, preferably 75 to 100 micrometres. The thickness of the barrier layer will generally not be more than 20 to 25 micrometres. The total thickness of the barrier film is preferably less than about 40 (and is most preferably 20 to 40) micrometres. The thickness of the barrier layer itself is
30 preferably 5 to 15 (most preferably about 10) micrometres. Lower thicknesses may also be used. For example 3 to 10 (most

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preferably about 5) micrometres. Such lower thicknesses are preferred when the barrier material is, for example an ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer.

Suitable non-woven films comprise, for example, spun
5 bonded polyester, EVA (ethylene vinyl acetate), polypropylene, VLDPE (very low density polyethylene) or, preferably, LDPE (low density polyethylene), most

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preferably LLDPE (linear low density polyethylene).

Non-woven films having a weight of 15 to 40 g/m² are preferred; films of about 25 g/m² are most preferred.

The barrier film may comprise one or, preferably more
5 layers. Conventional gas and odour barrier materials may be used, such as vinylidene chloride copolymers with a comonomer, for example an acrylic ester, acrylic acid, and vinyl chloride, or an ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer, or vinylidene fluoride - vinyl fluoride
10 copolymer, or polyamides, or mixtures thereof, with the optional addition of chlorinated paraffins, stabilisers and waxes. A coextruded film comprising PVDC (polyvinylidene chloride) and preferably also comprising an EVA layer is preferred. PVDC/EVA films, particularly
15 EVA/PVDC/EVA, are preferred. Similar films comprising an ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymer and preferably also comprising an EVA layer are also of interest, preferably an EVA/Tie/EVOH/Tie/EVA barrier material. The tie layer is preferably a modified EVA as described hereinafter.

20 In order to produce an intimate bond between the non-woven and barrier films they should comprise polymers which have a high affinity for each other and are able to develop at a relatively low temperature, preferably less than 80° C, a permanent bond which is necessary to ensure
25 the integrity of pouches constructed from the layers. It will be understood that the strength of the bond will depend upon the temperature, pressure and time used in the bonding process.

Heat lamination of the non-woven and barrier films is
30 preferably carried out using an oven temperature of 70-120° C, preferably about 80° C, applied to the non-woven layer. A calender temperature of 60-100° C, preferably about 80° C, applied to the non-woven layer is preferred. The temperature of the nip rolls is preferably
35 50-80° C, particularly about 60° C (applied to the whole

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material). When corona bonding is used in conjunction with heat lamination, as is preferred, 3-6 kw on a 1 m width is preferably used, depending on the line speed. It will be understood that the temperatures used will also
5 depend upon line speed. By way of example the Examples hereinafter illustrate preferred conditions for a line speed of 15 m/min: higher temperatures and speeds may be used in industrial production.

The layer of barrier film in contact with the non-
10 woven film should have a high affinity for the material of the non-woven film. When the non-woven film is a polyethylene, EVA is particularly preferred as the "contact" layer in the barrier film. The EVA contact layer preferably comprises about 26 % to 28 % of vinyl
15 acetate. When the barrier film has the structure EVA/barrier/EVA the EVA layer on the opposite side to the EVA layer in contact with the non-woven material preferably comprises a lower proportion of vinyl acetate, most preferably about 18 %. Tie layers may also be
20 introduced, in order to improve bonding, between the barrier layer and the EVA layer. Such tie layers may comprise modified EVA. Modified EVA, for example comprising grafted groups derived from an anhydride, e.g. maleic anhydride, is preferred. This will ensure easier
25 bonding to the non-woven material at relatively low temperature and good seal strength at the seal between the two films. The "contact" layer, in addition to its action as a bonding agent can also help to avoid curling of the film and contribute to the mechanical strength of
30 the sheet material and containers made from it.

Other suitable materials include ionomers, preferably those having a low VICAT point, e.g. Surllyn 1702, free acid ionomers, e.g. NUCREL by Du Pont, EBA's, EMA's, high melt index PE's and chlorinated PE: not all of these
35 would bond to PVDC, requiring a tie layer in between.

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In the barrier film used in the invention a sealing layer is generally provided on the side of the barrier layer remote from the non-woven material. This layer may be an EVA as hereinbefore described, for heat sealing.

5 Other materials can be used in place of EVA, for example EBA, ionomer, LDPE, chlorinated polyethylene, LLDPE and VLDPE with densities of 0.860 to 0.925 g/cc, EMA and EAA (as also indicated as bonding to the non-woven).

The polyvinylidene chloride used as a barrier layer
10 may comprise vinyl chloride to provide a softer material although PVDC comprising methyl acrylate may also be used. When vinyl chloride is the comonomer a mixture of emulsion and suspension polymerised material, for example in a ratio of 9 (emulsion polymerised) : 1 (suspension
15 polymerised) PVDC is particularly preferred.

It is also preferred to reduce the quantity of plasticizer which would normally be present in the PVDC. Increased amounts of plasticizer generally lead to a film having inferior barrier properties. PVDC films comprising
20 less plasticizer may have a lower thermal stability and small quantities of a mineral thermal stabilizer (for example hydroxytalcite or sodium pyrophosphate)-may be used to alleviate this problem.

The term "LLDPE" or "linear lower density poly-
25 ethylene" are used herein to describe copolymers of ethylene with one or more comonomers preferably selected from C₄-C₁₀ olefins such as but-1-ene and octene in which the molecules of the copolymers comprise long chains with few side chain branches or cross-link structures. This
30 molecular structure is to be contrasted with conventional low density polyethylenes which are more highly branched than their linear low density counterparts. LLDPE may also be characterised by the low pressure, low temperature processes used to produce it. LLDPE as

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defined herein has a density which is usually in the range of about 0.916 g/cc to about 0.925 g/cc.

The term "VLDPE" or "very low density polyethylene" as used herein refers to linear polyethylene copolymers
5 having a density usually in the range of less than about 0.912 g/cc to about 0.860 g/cc.

The term "EVA" or "ethylene vinyl acetate copolymer" as used herein refer to a copolymer formed with ethylene and vinyl acetate monomers in which the ethylene derived
10 units in the copolymer are present in major amounts, preferably from about 60 to 98 % by weight, and the vinyl acetate-derived units in the copolymer are present in minor amounts, preferably from about 2 to 40 percent by weight of the total. The EVA film preferably has a high
15 vinyl acetate content, for example 18 to 28 %: about 28 % is especially preferred.

The term "ionomer" as used herein is, for example, a copolymer of ethylene and a vinyl monomer with an acid group, usually an ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic
20 acid which is generally mono-basic, for example acrylic or methacrylic acid. It is to be understood that the term "ionomer" as used in this specification includes both the free acid and ionised form. The ionised form is preferable to the free acid form. The neutralising cation
25 may be any suitable metal ion, for example an alkali metal ion, such as sodium, a zinc ion or other multi-valent metal ion. Suitable ionomers include those sold under the trademark Surlyn, e.g. Surlyn A and Surlyn B, marketed by Du Pont.

30 The term "polyvinylidene chloride" as used herein includes vinylidene chloride copolymers such as those sold under the brand name "Saran" by Dow Chemical Company of the United States and which usually comprise at least 50 % vinylidene chloride monomer with, as the comonomer,
35 vinyl chloride or methyl acrylate, or another suitable

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comonomer.

Preferred EVOH materials are, for example EVAL*
EP F 301B (Kuraray) or Selar* OH 4416 (Du Pont). Other
EVOH materials of high (e.g. 44 %) ethylene content are
5 also preferred, thereby providing flexibility and
softness at the thicknesses used.

It is to be understood that percentages in this
specification, including the accompanying claims, are
calculated on a "by weight" basis unless otherwise
10 specified.

The invention also provides a container formed from a
film according to the invention and in particular such a
container in the form of an ostomy pouch. Ostomy pouches
can be formed with the non-woven layer on the outside to
15 provide a construction which is comfortable in contact
with the skin, light in weight and strong. The non-woven
layer can provide water repellancy and this, in
combination with the intimate bond with the barrier
layer, reduces or prevents waterlogging of the pouch
20 when, for example, the wearer takes a shower.

The following Examples illustrate the invention.

EXAMPLE 1

A film material according to the invention may be
produced by heat laminating the following:

25 Non-woven layer: 25 or 40 g/m² spun bonded linear PE
(preferably ASPUN** (Dow));

Barrier film: EVA/PVDC/EVA* 5/10/20 micrometres or
10/10/20 micrometres.

Heat lamination provides a film having the following
30 structure:

EVA/PVDC/EVA* non-woven layer.

* The laminating contact layer of EVA comprises 28 %
by weight of vinyl acetate.

** ASPUN is LLDPE-based.

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Corona bonding may be used in conjunction with heat lamination.

Suitable conditions for the lamination process are as follows:

- 5 Speed : 15 m/min
 Oven Temperature : 80° C (applied to the non-
 woven layer)
 Calender Temperature : 80° C (applied to the non-
 woven layer)
10 Nip rolls temperature : 60° C (applied to the whole
 material).
 Corona discharge : 3 kw on 1 m width to obtain
 52 dyne/cm.

Higher temperatures and speeds may be used in
15 industrial production.

EXAMPLE 2

A film material according to the invention may be produced by heat laminating the following:

- Non-woven layer : 25 or 40 g/m² spun bonded
20 linear PE (preferably ASPUN
 (Dow));
Barrier film : EVA/Tie¹/EVOH³/Tie¹/EVA²

Heat lamination provides a film having the following structure:

- 25 EVA/Tie¹/EVOH³/Tie¹/EVA²/non-woven layer,
 1 Modified EVA, comprising grafted anhydride, preferably
 maleic anhydride.
 2 The laminating contact layer of EVA comprises 28 % by
 weight of vinyl acetate.
30 3 EVAL* EP F 301B (Kuraray) or Sellar* OH 4416 (Du Pont):
 other EVOH polymers of high ethylene content (44 %) may be used, thereby providing sufficient flexibility and softness at a thickness of 3-10, preferably about 5 micrometres.

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Suitable conditions for the heat lamination and corona bonding are as described in Example 1. As in Example 1 higher temperatures and speeds may be used in industrial production.

It is to be understood that the term "non-woven film" as used in this specification including the accompanying claims means, for example, a non-woven web, material or fabric.

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CLAIMS:

1. A sheet material from which an ostomy pouch may be formed, said sheet material comprising a non-woven plastics film and, laminated thereto by heat and without an adhesive, a
5 barrier film.
2. A sheet material according to claim 1 which is 75 to 100 micrometres thick.
3. A sheet material according to claim 1 or 2 wherein the barrier film comprises a barrier layer that is not more
10 than 25 micrometres thick.
4. A sheet material according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the total thickness of the barrier film is 20 to 40 micrometres.
5. A sheet material according to claim 3 in which the
15 thickness of the barrier layer itself is 5 to 15 micrometres.
6. A sheet material according to claim 5 in which the barrier layer is about 10 micrometres thick.
7. A sheet material according to claim 3 in which the thickness of the barrier layer itself is 3 to 10 micrometres.
- 20 8. A sheet material according to claim 7 in which the barrier layer is about 5 micrometres thick.
9. A sheet material according to any one of claims 1 to 8, in which the non-woven film comprises polyester, ethylene vinyl acetate, polypropylene, very low density polyethylene,
25 low density polyethylene or linear low density polyethylene.
10. A sheet material according to any one of claims 1 to 9, in which the non-woven film comprises linear low density polyethylene.

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11. A sheet material according to any one of claims 1 to 10, in which the non-woven film has a weight of 15 to 40 g/m².

12. A sheet material according to any one of claims 1 to 11, in which the non-woven film has a weight of about 25 g/m².

5 13. A sheet material according to any one of claims 1 to 12, in which the barrier film comprises a coextruded film comprising polyvinylidene chloride.

14. A sheet material according to any one of claims 1 to 13, in which the barrier layer comprises polyvinylidene
10 chloride in which vinyl chloride is a comonomer.

15. A sheet material according to claim 14 in which a mixture of emulsion and suspension polymerised polyvinylidene chloride is used.

16. A sheet material according to any one of claims 1 to
15 15, which comprises as a barrier layer polyvinylidene chloride comprising a mineral thermal stabiliser.

17. A sheet material according to any one of claims 1 to 16 in which the barrier film comprises an ethylene vinyl acetate layer.

20 18. A sheet material according to any one of claims 1 to 17, which comprises an ionomer layer.

19. A sheet material according to any one of claims 1 to 18, which comprises, as contact layer between the barrier film and the non-woven film, a layer which has high affinity for the
25 material of the non-woven film.

20. A sheet material according to claim 19 which further comprises a tie layer between the contact layer and the barrier film.

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21. A sheet material according to any one of claims 1 to 20, which comprises, on the side of the barrier film remote from the non-woven film, a sealing layer.

22. A sheet material according to any one of claims 1 to 5 21, in which the non-woven plastics film and barrier film are bonded by heat lamination and optionally corona treatment.

23. A process for producing a sheet material according to claim 1 which comprises heat laminating a non-woven plastics film and a barrier film.

10 24. A container formed from a sheet material according to any one of claims 1 to 22.

25. A container according to claim 24 in the form of an ostomy pouch.

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