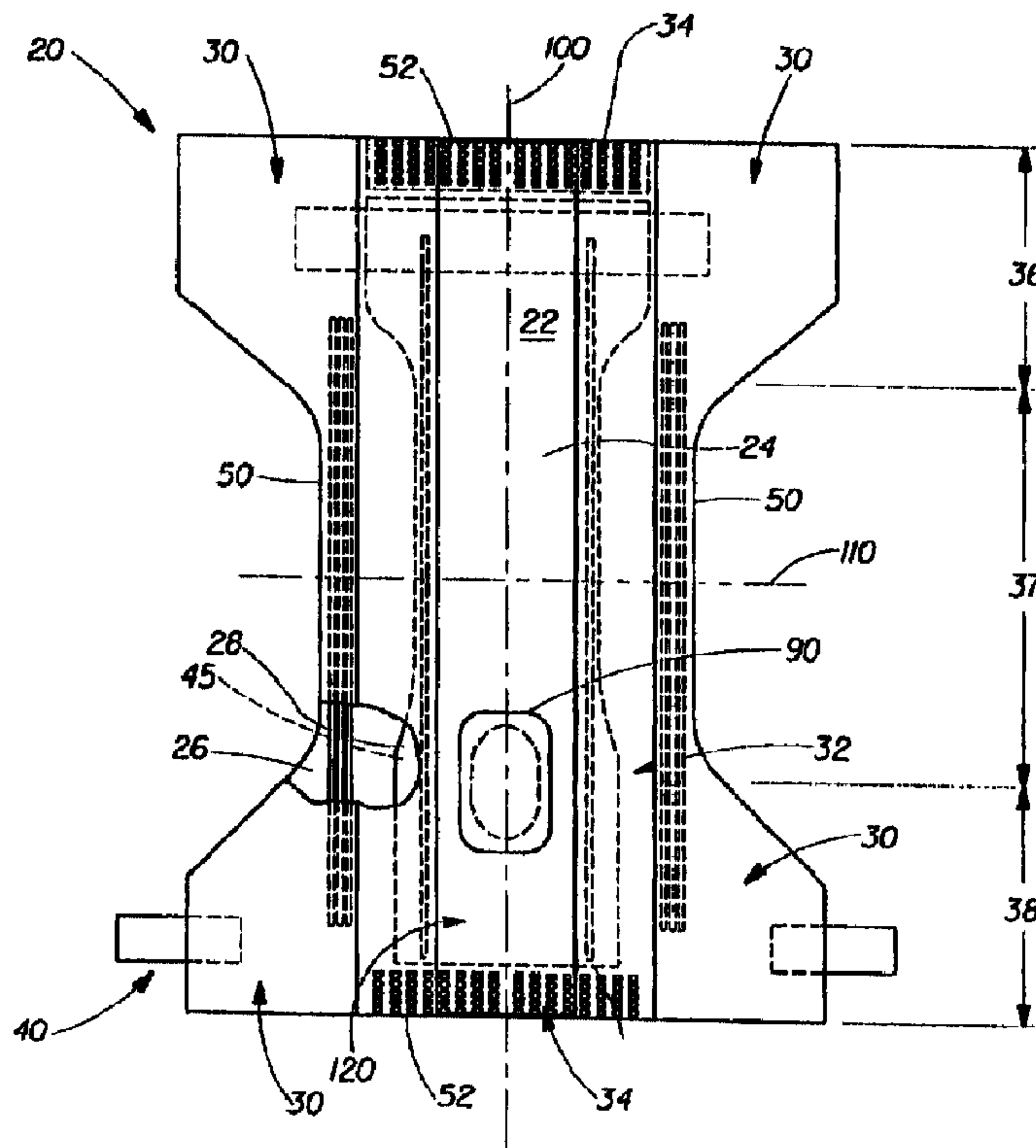




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(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

Disposable articles such as diapers, incontinent briefs, diaper holders and/or inserts, training pants, feminine hygiene garments, tampons, and the like, having a responsive system. The article includes a sensor that detects an input, an actuator that is adapted to perform a responsive function upon the input, and a feedback control loop in which the actuator is adapted to perform the responsive function upon the input in a discontinuous manner. The responsive system may include an open loop or a closed loop system.

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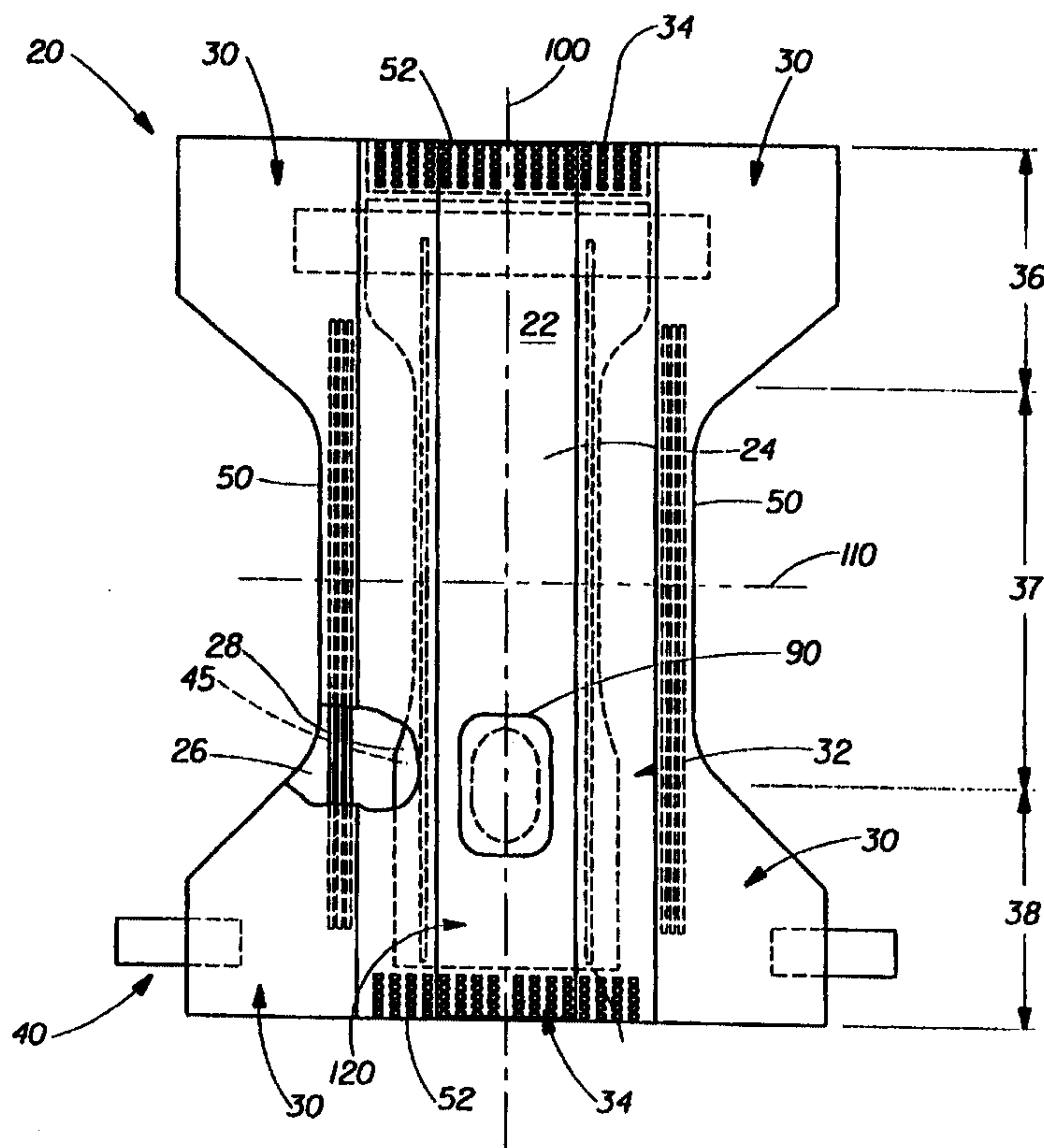
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(54) Title: DISPOSABLE ARTICLE HAVING A DISCONTINUOUS RESPONSIVE SYSTEM

(57) Abstract

Disposable articles such as diapers, incontinent briefs, diaper holders and/or inserts, training pants, feminine hygiene garments, tampons, and the like, having a responsive system. The article includes a sensor that detects an input, an actuator that is adapted to perform a responsive function upon the input, and a feedback control loop in which the actuator is adapted to perform the responsive function upon the input in a discontinuous manner. The responsive system may include an open loop or a closed loop system.



Attempts have been made to address these problems. Super absorbent polymers, for example, have been used to increase the ability of an absorbent article to absorb and retain urine. Barrier leg cuffs have also been used to improve fit and reduce leakage. United States Patent No. 3,860,003, entitled "Contractible Side Portions For Disposable Diaper," issued to Kenneth B. Buell on January 14, 1975, for example, describes an elasticized leg cuff disposable diaper that has achieved wide acceptance and commercial success. Disposable articles have also used pockets, barriers, etc. to contain and prevent leakage of feces from the article. See, for example, United States Patent No. 4,695,278, entitled "Absorbent Article Having Dual Cuffs," issued to Michael I. Lawson on September 22, 1987; United States Patent No. 4,795,454, entitled "Absorbent Article Having Leakage-Resistant Dual Cuffs," issued to Jerry L. Dragoo on January 3, 1989; and United States Patent No. 5,540,671, entitled "Absorbent Article Having A Pocket Cuff With An Apex," issued to Dreier on July 30, 1996. Disposable articles having a selectively expandable or inflatable component that is activated at the point of use or in response to an activating liquid such as water or urine to provide fecal void space or displacement of a topsheet to improve fit have also been disclosed. For example, United States Patent No. 5,330,459, entitled "Disposable Absorbent Article Having an Inflatable Spacer," issued to Gary D. LaVon et al. on July 19, 1994 and United States Patent No. 5,520,674, entitled "Disposable Absorbent Article Having a Sealed Expandable Component," issued to Gary D. Lavon et al. on May 28, 1996 describe disposable absorbent articles having a component that is expandable at the point of use or expands in response to an activating liquid such as water or urine. These expandable components, however, are problematic in that they either require action by the caregiver to activate the components or operate continuously and require too much of a liquid activator to fully expand because the expansion is proportional to the amount of the liquid activator. In addition, self-contracting leg gathers have been disclosed that react with a liquid activator such as water or urine. For example, United States Patent No. 4,246,900, entitled "Diaper Including Moisture-Responsive Seal Means," issued to Friedrich-Wilhelm Schroder on January 27, 1981. Again, these self-contracting gathers have the problem that they either require action by the caregiver to activate the components or operate continuously and require too much of a liquid activator to fully contract because the contraction is proportional to the amount of the liquid activator.

The present invention is directed to a disposable article having a discontinuous responsive system that acts in response to a threshold quantity of an input such as bodily waste, e.g., to isolate it, a component of bodily waste, e.g., to inhibit enzyme activity of the waste, or pressure, motion, other actions or conditions of the wearer, e.g., to lubricate the skin, etc. A discontinuous responsive system has an output function that is essentially independent of the quantity of the input beyond a threshold level. The responsive system of the present invention may act only when a threshold level of the input has been reached, instead of responding in a continuous manner to increasing quantities of the input. Thus, the actuator or a stored material may be stored in the disposable article until the actuator is needed to act upon bodily waste, the wearer, the article or a component or components thereof. This allows the responsive system to perform functions that may not be desirable to be performed except when necessary or to activate an system that has been stored in the article until necessary in order to reduce the size and/or bulkiness of the article.

In an aspect of the present invention there is provided a disposable article to be fitted to a wearer comprising a responsive system comprising a sensor operatively connected to the article, the sensor being adapted to detect an input and an actuator operatively connected to the sensor, the actuator being adapted to perform a responsive function in a discontinuous manner when the sensor detects the input.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

While the specification concludes with claims that particularly point out and distinctly claim the present invention, it is believed that these claims will be better understood from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the article made in accordance with the present invention in a flat-out state with portions of the structure being cut-away to more clearly show the construction of the article, wherein the article is a diaper.

Figure 2 shows a perspective view of a bodily waste isolation device of the present invention in a compressed state before activation.

Figure 2A shows a sectional view taken along line 2A-2A of Figure 2.

Figure 3 shows a perspective view of one embodiment of Figure 2 after activation.

Figure 3A shows a sectional view of Figure 3 taken along line 3A-3A of Figure 3.

Figure 4 shows a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of Figure 2 after activation.

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Figure 4A shows a sectional view of Figure 4 taken along line 4A-4A of Figure 4.

Figure 5 shows a perspective view of an embodiment of the present invention including a soluble capsule.

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Figure 6A shows a block diagram of an exemplary open loop responsive system.

Figure 6B shows a block diagram of an exemplary closed loop responsive system.

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Figure 6C shows a block diagram of an exemplary open loop responsive system including a controller.

Figure 6D shows a block diagram of an exemplary closed loop responsive system including a controller.

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Figure 7A shows an ideal output function of a discontinuous responsive system of the present invention having a single threshold level.

Figure 7B shows an ideal output function of a discontinuous responsive system of the present invention having multiple threshold levels.

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Figure 8A shows an exemplary output function of a discontinuous responsive system of the present invention along with the first, second and third derivatives of the output function.

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Figure 8B shows a transfer function of a control system having a series of first order lags having an equal time constant.

Figure 9A shows a sectional view of an embodiment of a responsive system including a mechanical pump of the present invention.

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Figures 10A and 10B show an embodiment of a responsive system of the present invention including an electrically sensitive gel.

5 Figures 11A, 11B and 11C show another embodiment of a responsive system of the present invention including an electrically sensitive gel.

Figure 12 shows a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of a bodily waste isolation device of the present invention.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As used herein, the term "absorbent article" refers to devices which absorb and contain body exudates, and more specifically, refers to devices which are placed against
15 or in proximity to the body of the wearer to absorb and contain the various exudates discharged from the body. 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 (i.e., they are intended to be discarded after a single use and, preferably, to be recycled, composted or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally
20 compatible manner). (As used herein, the term "disposed" is used to mean that an element(s) of the diaper is formed (joined and positioned) in a particular place or position as a unitary structure with other elements of the diaper or as a separate element joined to another element of the diaper. As used herein, the term "joined" encompasses configurations whereby an element is directly secured to another element by affixing the
25 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.) A "unitary" absorbent article refers to absorbent articles which are formed of separate parts united together to form a coordinated entity so that they do not require separate manipulative parts like a separate holder and liner. A
30 preferred embodiment of an absorbent article of the present invention is the unitary disposable absorbent article, article 20, shown in Figure 1. As used herein, the term "diaper" refers to an absorbent article generally worn by infants and incontinent persons about the lower torso. The present invention is also applicable to other absorbent articles such as incontinence briefs, incontinence undergarments, absorbent inserts, diaper holders
35 and liners, feminine hygiene garments, wipes, mops, bandages and the like.

Figure 1 is a plan view of an article 20 of the present invention, which is shown in this Figure as a diaper, in a flat-out, state with portions of the structure being cut-away to more clearly show the construction of the article 20. The portion of the article 20 which faces the wearer is oriented towards the viewer. As shown in Figure 1, the article 20 preferably comprises a liquid pervious topsheet 24; a liquid impervious backsheet 26; an absorbent core 28, which is preferably positioned between at least a portion of the topsheet 24 and the backsheet 26; side panels 30; elasticized leg cuffs 32; an elastic waist feature 34; and a fastening system generally designated 40. Article 20 is shown in Figure 1 to have a first waist region 36, a second waist region 38 opposed to the first waist region 36 and a crotch region 37 located between the first waist region and the second waist region. The periphery of the article 20 is defined by the outer edges of the article 20 in which the longitudinal edges 50 run generally parallel to the longitudinal centerline 100 of the article 20 and the end edges 52 run between the longitudinal edges 50 generally parallel to the lateral centerline 110 of the article 20.

The chassis 22 of the article 20 comprises the main body of the article 20. The chassis 22 comprises at least a portion of the absorbent core 28 and preferably an outer covering layer including the topsheet 24 and the backsheet 26. If the absorbent article comprises a separate holder and a liner, the chassis 22 generally comprises the holder and the liner. (For example, the holder may comprise one or more layers of material to form the outer cover of the article and the liner may comprise an absorbent assembly including a topsheet, a backsheet, and an absorbent core. In such cases, the holder and/or the liner may include a fastening element which is used to hold the liner in place throughout the time of use.) For unitary absorbent articles, the chassis 22 comprises the main structure of the diaper with other features added to form the composite diaper structure. While the topsheet 24, the backsheet 26, and the absorbent core 26 may be assembled in a variety of well known configurations, preferred diaper configurations are described generally in U.S. Pat. No. 3,860,003 entitled "Contractible Side Portions for Disposable Diaper" which issued to Kenneth B. Buell on January 14, 1975; U.S. Pat. No. 5,151,092 issued to Buell on September 9, 1992; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,221,274 issued to Buell on June 22, 1993; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,554,145 entitled "Absorbent Article With Multiple Zone Structural Elastic-Like Film Web Extensible Waist Feature" which issued to Roe et al. on September 10, 1996; U.S. Pat. No. 5,569,234 entitled "Disposable Pull-On Pant" which issued to Buell et al. on October 29, 1996; U.S. Pat. No. 5,580,411 entitled "Zero Scrap

Method For Manufacturing Side Panels For Absorbent Articles” which issued to Nease et al. on December 3, 1996; and CA 2,176,700.

The backsheet 26 is generally that portion of the article 20 positioned adjacent the garment facing surface 45 of the absorbent core 28 which prevents the exudates absorbed and contained therein from soiling articles which may contact the article 20, such as bedsheets and undergarments. In preferred embodiments, the backsheet 26 is impervious to liquids (e.g., urine) and comprises a thin plastic film such as a thermoplastic film having a thickness of about 0.012 mm (0.5 mil.) to about 0.051 mm (2.0 mils). Suitable backsheet films include those manufactured by Tredegar industries Inc. of Terre Haute, IN and sold under the trade names X15306, X10962 and X10964. Other suitable backsheet materials may include breathable materials which permit vapors to escape from the article 20 while still preventing exudates from passing through the backsheet 26. Exemplary breathable materials may include materials such as woven webs, nonwoven webs, composite materials such as film-coated nonwoven webs, and microporous films such as manufactured by Mitsui Toatsu Co., of Japan under the designation ESPOIR NOTM and by EXXON Chemical Co., of Bay City, TX, under the designation EXXAIRETM. Suitable breathable composite materials comprising polymer blends are available from Clopay Corporation, Cincinnati, OH under the name HYTRELTM blend P18-3097. Such breathable composite materials are described in greater detail in PCT publication No. WO 95/16746, published on June 22, 1995 in the name of E.I. DuPont and in U.S. Patent No. 5,865,823. Other breathable backsheets including nonwoven webs and apertured formed films are described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,571,096 issued to Dobrin et al. on November 5, 1996. In some embodiments such as an insert for article 20, however, the backsheet may be liquid pervious and may, for example, include the same materials as described with respect to topsheet 24 below.

The backsheet 26, or any portion thereof, may be elastically extensible in one or more directions. In one embodiment, the backsheet 26 may comprise a structural elastic-like film (“SELF”) web. A structural elastic-like film web is an extensible material that exhibits an elastic-like behavior in the direction of elongation without the use of added

elastic materials. The SELF web includes a strainable network having at least two contiguous, distinct, and dissimilar regions. Preferably, of the regions is configured so that it will exhibit resistive forces in response to an applied axial elongation in a direction parallel to the predetermined axis before a substantial portion of the other region develops significant resistive forces to the applied elongation. At least one of the regions has a surface-pathlength which is greater than that of the other region as measured substantially parallel to the predetermined axis while the material is in an untensioned condition. The region exhibiting the longer surface-pathlength includes one or more deformations which extend beyond the plane of the other region. The SELF web exhibits at least two significantly different stages of controlled resistive force to elongation along at least one predetermined axis when subjected to an applied elongation in a direction parallel to the predetermined axis. The SELF web exhibits first resistive forces to the applied elongation until the elongation of the web is sufficient to cause a substantial portion of the region having the longer surface-pathlength to enter the plane of applied elongation, whereupon the SELF web exhibits second resistive forces to further elongation. The total resistive forces to elongation are higher than the first resistive forces to elongation provided by the first region. SELF webs suitable for the present invention are more completely described in U.S. Patent No. 5,518,801 entitled Web Materials Exhibiting Elastic-Like Behavior, which issued to Chappell, et, al. on May 21, 1996. In alternate embodiments, the backsheet 26 may comprise elastomeric films, foams, strands, or combinations of these or other suitable materials with nonwovens or synthetic films.

The backsheet 26 may be joined to the topsheet 24, the absorbent core 28 or any other element of the article 20 by any attachment means known in the art. For example, the attachment means may include a uniform continuous layer of adhesive, a patterned layer of adhesive, or an array of separate lines, spirals, or spots of adhesive. One preferred attachment means comprises an open pattern network of filaments of adhesive as disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,573,986 entitled "Disposable Waste-Containment Garment", which issued to Minetola et al. on March 4, 1986. Other suitable attachment means include several lines of adhesive filaments which are swirled into a spiral pattern, as is illustrated by the apparatus and methods shown in U.S. Patent 3,911,173 issued to Sprague, Jr. on October 7, 1975; U.S. Patent 4,785,996 issued to Ziecker, et al. on November 22, 1978; and U.S. Patent 4,842,666 issued to Werenicz on June 27, 1989. Adhesives which have been

found to be satisfactory are manufactured by H. B. Fuller Company of St. Paul, Minnesota and marketed as HL-1620 and HL-1358-XZP. Alternatively, the attachment means may comprise heat bonds, pressure bonds, ultrasonic bonds, dynamic mechanical bonds, or any other suitable attachment means or combinations of these attachment means
5 as are known in the art.

The topsheet 24 is preferably positioned adjacent the body surface 47 of the absorbent core 28 and may be joined thereto and/or to the backsheet 26 by any attachment means known in the art. Suitable attachment means are described above with respect to
10 means for joining the backsheet 26 to other elements of the article 20. In one preferred embodiment of the present invention, the topsheet 24 and the backsheet 26 are joined directly to each other in some locations and are indirectly joined together in other locations by directly joining them to other elements of the article 20.

15 The topsheet 24 is preferably compliant, soft feeling, and non-irritating to the wearer's skin. Further, at least a portion of the topsheet 24 is liquid pervious, permitting liquids to readily penetrate through its thickness. A suitable topsheet 24 may be manufactured from a wide range of materials, such as porous foams; reticulated foams; apertured plastic films; or woven or nonwoven webs of natural fibers (e.g., wood or
20 cotton fibers), synthetic fibers (e.g., polyester or polypropylene fibers), or a combination of natural and synthetic fibers. If the topsheets include fibers, the fibers may be spunbond, carded, wet-laid, meltblown, hydroentangled, or otherwise processed as is known in the art. One suitable topsheet 24 comprising a web of staple length polypropylene fibers is manufactured by Veratec, Inc., a Division of International Paper
25 Company, of Walpole, Massachusetts under the designation P-8.

Suitable formed film topsheets are described in U.S. Pat. No. 3,929,135, entitled "Absorptive Structures Having Tapered Capillaries", which issued to Thompson on December 30, 1975; U.S. Pat. No. 4,324,246 entitled "Disposable Absorbent Article
30 Having A Stain Resistant Topsheet", which issued to Mullane, et al. on April 13, 1982; U.S. Patent 4,342,314 entitled "Resilient Plastic Web Exhibiting Fiber-Like Properties", which issued to Radel, et al. on August 3, 1982; U.S. Pat. No. 4,463,045 entitled "Macroscopically Expanded Three-Dimensional Plastic Web Exhibiting Non-Glossy Visible Surface and Cloth-Like Tactile Impression", which issued to Ahr, et al. on July
35 31, 1984; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,006,394 "Multilayer Polymeric Film" issued to Baird on

April 9, 1991. Other suitable topsheets 30 are made in accordance with U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,609,518 and 4,629,643 which issued to Curro et al. on September 2, 1986 and December 16, 1986, respectively. Such formed films are available from The Procter & Gamble Company of Cincinnati, Ohio as "DRI-WEAVE"TM and from Tredegar Corporation of Terre Haute, Indiana as "CLIFF-T"TM.

Preferably, the topsheet 24 is made of a hydrophobic material or is treated to be hydrophobic in order to isolate the wearer's skin from liquids contained in the absorbent core 28. If the topsheet 24 is made of a hydrophobic material, preferably at least the upper surface of the topsheet 24 is treated to be hydrophilic so that liquids will transfer through the topsheet more rapidly. This diminishes the likelihood that body exudates will flow off the topsheet 24 rather than being drawn through the topsheet 24 and being absorbed by the absorbent core 28. The topsheet 24 can be rendered hydrophilic by treating it with a surfactant or by incorporating a surfactant into the topsheet. Suitable methods for treating the topsheet 24 with a surfactant include spraying the topsheet 24 material with the surfactant and immersing the material into the surfactant. A more detailed discussion of such a treatment and hydrophilicity is contained in U.S. Pat. No. 4,988,344 entitled "Absorbent Articles with Multiple Layer Absorbent Layers" issued to Reising, et al. on Jan. 29, 1991 and U.S. Pat. No. 4,988,345 entitled "Absorbent Articles with Rapid Acquiring Absorbent Cores" issued to Reising on Jan. 29, 1991. A more detailed discussion of some suitable methods for incorporating surfactant in the topsheet can be found in U.S. Statutory Invention Registration No. H 1670, published on July 1, 1997 in the names of Aziz et al. Alternatively, the topsheet 24 may include an apertured web or film which is hydrophobic. This may be accomplished eliminating the hydrophilizing treatment step from the production process and/or applying a hydrophobic treatment to the topsheet 24, such as a polytetrafluoroethylene compound like SCOTCHGUARTM or a hydrophobic lotion composition, as described below. In such embodiments, it is preferred that the apertures be large enough to allow the penetration of aqueous fluids like urine without significant resistance.

Any portion of the topsheet 24 may be coated with a lotion as is known in the art. Examples of suitable lotions include those described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,607,760 entitled "Disposable Absorbent Article Having A Lotioned Topsheet Containing an Emollient and

a Polyol Polyester Immobilizing Agent" which issued to Roe on March 4, 1997; U.S. Pat. No. 5,609,587 entitled "Diaper Having A Lotion Topsheet Comprising A Liquid Polyol Polyester Emollient And An Immobilizing Agent" which issued to Roe on March 11, 1997; U.S. Pat. No. 5,635,191 entitled "Diaper Having A Lotioned Topsheet Containing
5 A Polysiloxane Emollient" which issued to Roe et al. on June 3, 1997; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,643,588 entitled "Diaper Having A Lotioned Topsheet" which issued to Roe et al. on July 1, 1997. The lotion may function alone or in combination with another agent as the hydrophobizing treatment described above. The topsheet may also include or be treated with antibacterial agents, some examples of which are disclosed in PCT Publication No.
10 WO 95/24173 entitled "Absorbent Articles Containing Antibacterial Agents in the Topsheet For Odor Control" which was published on September 14, 1995 in the name of Theresa Johnson. Further, the topsheet 24, the backsheet 26 or any portion of the topsheet or backsheet may be embossed and/or matte finished to provide a more cloth like appearance.

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The absorbent core 28 may comprise any absorbent material which is generally compressible, conformable, non-irritating to the wearer's skin, and capable of absorbing and retaining liquids such as urine and other certain body exudates. The absorbent core 28 may be manufactured in a wide variety of sizes and shapes (e.g., rectangular,
20 hourglass, "T"-shaped, asymmetric, etc.) and may comprise a wide variety of liquid-absorbent materials commonly used in disposable diapers and other absorbent articles such as comminuted wood pulp, which is generally referred to as airfelt. Examples of other suitable absorbent materials include creped cellulose wadding; meltblown polymers, including coform; chemically stiffened, modified or cross-linked cellulosic fibers; tissue,
25 including tissue wraps and tissue laminates; absorbent foams; absorbent sponges; superabsorbent polymers; absorbent gelling materials; or any other known absorbent material or combinations of materials.

The configuration and construction of the absorbent core 28 may also be varied
30 (e.g., the absorbent core(s) or other absorbent structure(s) may have varying caliper zones, a hydrophilic gradient, a superabsorbent gradient, or lower average density and lower average basis weight acquisition zones; or may comprise one or more layers or structures). However, the total absorbent capacity of the absorbent core 28 should be compatible with the design loading and the intended use of the article 20.

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Exemplary absorbent structures for use as the absorbent core are described in U.S. Patent 4,610,678 entitled "High-Density Absorbent Structures" issued to Weisman et al. on September 9, 1986; U.S. Patent 4,673,402 entitled "Absorbent Articles With Dual-Layered Cores" issued to Weisman et al. on June 16, 1987; U.S. Patent 4,834,735, entitled "High Density Absorbent Members Having Lower Density and Lower Basis Weight Acquisition Zones", issued to Alemany et al. on May 30, 1989; U.S. Patent 4,888,231 entitled "Absorbent Core Having A Dusting Layer" issued to Angstadt on December 19, 1989; U.S. Pat. No. 5,137,537 entitled "Absorbent Structure Containing Individualized, Polycarboxylic Acid Crosslinked Wood Pulp Cellulose Fibers" which to issued to Herron et al. on August 11, 1992; U.S. Patent 5,147,345 entitled "High Efficiency Absorbent Articles For Incontinence Management" issued to Young et al. on September 15, 1992; U.S. Pat. No. 5,342,338 entitled "Disposable Absorbent Article For Low-Viscosity Fecal Material" issued to Roe on August 30, 1994; U.S. Pat. No. 5,260,345 entitled "Absorbent Foam Materials For Aqueous Body Fluids and Absorbent is Articles Containing Such Materials" issued to DesMarais et al. on November 9, 1993; U.S. Pat. No. 5,387,207 entitled "Thin-Until-Wet Absorbent Foam Materials For Aqueous Body Fluids And Process For Making Same" issued to Dyer et al. on February 7, 1995; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,625,222 entitled "Absorbent Foam Materials For Aqueous Fluids Made From high Internal Phase Emulsions Having Very High Water-To-Oil Ratios" issued to DesMarais et al. on July 22, 1997.

The article 20 may also comprise at least one elastic waist feature 34 that helps to provide improved fit and containment. The elastic waist feature 34 is generally intended to elastically expand and contract to dynamically fit the wearer's waist. The elastic waist feature 34 preferably extends at least longitudinally outwardly from at least one waist edge 62 of the absorbent core 28 and generally forms at least a portion of the end edge 52 of the article 20. Disposable diapers are often constructed so as to have two elastic waist features, one positioned in the first waist region 36 and one positioned in the second waist region 38. Further, while the elastic waist feature 34 or any of its constituent elements may comprise one or more separate elements affixed to the article 20, the elastic waist feature 34 may be constructed as an extension of other elements of the article 20, such as the backsheet 26, the topsheet 24, or both the backsheet 26 and the topsheet 24.

The elastic waist feature 34 may be constructed in a number of different configurations including those described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,515,595 issued to Kievit et al. on May 7, 1985; U.S. Pat. No. 4,710,189 issued to Lash on December 1, 1987; U.S. Pat. No. 5,151,092 issued to Buell on September 9, 1992; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,221,274 issued to Buell on June 22, 1993. Other suitable waist configurations may include waistcap features such as those described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,026,364 issued to Robertson on June 25, 1991 and U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,025 issued to Foreman on March 28, 1989.

The article 20 may also include a fastening system 40. The fastening system 40 preferably maintains the first waist region 36 and the second waist region 38 in an overlapping configuration so as to provide lateral tensions about the circumference of the article 20 to hold the article 20 on the wearer. The fastening system 40 preferably comprises tape tabs and/or hook and loop fastening components, although any other known fastening means are generally acceptable. Some exemplary fastening systems are disclosed in U.S. Patent 3,848,594 entitled "Tape Fastening System for Disposable Diaper" issued to Buell on November 19, 1974; U.S. Patent B1 4,662,875 entitled "Absorbent Article" issued to Hirotsu et al. on May 5, 1987; U.S. Patent 4,846,815 entitled "Disposable Diaper Having An Improved Fastening Device" issued to Scripps on July 11, 1989; U.S. Patent 4,894,060 entitled "Disposable Diaper With Improved Hook Fastener Portion" issued to Nestegard on January 16, 1990; U.S. Patent 4,946,527 entitled "Pressure-Sensitive Adhesive Fastener And Method of Making Same" issued to Battrell on August 7, 1990; and the herein before referenced U.S. Pat. No. 5,151,092 issued to Buell on September 9, 1992; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,221,274 issued to Buell on June 22, 1993. The fastening system may also provide a means for holding the article in a disposal configuration as disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,963,140 issued to Robertson et al. on October 16, 1990. In alternative embodiments, opposing sides of the garment may be seamed or welded to form a pant. This allows the article to be used as a pull-on type diaper, such as a training pant.

The article 20 may also comprise side panels 30. The side panels 30 may be elastic or extensible to provide a more comfortable and contouring fit by initially conformably fitting the article 20 to the wearer and sustaining this fit throughout the time of wear well past when the article 20 has been loaded with exudates since the elasticized

side panels 30 allow the sides of the article 20 to expand and contract. The side panels 30 may also provide more effective application of the article 20 because even if the diaper pulls one elasticized side panel 30 farther than the other during application, the article 20 will "self-adjust" during wear.

While the article 20 of the present invention preferably has the side panels 30 disposed in the second waist region 38, the article 20 may be provided with side panels 30 disposed in the first waist region 36 or in both the first waist region 36 and the second waist region 38. The side panels 30 may be constructed in any suitable configurations. Examples of diapers with elasticized side panels are disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,857,067, entitled "Disposable Diaper Having Shirred Ears" issued to Wood, et al. on August 15, 1989; U.S. Patent 4,381,781 issued to Sciaraffa, et al. on May 3, 1983; U.S. Patent 4,938,753 issued to Van Gompel, et al. on July 3, 1990; the herein before referenced U.S. Pat. No. 5,151,092 issued to Buell on September 9, 1992; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,221,274 issued to Buell on June 22, 1993; U.S. Patent No. 5,669,897 issued to LaVon, et al. on September 23, 1997 entitled "Absorbent Articles Providing Sustained Dynamic Fit"; CA 2,176,700.

The article 20 preferably further includes leg cuffs 32 which provide improved containment of liquids and other body exudates. Leg cuffs may also be referred to as leg bands, side flaps, barrier cuffs, or elastic cuffs. U.S. Patent 3,860,003 describes a disposable diaper which provides a contractible leg opening having a side flap and one or more elastic members to provide an elasticized leg cuff (a gasketing cuff). U.S. Patent Nos. 4,808,178 and 4,909,803 issued to Aziz et al. on February 28, 1989 and March 20, 1990, respectively, describe disposable diapers having "stand-up" elasticized flaps (barrier cuffs) which improve the containment of the leg regions. U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,695,278 and 4,795,454 issued to Lawson on September 22, 1987 and to Dragoo on January 3, 1989, respectively, describe disposable diapers having dual cuffs, including gasketing cuffs and barrier cuffs. In some embodiments, it may be desirable to treat all or a portion of the leg cuffs with a lotion, as described above.

Embodiments of the present invention may also include pockets for receiving and containing waste, spacers which provide voids for waste, barriers for limiting the

movement of waste in the article, compartments or voids which accept and contain waste materials deposited in the diaper, and the like, or any combinations thereof. Examples of pockets and spacers for use in absorbent products are described in U.S. Patent 5,514,121 issued to Roe et al. on May 7, 1996, entitled "Diaper Having Expulsive Spacer"; U.S. Patent 5,171,236 issued to Dreier et al. on December 15, 1992, entitled "Disposable Absorbent Article Having Core Spacers"; U.S. Patent 5,397,318 issued to Dreier on March 14, 1995, entitled "Absorbent Article Having A Pocket Cuff"; U.S. Patent 5,540,671 issued to Dreier on July 30, 1996, entitled "Absorbent Article Having A Pocket Cuff With An Apex"; and PCT publication WO 93/25172 published December 3, 1993, entitled "Spacers For Use In Hygienic Absorbent Articles And Disposable Absorbent Articles Having Such Spacer"; and U.S. Patent 5,306,266, entitled "Flexible Spacers For Use In Disposable Absorbent Articles", issued to Freeland on April 26, 1994. Examples of compartments or voids are disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,968,312, entitled "Disposable Fecal Compartmenting Diaper", issued to Khan on November 6, 1990; U.S. Patent 4,990,147, entitled "Absorbent Article With Elastic Liner For Waste Material Isolation", issued to Freeland on February 5, 1991; U.S. Patent 5,062,840, entitled "Disposable Diapers", issued to Holt et al. on November 5, 1991; and U.S. Patent 5,269,755 entitled "Trisection Topsheets For Disposable Absorbent Articles And Disposable Absorbent Articles Having Such Trisection Topsheets", issued to Freeland et al. on December 14, 1993. Examples of suitable transverse barriers are described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,554,142 entitled "Absorbent Article Having Multiple Effective Height Transverse Partition" issued September 10, 1996 in the name of Dreier et al.; PCT Patent WO 94/14395 entitled "Absorbent Article Having An Upstanding Transverse Partition" published July 7, 1994 in the name of Freeland, et al.; and U.S. 5,653,703 Absorbent Article Having Angular Upstanding Transverse Partition, issued Aug. 5, 1997 to Roe, et al.

The article 20 preferably also includes at least one sensor 60. As used in this application, the term "sensor" refers to a device that is used to detect an event or a parameter that is associated with an event. A parameter associated with an event is any measureable signal that correlates with the occurrence of an event within the frame of reference of the system (i.e., a signal caused by the waste, the wearer, or a component thereof). Sensors include anything that responds to one or more specific inputs. Examples of inputs that may be detected by the sensor of the present invention include, but are not limited to, attitude, pressure, motion, moisture, enzymes, bacteria, pH,

conductivity, resistance, capacitance, inductance, or other chemical, biochemical, biological, mechanical or electrical properties and/or components of bodily wastes. The sensors preferably detect "non-environmental" inputs such as a non-thermal or a non-relative humidity input in order to minimize the number of false responses by minimizing the possibility of an environmental condition triggering the sensor instead of the sensor detecting an input caused by the waste, the wearer, or a component thereof. An electrical or biological sensor may, for example, detect an elimination of bodily waste event such as a defecation, urination or discharge of menses by sensing a component of the waste. A sensor may detect one or more events or one or more parameters associated with an event and provide an input to an actuator or a controller. Further, a sensor of the present invention may also be reversible or irreversible. A dissolving film or capsule is an example of an irreversible sensor, while an electrical sensor that detects electrical activity in muscles of the wearer may receive multiple sequential input signals (i.e., is reversible).

As discussed above, sensors 60 of the present invention may include anything that responds to a specific input. For example, the sensor 60 of the present invention may be chemical, mechanical, electrical, etc. A chemical sensor may respond to chemical and/or biochemical inputs such as enzymes typically present in bodily wastes, pH, water, biological inputs such as bacteria, blood or any one or more other components of bodily wastes such as feces, urine, or menses, etc. A chemical sensor may use a chemical reaction as a detection means or may involve a dissolution of a material soluble in an input material of interest. Examples of chemical or biological sensors include dissolving or rupturable films, capsules, cells, seals, etc. that dissolve or rupture in response to a specific chemical, biochemical or biological input or to a specific class of chemical, biochemical or biological inputs. A mechanical sensor may also respond to motion, attitude, pressure, etc. An example of a mechanical sensor is a bellows-type in which when a baby sits on the sensor the weight pushes down on the bellows to inflate a portion of the sensor. A mechanical sensor may also include a sensor or a portion of the sensor that is broken or separated under a pre-defined applied pressure. An electrical sensor may also be used to respond to moisture, urine, feces, menses, pressure, resistance, capacitance, inductance, etc. An electrical sensor may, for example, include a sensor in which a conductive input such as urine or feces completes an electrical circuit; a sensor in which the input such as pressure or tension closes an electrical contact to complete a circuit; a piezoelectric sensor that generates a signal via pressure induced by the wearer or a part of the wearer (e.g., from motion or muscle tone); a sensor in which the resistance,

capacitance or inductance varies in the presence of the input to which the sensor responds; or a sensor that receives electrical signals from the body (e.g., from the subcutaneous muscles) of the wearer through a contact such as a skin contact sensor. Optionally, the sensor may be a biosensor as known in the art (e.g., an enzyme sensor, organella sensor, tissue sensor, microorganism sensor, or electrochemical sensor). The sensor may be adapted to detect proteins, sugars, bile components, etc. such as described in U.S. Patent No. 4,636,474 entitled "Toilet Apparatus," issued to Kenji Ogura et al. on January 13, 1987. Biosensors may comprise bio-recognition systems, typically enzymes or binding proteins such as antibodies immobilized onto the surface of physico-chemical transducers. The biosensors may detect components of bodily wastes, such as ammonia and phenol (e.g., via biosensors comprising enzyme electrodes). A specific strain of bacteria may be detected via biosensors employing antibodies raised against that bacterial strain. Exemplary enzyme electrodes that may be used to detect phenols (e.g. in urine or feces) include tyrosinase based electrodes or polyphenol oxidase enzyme electrodes described in U.S. Patent No. 5,676,820 entitled "Remote Electrochemical Sensor," issued to Joseph Wang et al. on October 14, 1997 and U.S. Patent No. 5,091,299 entitled "An Enzyme Electrode For Use In Organic Solvents," issued to Anthony P. F. Turner et al. on February 25, 1992, respectively.

Optionally, the sensor 60 may be a "proactive sensor" that is capable of detecting changes or signals in or on the body of the wearer, in the article or in the waste, i.e., inputs that directly relate or, at a minimum, correlate to the occurrence of an impending event such as a defecation, urination or other discharge of bodily waste. A proactive sensor, for example, may detect an impending event such as a defecation, urination or discharge or a parameter that correlates to such an event. The impending event may be related to the bodily waste, the wearer, the article, or a component or components thereof. A parameter that correlates to an event is any measurable input signal that correlates with the occurrence of the event within the frame of reference of the system (i.e., a signal caused by the waste or the wearer). The proactive sensor may, for example, predict the occurrence of a defecation, urination or discharge of bodily waste or may detect signals that may precede skin rash or irritation. Proactive sensors in an article may measure many different inputs in order to predict an event. For example, the proactive sensor may monitor the external anal sphincter muscle for a relaxation in the anal sphincter that precedes the release of feces and/or urine, a separation of the buttocks, a pressure change in the abdomen, a gas concentration in the article, or any other indication that may be

used to predict or anticipate the occurrence of an event such as a defecation, a urination or a discharge of bodily wastes. Alternatively, a proactive sensor of the present invention may detect signals that precede skin irritation. For example, the sensor may detect residual fecal contamination of the wearer's skin (e.g., fecal enzyme residue left after cleaning up a soiled diaper) that may, over time, lead to irritated skin. Detection of a high pH, an increased skin hydration resulting in a measurable increase in conductance or decrease in impedance of skin, etc. may also be used to predict potential skin irritation. Further embodiments of a proactive sensor are described in CA 2,335,503.

The sensor 60 may be disposed in and/or operatively connected to any portion of a disposable article that will be exposed to the input that the sensor is designed to detect. For the purposes of the present invention, the term "operatively connected" refers to a means of communication such that the sensor 60 may signal some portion of the article 20 when the sensor 60 detects an input. The sensor 60 may be separate from and operatively connected to another portion of the sensor 60, another sensor 60, an actuator 70, a controller 80 or some other portion or component of the article 20. "Operatively connected" may, for example, include a means of communication such as an electrical connection via a conductive wire or member, via a transmitted signal such as radio frequency, infrared or another transmitted frequency communication. Alternatively, the sensor 60 may be operatively connected via a mechanical connection such as a pneumatic or a hydraulic connection.

In article 20, for example, the sensor 60 may be located in the front waist region 36, the rear waist region 38 or the crotch region 37 of article 20, and may be integral with, disposed adjacent to, joined to, or comprise a portion of the chassis 22, the topsheet 24, the backsheet 26, the absorbent core 28, side panels 30, leg cuffs 32, a waist feature 34, a fastening system 40, the longitudinal 50 or end 52 edges, etc. The sensor 60 may be integral with the article 20, or may be installed by the caretaker or the wearer. The sensor 60 may be external to the article 20, may have a portion located outside the article 20, or may be completely contained within the article 20. For example, the sensor may have a receiving portion located in the article such that it will come into contact with the desired input and another portion such as a transmitting portion located either in the article or

outside the article. The sensor 60 may be operatively connected to some portion of the article 20 such that the sensor 60 may detect an input external to the article 20 and provide a signal to a controller 80 and/or an actuator 70. In some embodiments, the sensor may be separate from the article, e.g., separately applied to some portion of the
5 wearer, and/or may have one or more component separate from the article.

The sensor 60 may further comprise a sensing "system" including two or more sensors, each of which may detect the same or different signals from the same or different sources. The sensing system may include components that are located inside, external to
10 and/or separate from the article. For example, the sensing system may include a sensor inside the article that detects electrical signals in the external anal sphincter of the wearer and a sensor external to the article that detects motion, tension or muscle activity in the abdomen of the wearer. The sensing system may also or alternatively include components other than the sensing elements inside, external to and/or separate from the article. The
15 sensing system, for example, may include a transmitter that is external to the article and transmits a signal to another part of the sensing system that is joined to or disposed in the article 20.

The article 20 preferably also comprises an actuator 70. As used in this
20 application, the term "actuator" refers to a device that comprises "potential" and a means of transforming that potential to perform or activate a "responsive function." The potential of the actuator 70 may comprise either stored or potential energy or stored material. The actuator 70 thus may perform or activate a responsive function by transforming potential energy to kinetic energy or by releasing or delivering a stored
25 material. A "responsive function" is defined for the purposes of this application as a function performed upon the bodily waste, the wearer, the article, or a component thereof. A device that merely provides a signal indicating that an event has occurred, however, is not considered an "actuator" as defined for the purposes of this application. A component of bodily waste may include, for example, moisture, electrolytes, enzymes, volatile gases,
30 bacteria, blood, etc. A component of the wearer may also include skin, genitalia, the anus, the anal sphincter muscle, etc. A component of the article may also include leg cuffs, waist cuffs or other waste barriers and/or containment components, side panels, ears, a chassis, an absorbent core, an acquisition component, a fastening system, the longitudinal or end edges, etc. Potential energy may be stored as mechanical, electrical,
35 chemical or thermal energy. "Kinetic energy" as used in this application refers to the

capacity to do work or to perform a responsive function as described above (e.g., expansion of a compressed device, rotation of a twisted device, a gel that moves as it changes phases, coating or treatment of skin or feces, inhibition of an enzyme, adjustment of pH, etc.).

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Triggering the creation of a three dimensional structure to capture waste, for example, involves responsive functions performed on a component of the article and, ultimately, on the waste. Capturing waste, wiping the skin of the wearer or treating the skin with a skin care composition, for example, are responsive functions performed on the waste and/or the wearer. Adjusting the article's geometry (in one, two or three dimensions) or physical properties (e.g., bending modulus, geometry, etc.) are examples of responsive functions, which may be performed on the article. Signaling a caretaker and/or the wearer that an event has occurred, however, does not perform a responsive function because it does not perform a function upon the waste, the wearer, the article or a component thereof. Signaling devices require an agent external to the system (e.g., a human, etc.) to act as an actuator to result in a function being performed. An actuator of a disposable article may, for example, release or deliver a deodorant, enzyme inhibitor, skin care composition or pH control agent; capture, wipe, cover, trap, immobilize, seal, pump, or store bodily waste; or trigger the release or creation of a structure or element designed to perform one or more of these functions or any other responsive function upon the waste, wearer, article, or a component thereof.

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An actuator 70 of the present invention may release potential energy to perform or activate a responsive function upon the waste, the wearer, the article, or a component thereof. The release of potential energy may transform mechanical, electrical, chemical or thermal potential energy into mechanical, electrical or chemical kinetic energy to perform the responsive function. Actuators may be triggered by a threshold level of an input to release potential energy to perform a responsive function or may respond continuously to an input as described below. Potential energy may be stored in any manner sufficient to maintain/restrain it until it is required. Examples include batteries and/or capacitors, elastically, torsionally, compressively tensioned materials or structures, in the form of unreacted reagents, and materials capable of performing physical or chemical functions (e.g., absorbents, emollients, pH buffers, enzyme inhibitors, feces modification agents; compressed gases, etc.). For example, a compressed foam has stored compressive mechanical potential energy and may provide mechanical kinetic energy

when it is released. A twisted foam has stored torsional mechanical potential energy that may provide mechanical kinetic energy, i.e., rotation, when it is released. In addition, stored chemical, electrical or thermal energy may be used to release electrical, mechanical, chemical or thermal kinetic energy. An actuator of a disposable article, for example, may include stored lotion, feces modification agents, enzyme inhibitors, pH buffers, dyes, pressurized gas, a compressed foam, a pump, an electrically sensitive gel, a pH sensitive gel, and/or a salt concentration sensitive gel, etc.

Alternatively, an actuator 70 of the present invention may comprise a quantity of a stored material that has the capacity to perform or activate a responsive function upon the waste, the wearer, the article, or any component or components thereof. In one embodiment, for example, the actuator 70 may deliver a stored material that performs a responsive function. In this embodiment, the actuator 70 may be triggered by a threshold level of an input to discontinuously deliver the stored material at a given time. The actuator 70 may, for example, include stored lotion, skin care compositions, feces modification agents, enzyme inhibitors, pH buffers, dyes, etc. In certain preferred embodiments, the material may be delivered by an actuator 70 such as an expanding resilient material, a released high pressure gas, etc.

In alternative embodiments, the sensor and/or actuator may comprise a closed system liquid transport member. A "closed system liquid transport member" or "transport member" comprises a liquid filled member having an inlet port and outlet port, which upon receipt of even a little amount of liquid at the inlet port practically immediately releases liquid at the outlet port. The liquid released from the outlet port may serve as an input signal to a sensor. For example, the liquid may be water, which is released when the transport member imbibes urine at an inlet port, which acts to dissolve a seal to release stored mechanical energy to create a feces void space. Alternatively, the transport member may itself trigger an actuator (e.g., mix with agents to perform a chemical reaction), or may perform at least a portion of the actuator function (e.g., the released water is imbibed by a super absorbent polymer arranged in a particular geometry, which swells and forms a feces void volume). Liquid transport through such transport members is based upon direct suction rather than on capillarity. The liquid is transported through a region into which no significant quantity of air (or other gas) may enter. The driving

force for liquid flowing through such a member can be created by a liquid sink (e.g., a capillary or osmotic absorbent structure) or source in liquid connection with the member. Thus, a liquid transport member must have a relatively high liquid permeability

5 There are preferably at least two regions within the transport member with different pore sizes, namely the one or more port region(s) having smaller pores and the inner region having a much larger pore size. The inner region of the transport member has a permeability that is relatively high compared to the permeability of a port region (a higher liquid permeability provides less flow resistance), which can be a part of an
10 outer/wall region circumscribing the inner/bulk region. Nonlimiting examples of high porosity materials suitable for use as the inner region material include fibrous structures comprising polyolefin, PET, cellulose, and cellulose-based fibers, and porous, open celled foam such as reticulated foams, cellulose sponges, polyurethane foams, and HIPE foams. In one embodiment, the voids of the inner region are essentially completely filled with an
15 essentially incompressible fluid. The term "essentially completely" refers to the situation, where sufficient void volume of the inner region is filled with the liquid such that a continuous flow path between inlet and outlet ports can be established.

The port regions of the transport member comprise materials which are permeable
20 for the transport liquid, but not for the ambient gas (like air) once they are wetted with the transport liquid. Often, such materials are described as membranes, which are defined as regions that are permeable for liquid, gas or a suspension of particles in a liquid or gas. The membrane may for example comprise a microporous region to provide liquid permeability through the capillaries. In an alternative embodiment, the membrane may
25 comprise a monolithic region comprising a block-copolymer through which the liquid is transported via diffusion. Exemplary membranes for the port regions include celluloseacetate membranes, such as also disclosed in United States Patent No. 5,108,383 entitled "Membranes For Absorbent Articles" issued to White on April 28, 1992, PET films as disclosed in EP-A-0451797, nitrocellulose membranes, cellulosenitrate

membranes, PTFE membranes, polyamide membranes, and polyester. Other suitable materials are woven polymeric meshes, such as polyamide or polyethylene meshes as available from Verseidag in Geldern-Waldbeck, Germany, or SEFAR in Rüslikon, Switzerland.

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The actuator 70 may alternatively comprise an electrically sensitive gel. Electrically sensitive gels are polymeric gel networks that, when at least partially swollen with water, change volume and/or geometry under the application of an electric current or field. For example, certain partially ionized polyacrylamide gels will undergo anisotropic contraction of about 50 % under weak electric fields (e.g., 0.5 volts/cm) when immersed in acetone and water. Alternative electrically sensitive gels may undergo electrically induced bending in the presence of water and a surfactant or may undergo an oscillating wave motion when subjected to an oscillating electric field. It is believed that local shrinkage may be induced in a portion of the gel, e.g., one side of a gel element, by concentrating positively charged surfactant molecules on the negatively charged gel polymer in an electric field. Changing the intensity and/or the polarity of the field induces a movement in the gel as one side decreases in length (e.g., a gel formed in a strip may curl). Electrically sensitive gels may comprise variable geometries such as rectangular, circular, reticulated grid, etc. patterns in order to provide a valve to release a material, allow a bodily waste to flow through, prevent a bodily waste from flowing through, encapsulate a bodily waste, etc. as they change volume and/or geometry. An electrically sensitive gel formed in a strip, for example, may be bent to transport feces when fecal moisture is detected. In Figures 10A and 10B, for example, a strip of electrically sensitive gel is shown in a circuit in which fecal moisture may bridge the contacts 485 and allow current to flow to the electrically sensitive gel either bending or straightening the strip. Alternatively, an electrically sensitive gel formed in a reticulated grid pattern, such as shown in Figures 11A, 11B and 11C, may be electrically induced to swell or shrink when urine is detected to form a valve that allows and/or prevents urine flow to another portion of the article 20. Figure 11A, for example, shows a circuit including a reticulated grid pattern of an electrically sensitive gel. Figures 11B and 11C further show a microscopic view of the grid in a shrunk and in a swelled configuration, respectively. An exemplary material is a weakly cross-linked PAMPs gel (poly(acrylamido-2-methyl propane) sulphonic acid). This type of gel may perform various functions such as the creation of a void space for feces, wiping the skin, applying

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or delivering a chemical feces treatment agent, or functioning as a valve to release a material. Other exemplary electrically sensitive gels are described in United States Patent No. 5,100,933 issued to Tanaka on March 31, 1990 and WO 9202005. Alternatively, pH sensitive gels or salt concentration sensitive gels that change volume and/or geometry at specific pH or salt concentrations, respectively, may be used as an actuator of the present invention.

An embodiment of an article of the present invention may include one or more proactive sensors and one or more actuators 70. By detecting an input signal prior to the impending event, a responsive system in the article may be triggered to prepare for the impending event. This will allow the construction of articles in which the waste-management technology is initially "hidden" or unobtrusive, but which is available at, or just before, the moment of need. Regardless of the specific input, the proactive sensor in these embodiments may trigger an actuator to perform an action on the bodily waste, the wearer, the article, or a component or components thereof to prepare for the occurrence of the event. For example, if an impending defecation or urination is to be detected via the electrical activity of the external anal sphincter muscles, the system is preferably triggered (i.e., the responsive system is activated) by a signal related to relaxation of the anal sphincter. The actuator may then perform a function such as treating the wearer's skin to prevent or minimize skin irritation; preparing a bodily waste management device by activating a fecal void spacer; opening a valve to allow urine to flow into a storage device; releasing an enzyme inhibitor, skin care composition, pH control agent, or other skin treatment aids as known in the art.

The actuator 70 may be disposed in and/or operatively connected to any portion of disposable article that will allow the actuator to perform a responsive function upon the bodily waste, the wearer, the article, or a component thereof. In article 20, for example, the actuator 70 may be located in the front waist region 36, the rear waist region 38 or the crotch region 37 of article 20, and may be integral with, disposed adjacent to or joined to a component of the chassis 22, the topsheet 24, the backsheet 26, the absorbent core 28, side panels 30, leg cuffs 32, a waist feature 34, a fastening system 40, the longitudinal 50 or end 52 edges, etc. The actuator 70 may also be completely contained within the article such as article 20, may have a portion located in the article and a portion located outside the article 20, or may be completely external to the article 20. An actuator 70 or a portion of an actuator 70 may be operatively connected to one or more sensors 60, one or more

controllers 80, another portion of the actuator 70 or another portion of the article 20. Further, the actuator 70 may be integral with the article 20, or may be installed by the caretaker or the wearer.

5 The article 20 may also include a controller 80. A "controller" is defined for the purposes of this application as a device that receives an input from a sensor and determines if one or more actions are to be taken. The controller may receive a signal from the sensor 60 and direct the actuator 70 to perform a responsive function upon the bodily waste, the wearer, the article or a component thereof. Alternatively, the actuator
10 70 may receive the signal directly from the sensor 60 and perform a responsive function upon the wearer, the waste, the article or a component thereof. A controller may include materials that undergo chemical or physical change, may be a chemical, mechanical or electrical device that processes information from a sensor, etc. For example, in an article having a compressed plastic foam material encapsulated and restrained under vacuum by
15 a moisture soluble bag, the sensor 60 may comprise the moisture soluble bag. The physical and chemical characteristics of the film, i.e., the type of polymer, the thickness, etc., that determine how much of the input must be present before the film will dissolve act as the controller 80 and determine the threshold level of input that must be met before the controller 80 allows the actuator 70 to release stored energy to perform a responsive
20 function. The actuator 70 is the combination of the compressed foam and the loss of vacuum, which allows release of the stored mechanical energy of the compressed foam. In this example, the controller 80 acts as a one-time switch. An electrical controller 80 that receives signals from the sensor 60 such as electrical activity of muscles of the wearer, however, may receive and monitor multiple electrical signals and may repeatedly
25 trigger the actuator. The controller may be integral with the sensor component, integral with the actuator component, or a separate component of the system.

 The controller 80 may be disposed in and/or operatively connected to any portion of a disposable article that will allow the controller 80 to receive a signal from the sensor
30 60 and to provide a signal to the actuator 70. In article 20, for example, the controller 80 may be located in the front waist region 36, the rear waist region 38 or the crotch region 37 of article 20, and may be integral with, disposed adjacent to or joined to the chassis 22, or a component of the topsheet 24, the backsheet 26, the absorbent core 28, side panels 30, leg cuffs 32, a waist feature 34, a fastening system 40, the longitudinal 50 or end 52
35 edges, etc. The controller 80 may be integral with the article 20, or may be installed by

the caretaker or the wearer. The controller 80 may be completely contained within the article such as article 20, may have a portion located in the article and a portion located outside the article, or may be located completely outside the article 20. A controller 80 or a portion of a controller 80 may be operatively connected to one or more sensors 60, one or more actuators 70, another portion of the controller 80 or another portion of the article 20. The controller 80, for example, may receive a signal from the sensor 60 and provide a signal to the actuator 70, e.g., by a radio frequency (rf) transmission.

Although distinct structural elements may perform the sensor 60, actuator 70 and controller 80 functions, the sensor 60, actuator 70 and/or controller 80 functions of the present invention need not be performed by distinct structural elements. The sensor 60 and controller 80 functions, for example, may be performed by the same structural element such as a film that dissolves in contact with a component of a bodily waste. In this example, the film acts as a sensor and responds to the input component of bodily waste. The physical and chemical characteristics of the film, i.e., the type of polymer, the thickness, etc., that determine how much of the input must be present before the film will dissolve act as the controller and determine the threshold level of input that must be met before the controller allows the actuator to release stored energy to perform a responsive function. In another embodiment, the responsive system may comprise a closed system liquid transport member that may receive an input such as urine at the inlet port and discontinuously deliver an agent such as a skin care composition, a pH control agent or an enzyme inhibitor at the outlet port of the transport member. In this embodiment, the transport member both acts as the sensor, i.e., receiving urine, and the actuator, i.e., actively delivering the agent to the waste, the wearer, the article or a component thereof to be treated. In addition, the closed system liquid transport member may further act as a controller that determines the necessary threshold level of the input. In an embodiment in which the closed system liquid transport member receives urine at the inlet port and liquid such as water exits from the outlet port to dissolve a soluble film holding a compressed resilient material, for example, the closed system liquid transport member may act as both the sensor and the controller. In this embodiment, the transport member acts as a sensor by receiving the urine and the permeability of the inlet port or the outlet port may function as the controller and determine the threshold quantity of liquid that is required before the transport member delivers liquid to the soluble film.

The article 20 of the present invention preferably includes a discontinuous responsive system. A "responsive system" is defined for the purposes of this application as a system that includes a sensor 60 and an actuator 70 that acts upon the bodily waste, the wearer, the article, or a component or components thereof when the sensor 60 detects the appropriate triggering input. Upon sensing a given input parameter, the actuator 70 effects the release of stored energy or material to perform a responsive function, i.e., acting upon the bodily waste, the wearer, the article, or a component thereof, in a discontinuous manner.

10 A responsive system may respond in either a "continuous" or a "discontinuous" manner. As used in this application, a "continuous responsive system" refers to a responsive system in which the output is quantitatively dependent upon the quantity of the input, i.e., continuously increasing quantities of the input are required to effect continuously increasing quantities of the output, or where the output of the responsive system comprises a passive release of a stored material. A super absorbent polymer placed in an absorbent core of an article, for example, provides a continuous response in which the output is quantitatively dependent upon the quantity of the input, i.e., as increasing quantities of liquid waste contact the super absorbent polymer, an increasing amount of the polymer contains that liquid until the capacity of the polymer is exhausted.

15 A stoichiometric chemical reaction is another example of a system having a continuous response to increasing output. In the reaction $A + \text{excess } B \rightarrow C$, for example, the amount of excess B converted to C is stoichiometrically and, therefore "continuously," related to the amount of A available in the system. One example of a continuous responsive system in which an inflatable spacer inflates to provide a void volume to store feces via a stoichiometric chemical reaction when a liquid such as urine contacts a gas evolving material, i.e., a continuous responsive system, is described in United States Patent No. 5,330,459 entitled "Disposable Absorbent Article Having An Inflatable Spacer," issued to Gary D. Lavon et al. on July 19, 1994. Another example of a continuous responsive system in which a disposable article that improves the fit on the wearer by a liquid such as urine dissolving a film to release a leg cuff that has been held in an expanded state is described in United States Patent No. 4,246,900 entitled "Diaper Including Moisture-responsive Seal Means," issued to Schröder et al. on January 27, 1981. A responsive system that passively releases a stored material, however, generally provides a continuous response regardless of how the material itself is released because

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35 the actual responsive function performed upon the bodily waste, the wearer, the article, or

a component thereof is performed by the material, not by the release of the material. Thus, whether the material is released continuously in response to a given input, or released discontinuously at a single time when a threshold of a given input is detected, the responsive function performed by the released material is performed such that
 5 continuously increasing quantities of the input are required to effect continuously increasing quantities of the output until the material released is exhausted.

A "discontinuous responsive system" of the present invention, however, refers to a responsive system that has an output function that is essentially independent of the
 10 quantity of the input beyond a threshold level. For example, when one or more threshold levels of a given input are met, the responsive system may release all or a pre-designated portion of its stored energy or deliver, i.e., actively transport, all or a pre-designated portion of its stored material to perform a specific responsive function. In an ideal embodiment of the present invention, the output function, $f(x)$, includes a "step" function
 15 as shown in Figure 7A. In this embodiment, the rate of change in the output with increasing levels of input ($d(\text{output})/d(\text{input})$), i.e., the slope or first derivative $f'(x)$ of the output function $f(x)$, is preferably essentially zero when the amount of input is above or below the threshold level. At the threshold level, however, the $d(\text{output})/d(\text{input})$ rate of change preferably approaches infinity. Thus, in the ideal discontinuous response, the
 20 limit of the function $f(x-\epsilon)$ as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ is not equal to the limit of the function $f(x+\epsilon)$ as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, i.e., $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} f(x-\epsilon) \neq \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} f(x+\epsilon)$.

The present invention, however, recognizes that in the physical world an ideal
 25 instantaneous step change at the threshold level is not necessary and may not even be possible in many instances. In a preferred embodiment, it is only necessary that the output function have a virtual step change with very little change in the input at or around the threshold level of the input. Thus, the present invention contemplates a discontinuous responsive system of the present invention having an output function that responds in a
 30 sufficiently discontinuous manner in the transition region such that the output function has at least a minimum relative degree of steepness in the transition region. While not

wishing to be limited to a particular method of describing or modeling a discontinuous system, in a preferred method of determining whether a given output function performs in a sufficiently discontinuous manner as defined for the purposes of the present invention, the slope of the output curve at the inflection point is compared with the relative slope of a line between the first and last points of the transition region. For example, Figure 8A shows a graph of an exemplary output function, $f(x)$ along with aligned graphs of the first, $f'(x)$, and second, $f''(x)$, and third, $f'''(x)$, derivatives of the exemplary output function. The output function $f(x)$ describes the effect of the input (x or I) on the output or response ($R(I)$). For purposes of the present invention, the transition region is defined as the region between the relative maxima, $R(I_1)$, and the minima, $R(I_2)$, of the second derivative, $f''(x)$, of the output function, $f(x)$. The relative maxima, $R(I_1)$, and the relative minima, $R(I_2)$, are points at which the third derivative, $f'''(x)$, equals zero. The inflection point, I_0 , is defined as the point in the transition region at which the second derivative, $f''(x)$, equals zero, i.e.,

$$\frac{d^2R}{dI^2} \Big|_{I=I_0} = 0.$$

The comparison of the slope of the output function at the inflection point to the slope of a line between the first and the last points of the transition region can be described by the equation:

$$\frac{dR}{dI} \Big|_{I=I_0} = k \frac{(\Delta R_T)}{(\Delta I_T)}.$$

In this equation dR/dI at the inflection point is the first derivative of the output function at that point. The term ΔI_T is the change in the input to the responsive system between the first, I_1 , and last, I_2 , points of the transition region, i.e., $I_2 - I_1$, and the term ΔR_T is the change in the response of the output function between the first and last points of the transition region, i.e., $R(I_2) - R(I_1)$. The coefficient k is a proportional constant that describes the relative steepness of the slope of the output function at the inflection point,

I_0 , compared to the slope of a line between the first and last points of the transition region. In order that the responsive system have a discontinuous output function, the proportional constant k must be at least about 2.0, preferably at least about 3.0, more preferably at least about 5.0, even more preferably at least about 10.0, with at least about 100.0 being the
5 most preferred.

In certain embodiments, the relative degree of steepness in the transition region of a discontinuous responsive system may also be modeled by a transfer function of a control system having a series of an integer number, n , first order lags with an equal time
10 constant. The transfer function of the responsive system is defined for the purposes of the present invention as the ratio of the Laplace transforms of the output (responding variable) to the input (disturbing variable). See, e.g., Robert H. Perry & Don Green, Perry's Chemical Engineers' Handbook, Sixth Ed., Chap. 22 (McGraw Hill, Inc. 1984). As shown in Figure 8B, the relative degree of steepness of an output function may be
15 approximated by the formula: $KG(s) = K/(Ts + 1)^n$ in which $KG(s)$ is the transfer function, K is a proportional element, T is the time constant of the system, and n is the integer number of first order time lags. In this model, as the number n increases, the steepness of the output function in the transition region increases, and the model begins to approximate a discontinuous responsive system. Certain discontinuous responsive
20 systems of the present invention preferably may be modeled by the above formula when n is greater than or equal to about 25, with n being greater than or equal to about 50 being more preferred, and n being greater than or equal to about 100 being the most preferred.

As shown in Figure 7A, a responsive system of the present invention may include
25 a single threshold level at which the responsive system may release all of its stored energy to perform a specific responsive function or may include multiple threshold levels at which the system may release a pre-designated portion of its stored energy to perform one or more specific responsive functions at each of the threshold levels. In an embodiment having a single threshold level, for example, the responsive system may release all of its

stored energy to perform the entire responsive function when that threshold level is met. In such a single threshold embodiment, In this example, the discontinuous responsive system includes a system that has two states such as on or off. When a threshold quantity of an input such as bodily waste is present in the absorbent article, the responsive system
5 may perform a single responsive function upon the waste, the wearer, the article or a component thereof, such as enveloping the waste away from the skin of the user. Thus, the discontinuous responsive system may perform a one-time "switch-like" function that changes from one state to another in the presence of a threshold level of an input.

10 Alternatively, as shown in Figure 7B, the responsive system may have multiple threshold levels at which when each threshold level is met the system may release a given "quanta" of energy or deliver a given quantity of material to perform a specific responsive function. In this embodiment, when each threshold level is met, a portion of the entire responsive function may be performed and/or different independent responsive functions
15 may be performed in response to different threshold levels being met. For example, a responsive system may monitor a fecal enzyme and when each threshold enzyme level is met may deliver an equal or unequal quantity of enzyme inhibitor(s), or may inflate or expand a storage component of the article or deliver a pH buffer at the first threshold level and perform another responsive function such as delivering a quantity of enzyme
20 inhibitor(s) at the second threshold level. In each transition region, the responsive system responds essentially the same as the transition region in the single threshold embodiment described above.

In addition, a responsive system may monitor multiple inputs such as moisture
25 and/or one or more fecal enzymes and perform one or more responsive functions when the threshold levels of the different inputs are met or may perform one responsive function only when two or more of the threshold levels of the different inputs are met. Thus, a controller may monitor multiple different inputs and perform a different responsive function when the threshold level of the different inputs are met.

Alternatively, the controller may perform a logic OR-gate type function such that a responsive function may be performed when one or more threshold levels of the multiple inputs are met. The controller may also perform a logic AND-gate type function such that a responsive function may be performed when each threshold level of two or more
5 different inputs is met.

In one embodiment of the present invention, a bodily waste isolation device comprises a compressed resilient material that is held in compression within a bag, at least a portion of which is water soluble. Preferably, the compressed resilient material is
10 held in vacuum compression within the bag. When a threshold level of moisture, i.e., the input, dissolves a portion of the water soluble region and discontinuously releases the vacuum, the compressed material expands, i.e., the increase in volume is the output, and may perform a responsive function on one or more bodily wastes. The compressed material, for example, may be a resilient plastic foam that has a shaped void that, when
15 expanded, has a sufficient volume to capture feces. The bodily waste isolation device may be placed in the article 20 adjacent to the anus of the wearer so that when it is allowed to expand it may capture bodily wastes such as feces and store the waste away from the skin of the wearer. Alternatively, the compressed material may be an absorbent material that functions as a pump by drawing fluid into its body as it expands. As shown
20 in Figures 9A through 9C, for example, a compressed, high porosity, large cell, resilient foam as described above may be contained in a film, envelope, bag or capsule having at least a soluble portion 392 and an insoluble backing 393. Figure 9A shows an exemplary mechanical pump of the present invention. Figure 9B shows feces on the structure, and Figure 9C shows the structure after the feces is absorbed. Preferably, the compressed
25 foam is held under vacuum. When a liquid such as urine, menses or fecal moisture contacts the soluble film, the film dissolves and allows the compressed foam to expand and draw fluid into the foam as it expands. In one embodiment, the absorbent material may include multiple cells that are individually vacuum sealed in order to maintain a suction with overlying waste.

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In the bodily waste isolation device embodiment shown in Figure 2 and 3, the compressed material 94 may comprise any elastic foam that has suitable compression and recovery properties so that it is capable of being compressed and held within the bag 92 and also capable of recovering a substantial proportion of its original height, preferably at

least about 75 %, after release of a constraining force. At least a portion of the bag 92 comprises a soluble region or a soluble seal. The soluble region or seal may dissolve in contact with, for example, water, urine, fecal enzymes, etc. The bag 92 preferably retains the compressed material 94 in a vacuum compression state until a portion of the soluble region of the bag 92 dissolves enough (i.e., a threshold level of water is detected) to discontinuously release the vacuum. Once expanded, the foam is also preferably rigid enough to withstand the weight of a baby, for example, so that the foam will not compress significantly, preferably less than about 50%, and release the captured waste if the baby sits on the device. An EVA foam, for example, such as the ones available from Foamex Corporation of Eddystone, Pennsylvania identified as SIF/2IOPP1 or Aquazone™ 80A foam, or from Sentinel Products Corporation of Hyannis, MA identified as MC 1900 EVA 2 lb/ft³, or a foam as described in United States Patent No. 5,260,345 entitled "Absorbent Foam Materials For Aqueous Body Fluids and Absorbent Articles Containing Such Materials" issued to DesMarais et al. on November 9, 1993; United States Patent No. 5,387,207 entitled "Thin-Until-Wet Absorbent Foam Materials For Aqueous Body Fluids And Process For Making Same" issued to Dyer et al. on February 7, 1995; and United States Patent No. 5,625,222 entitled "Absorbent Foam Materials For Aqueous Fluids Made From high Internal Phase Emulsions Having Very High Water-To-Oil Ratios" issued to DesMarais et al. on July 22, 1997 may be used as the feces capture compression 20 material 94. As shown in Figure 2, the compression material 94 may include an aperture that is open when the compression material 94 is compressed. When the compression material 94 expands, the aperture may be enclosed by the perimeter of the compression material 94 as shown in Figure 3. This allows the waste to be captured or encapsulated away from the skin of the wearer inside the aperture of the compression material. Alternatively, as shown in Figure 4, the compression material 94 may have an open aperture that acts as a spacer and provides a void space having a sufficient volume to store bodily waste deposited in the article 20. This allows the compression material 94 to receive multiple bodily waste insults after the compression material 94 has expanded.

The bag 92 may be soluble in the presence of one or more different types of input, such as water, urine, fecal enzymes, a pH level, etc., and may have physical and/or chemical characteristics (e.g., thickness) that may be designed to set a threshold level of that input required to dissolve the bag. The soluble bag 92 may, for example, comprise a plastic film that is soluble to water such as a PVA film supplied by Chris-Craft Industrial Products, Inc. of South Holland, IL as MONOSOL™ M7031 film, or H. B. Fuller Company

of St. Paul, MN as HL 1636 or HL 1669-X. The film thickness, for example, may also be modified to provide a desired activation. The film used may, for example, also have a thickness in the range from about 0.0005 to about 0.0015 inches. An HL 1636 film having a thickness of about 0.001 inches, for example, will activate with a moisture
5 content of about 0.049 grams per square inch.

In this embodiment, the bodily waste isolation device 90 operates as a non-modulating, discontinuous responsive system. The soluble portion of the bag 92 acts as a sensor that responds to a specific input. The sensor may, for example, be responsive to
10 water in urine or an enzyme in feces. When any soluble portion of the bag 92 contacts a threshold level of urine, fecal moisture, or a fecal enzyme, the soluble portion of the bag 92 dissolves and releases the compression material, which expands to capture, surround or envelop the feces deposited upon the article 20. The physical and chemical characteristics of the material used to form the bag 92 define the threshold level of the input and act as a
15 controller that determines when the compression material 94 is to be released. When the bag dissolves, the release of vacuum and the expansion of the compression material 94 function as an actuator to capture the bodily waste. Thus, the bodily waste isolation device 90 acts as a one-time discontinuous switch that releases the stored mechanical energy of the compression material 94 when a threshold level of a given input is detected.
20 The useful energy of the responsive system includes: (stored energy) - (hysteresis loss). The compression material 94 used preferably has a minimal hysteresis loss and a maximum recovery. More preferably, the compressive hysteresis loss is less than about 25 % so that the recovery upon release is at least about 75 %.

In another embodiment of the present invention, a foam such as described in the
25 above example or another resilient material may be twisted creating torsional mechanical potential energy and enclosed in a soluble film, envelope, bag or capsule as described above. Preferably, the twisted resilient material is held in the twisted position in the soluble film, envelope, bag or capsule under vacuum. In this embodiment, when a
30 threshold level of moisture, pH, etc. is detected the film or capsule dissolves, discontinuously releasing the vacuum, and releasing the foam. The stored torsional mechanical potential energy causes the foam to unwind and may perform a responsive function such as storing, capturing or entrapping bodily waste such as feces, urine or menses, wiping the skin of the wearer, applying a skin treatment agent to the skin of the
35 wearer, etc.

In another embodiment, an electrical sensor may detect changes in the electrical activity of the wearer's external anal sphincter muscles to predict an imminent urination and/or defecation, i.e., a proactive sensor. Upon detection of a threshold signal drop in electrical activity of the muscles, the sensor or the controller may, for example, trigger the opening of a valve to release water to dissolve a water soluble portion or seal of a bag that holds a compressed foam in vacuum compression as described above, in preparation to capture waste of the imminent urination and/or defecation. Alternatively, the switch may effect the release of a skin care composition to treat the skin surface prior to feces contact of the skin. In this embodiment, the responsive system comprises a discontinuous system that responds to the electrical activity of the wearer's external anal sphincter muscle when that electrical activity reaches a threshold signal level. Alternatively, the controller may trigger the actuator to send an electrical actuating current to the anal sphincter to close it until defecation is convenient for the wearer.

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In yet another embodiment, a discontinuous responsive system of the present invention may deliver, i.e., actively transport, an agent to a bodily waste, a wearer, an article, or a component thereof to perform a responsive function. In this embodiment, for example, the actuator 70 may comprise a compressed resilient foam or a closed system liquid transport member that delivers an agent when the sensor detects a threshold level of the input. The agent, for example, may include a skin care composition, an enzyme inhibitor, a pH control agent, etc.

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In another embodiment, a sufficient quantity of water containing electrolytes (e.g., from urine or feces) may be detected by an electrical sensor when the electrolytic water completes a circuit, i.e., as a switch, causing current from a stored energy source such as a battery to initiate a chemical reaction such as a phase transition, etc. For example, the current may be applied to an electrically sensitive gel and cause it to change geometry and create void space for feces in the article.

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In a further embodiment of the present invention, an absorbent material that swells when absorbing a liquid may be used as a sensor that, when a threshold level of swelling has occurred, mechanically closes a pair of electrical contacts in order to complete an electrical circuit. In this embodiment, the electrical circuit may trigger an actuator in a discontinuous manner to perform a responsive function on the bodily waste, the wearer,

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the article or any component or components thereof. For example, the actuator may open a valve to allow the liquid to flow to another portion of the article, pump the liquid to another portion of the article, initiate a *change in geometry* in an electrically sensitive gel to change geometry and create a void space, release a skin care composition, a pH control agent or a deodorant, etc.

A material such as a fiber, film, nonwoven or other cellular structure may also be restrained in a given configuration by a material that responds to a bodily waste such as feces, or a component of that bodily waste. When the bodily waste contacts the restraining material, the restraining material may release the fiber, film, nonwoven or other cellular structure to capture or isolate the waste away from the wearer's skin. An elastic barrier, for example, may be restrained at two restraint points away from a void space in an article by a material that dissolves, weakens, etc. in response to urine, fecal moisture or a fecal enzyme. When the feces has been deposited in the void space, and the restraining material at one or both of the restraint points dissolves, the elastic barrier may contract in a discontinuous manner and cover the void space to isolate the feces from the skin of the wearer. Alternatively, a discontinuous responsive system may improve the fit on the wearer by including an elastic material such as a leg or waist cuff that is held in an expanded state at two distinct restraint points by a soluble restraining material such that when the restraining material at one or both of the restraining points dissolves, the elastic material may contract and form a seal with the skin of the wearer.

In yet another embodiment, one or more fecal enzymes may be detected by a sensor such as an enzyme-degradable film or capsule, or a biosensor as described above to trigger a separate actuator, e.g., an electrically operated valve, to deliver an enzyme inhibitor to treat the skin. Exemplary enzyme inhibitors are disclosed in CA 2,322,503. In yet another embodiment, certain pH conditions may be detected by the use of a pH sensitive gel, which may open a valve to release a pH control agent to treat the skin. In another embodiment, a pre-defined pressure threshold is detected, resulting in the rupture of a capsule or "bubble," effecting the release of a skin care treatment agent or composition. Exemplary skin care compositions (or lotions), are disclosed in United States Patent Nos. 5,607,760 entitled "Disposable Absorbent Article Having A Lotioned Topsheet Containing An Emollient

And A Polyol Polyester Immobilizing Agent,” issued to Donald C. Roe on March 4, 1997; 5,609,587 entitled “Diaper Having A Lotioned Topsheet Comprising A Liquid Polyol Polyester Emollient And An Immobilizing Agent,” issued to Donald C. Roe on March 11, 1997; 5,635,191 entitled “Diaper Having A Lotioned Topsheet Containing A Polysiloxane Emollient,” issued to Donald C. Roe et al. on June 3, 1997; and 5,643,588 entitled “Diaper Having A Lotioned Topsheet” issued to Donald C. Roe et al. on July 1, 1997, as well as CA 2,302,377 and CA 2,302,533.

While particular non-limiting embodiments and examples 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. For example, although the present invention is illustrated and is described primarily with respect to a disposable diaper, the present invention is not limited to this embodiment. The present invention may also be used, for example, in articles that are applied directly to a wearer prior to the application of a disposable diaper or in place of a disposable diaper, in a pull-on diaper, a diaper insert, a sanitary napkin, a tampon, etc. It is therefore intended to cover in the appended claims all such changes and modifications that are within the scope of this invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A disposable article to be fitted to a wearer, wherein said article comprises:
 - (a) a responsive system comprising:
 - (i) a sensor operatively connected to said article, said sensor adapted to detect an input, and
 - (ii) an actuator operatively connected to said sensor, said actuator being adapted to perform a responsive function in a discontinuous manner when said sensor detects said input.
2. The disposable article of claim 1 further comprising a liquid permeable topsheet, a backsheet joined to said topsheet, and an absorbent core disposed between at least a portion of said top sheet and at least a portion of said backsheet.
3. The disposable article of claim 1 or 2, wherein said sensor is at least one of proactive and adapted to be affixed to the wearer.
4. The disposable article of any one of claims 1 to 3 further comprising a controller, said controller being adapted to receive a signal from said sensor and to allow or to activate said actuator to perform said responsive function when a threshold level of said input has been met.
5. The disposable article of any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein at least one of said sensor, said actuator and said controller are distinct components.
6. The disposable article of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein said actuator is adapted to perform a second responsive function in a discontinuous manner when said sensor detects a second threshold level of said input.
7. The disposable article of claim 6, wherein second responsive function is different than said responsive function.

8. The disposable article of any one of claims 1 to 7 further comprising at least one of a second sensor and a second actuator, wherein said second sensor is adapted to detect a second input and/or said actuator or said second actuator is adapted to perform a second responsive function in a discontinuous manner when said second sensor detects said second input or to perform a second responsive function in a discontinuous manner when said sensor detects a second threshold level of said input.
9. The disposable article of any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein said discontinuous responsive system comprises a step-type responsive system.
10. The disposable article of any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein said responsive function comprises at least one function selected from: transforming potential energy into kinetic energy, delivering a stored material, delivering an active ingredient, delivering a stored material to the skin of a wearer, delivering a stored material to a bodily waste, entrapping feces, encapsulating feces, providing a void space, and pumping a liquid bodily waste.
11. The disposable article of any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein said actuator is adapted to transform a potential energy in order to perform said responsive function, said potential energy being at least one of the following: stored mechanical energy, compressive mechanical energy, torsional mechanical energy, stored chemical energy, stored electrical energy, and a battery.
12. The disposable article of any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein said sensor is selected from the group consisting of: an electrical sensor, a mechanical sensor, a chemical sensor, a water soluble film, a water soluble pH sensitive film, and a closed system liquid transport member.
13. The disposable article of any one of claims 1 to 12, wherein said actuator is selected from the group consisting of: release of a vacuum, a compressed resilient material, a compressed resilient material constrained in a vacuum sealed water soluble film, a plurality of individual vacuum sealed cells, an electrically sensitive gel, a pH sensitive gel, a salt concentration sensitive gel, and a closed system liquid transport member.

14. The disposable article of any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein said input is selected from the group consisting of: pressure, water, pH, electrical activity and an enzyme.

15. The disposable article of any one of claims 1 to 14, wherein said responsive function is performed such that said responsive system has an output function that may be modeled by the equation:

$$\frac{dR}{dI} \Big|_{I=I_0} = k \frac{(\Delta R_T)}{(\Delta I_T)}$$

wherein said constant k is greater than or equal to a value selected from about 2.0, about 3.0, about 5.0, about 10.0 and about 100.

16. The disposable article of any one of claims 1 to 15, wherein said responsive function is performed such that said responsive system has an output function that may be modeled by a control system having a transfer function of the equation:

$KG(s) = KJ(Ts + 1)^n$, wherein said n value is greater than or equal to a value selected from about 25, about 50 and about 100.

17. The disposable article of any one of claims 1 to 16, wherein said article selected from the group consisting of: a diaper, a training pant, a sanitary napkin, a tampon, and a colostomy bag.

18. The disposable article of any one of claims 1 to 17, wherein said sensor comprises a water soluble film and said actuator comprises compressed mechanical energy of a compressed vacuum sealed resilient material.

19. The disposable article of any one of claims 1 to 18, wherein said sensor is adapted to detect an input associated with a bodily waste; and said actuator includes a compressed resilient material constrained in a vacuum sealed film adapted to absorb or encapsulate said bodily waste when said sensor detects said bodily waste.

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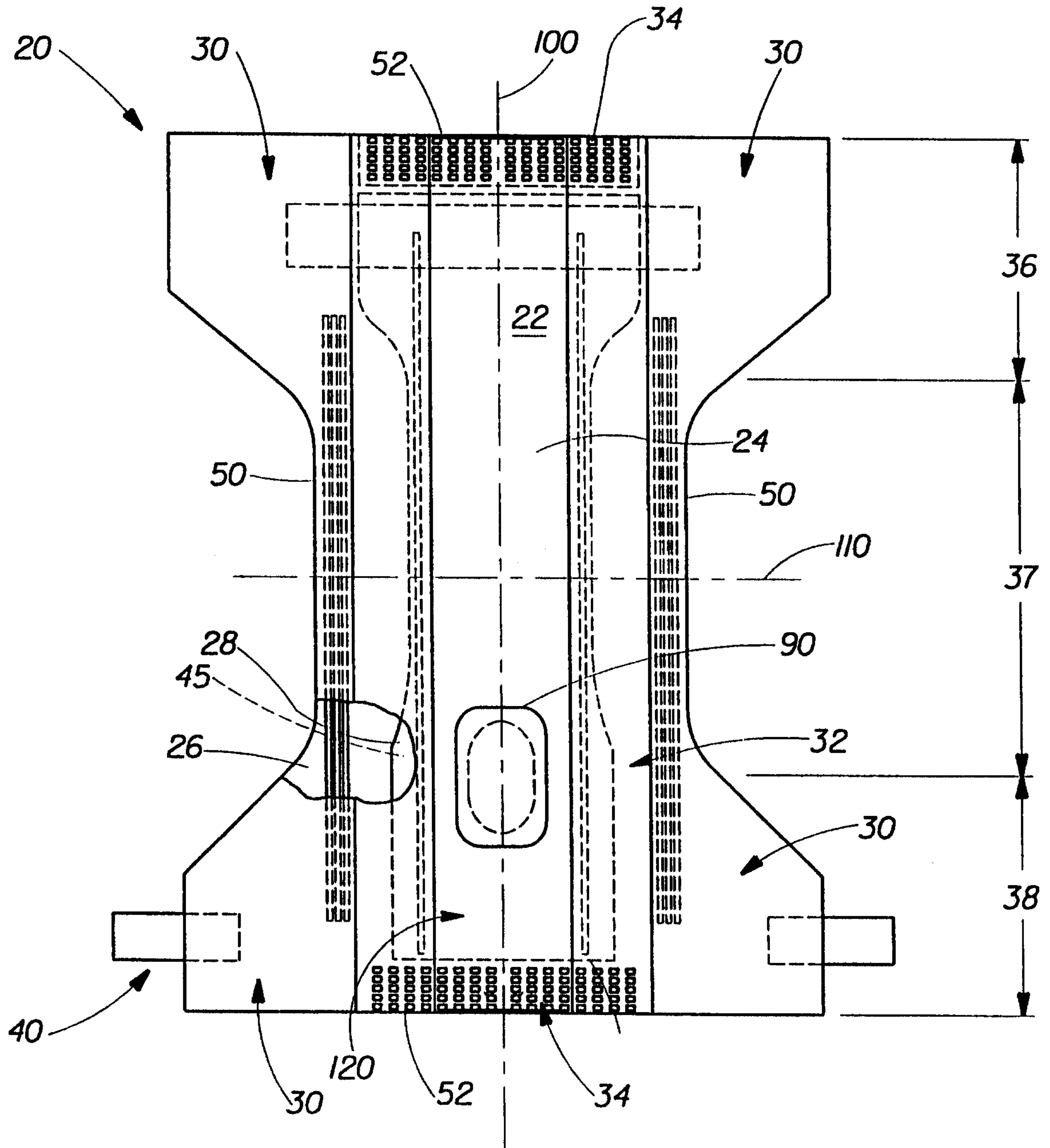
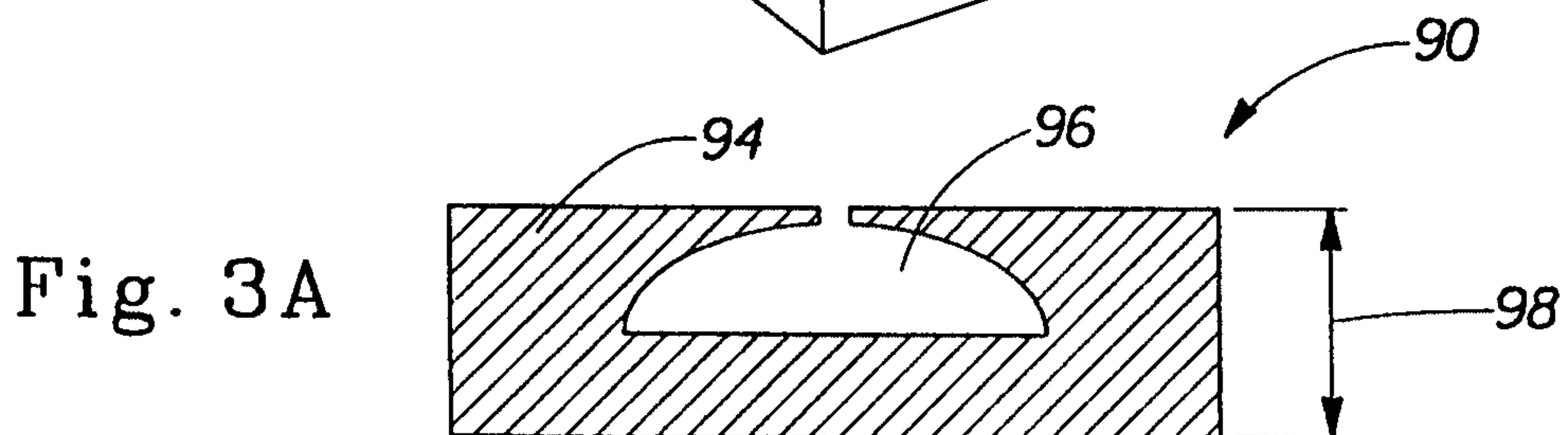
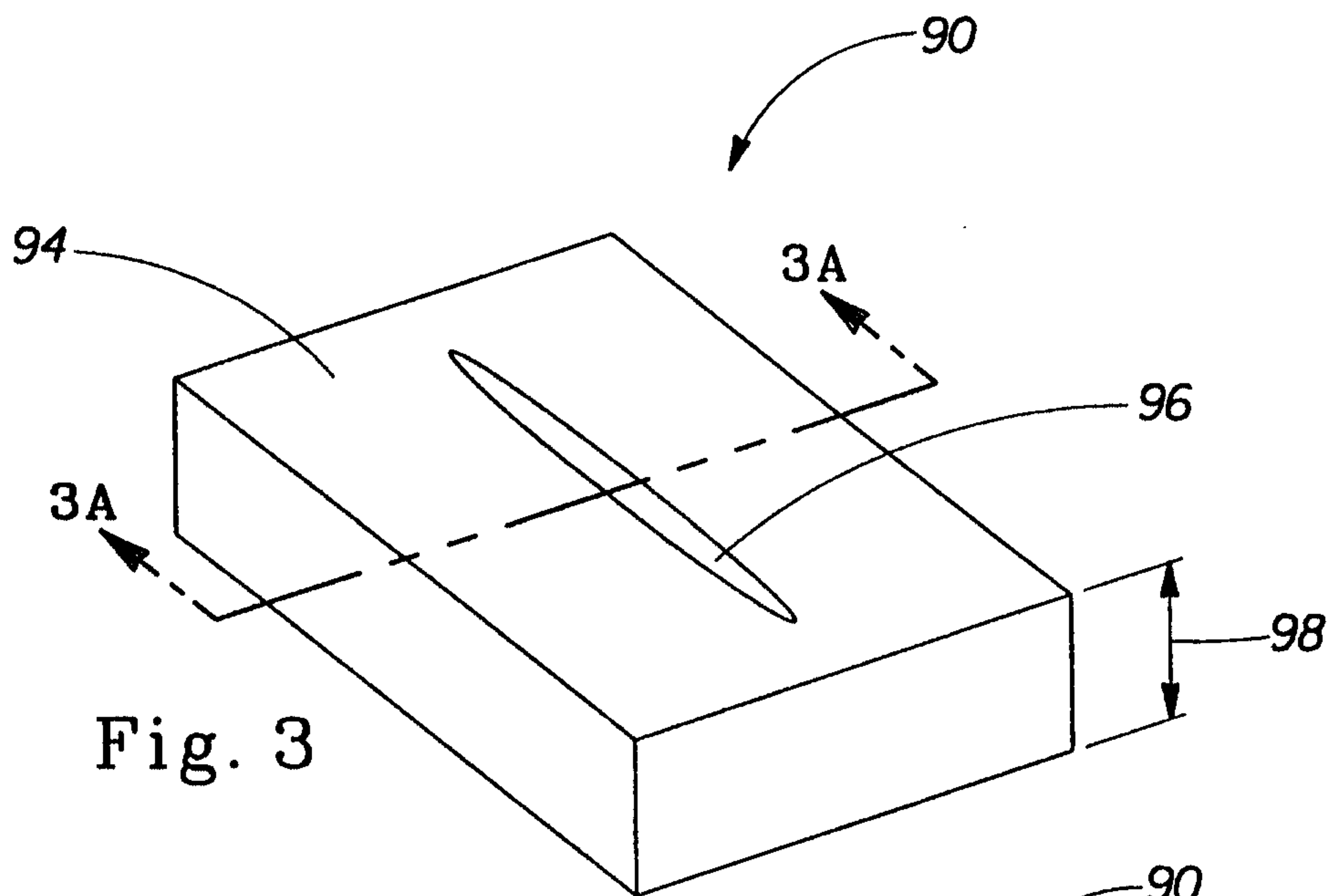
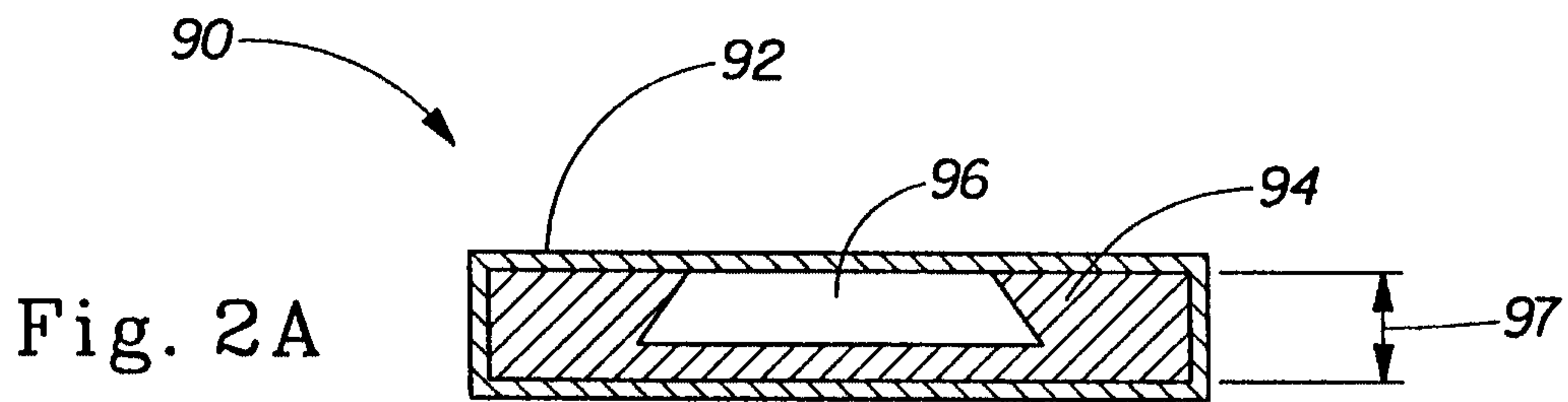
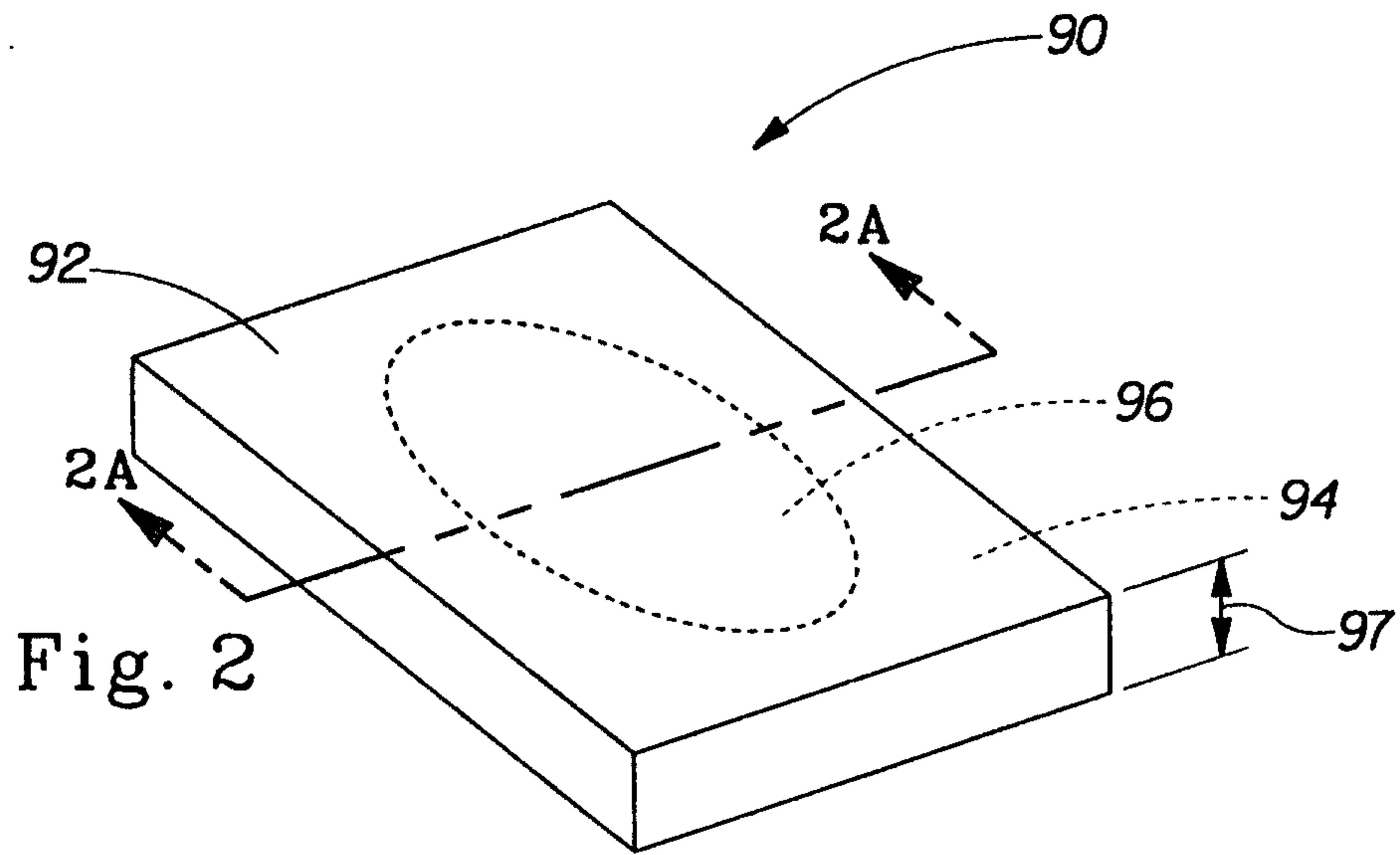
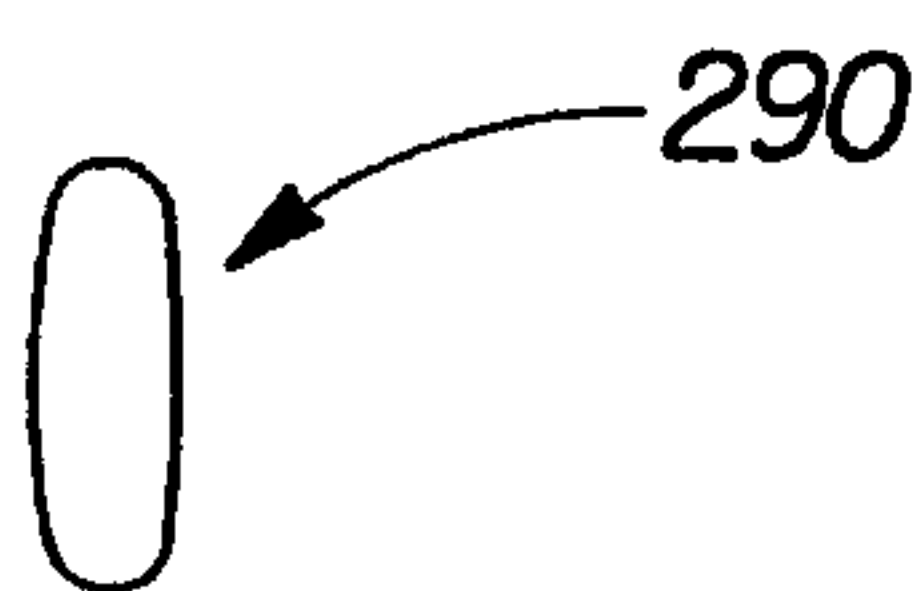
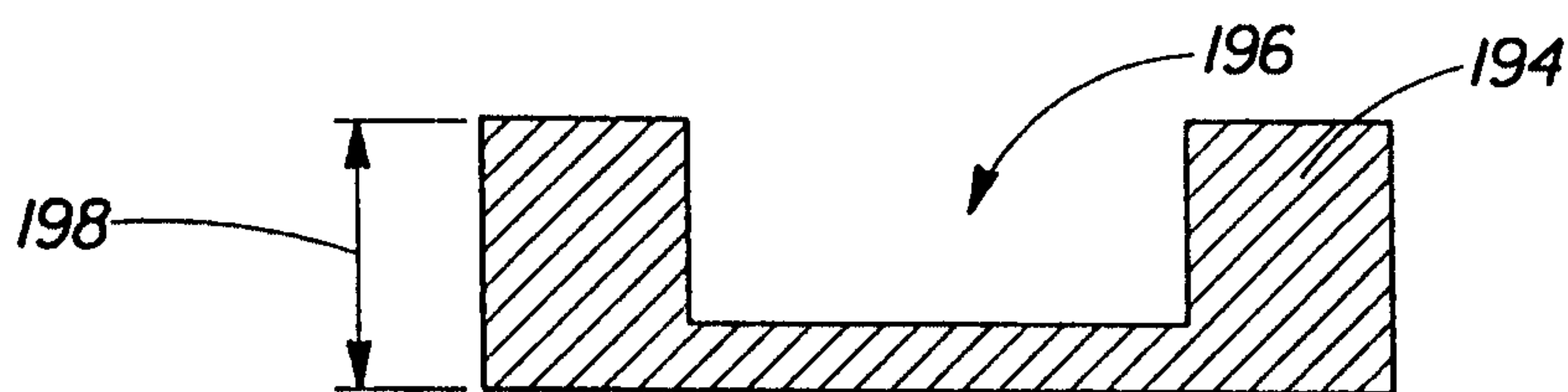
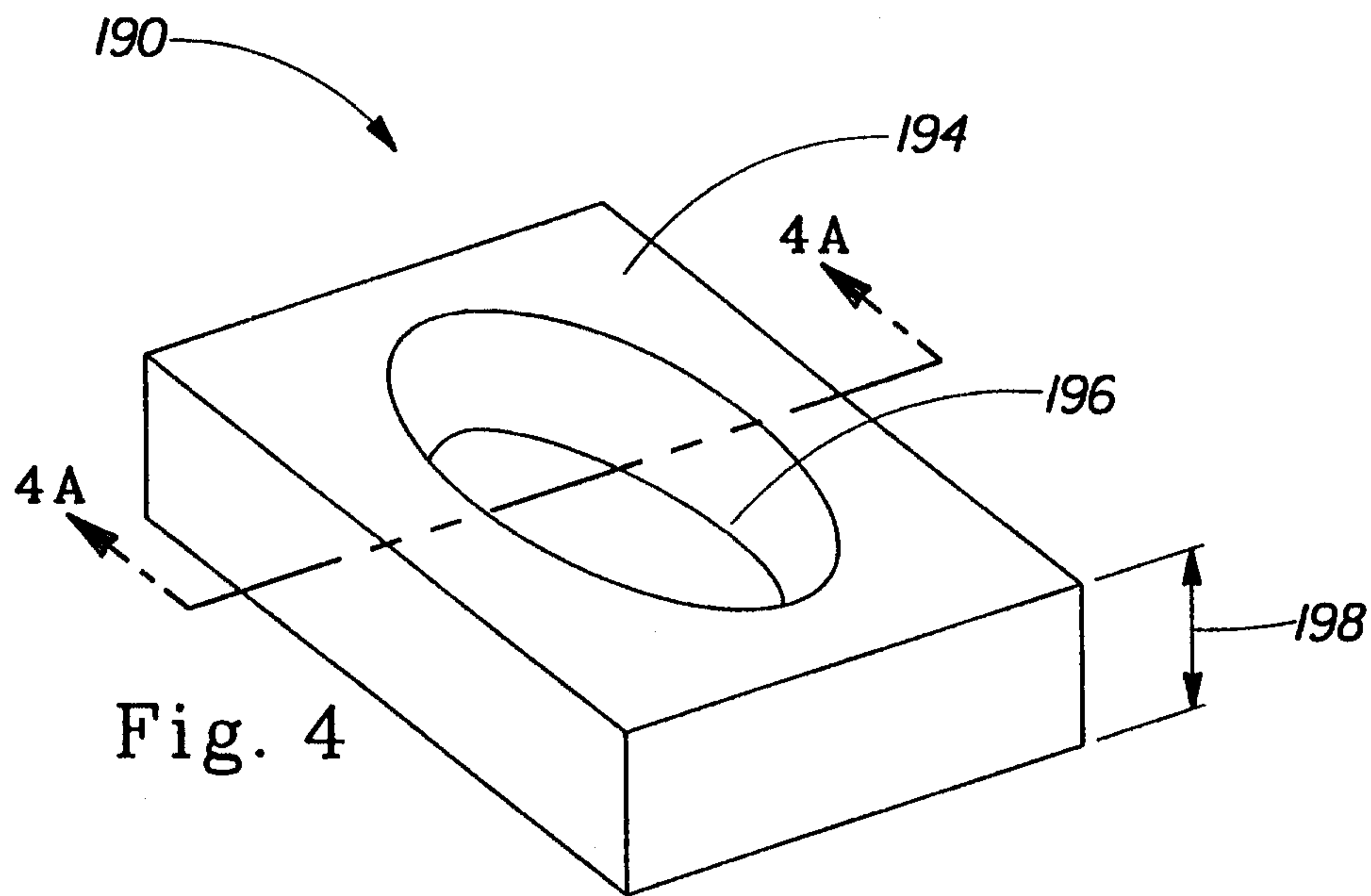


Fig. 1

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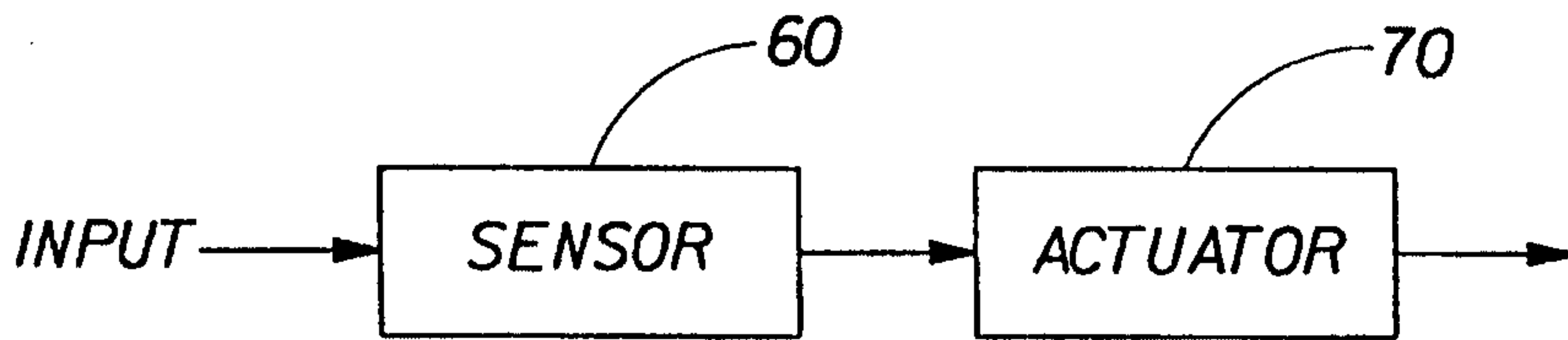


FIG. 6A

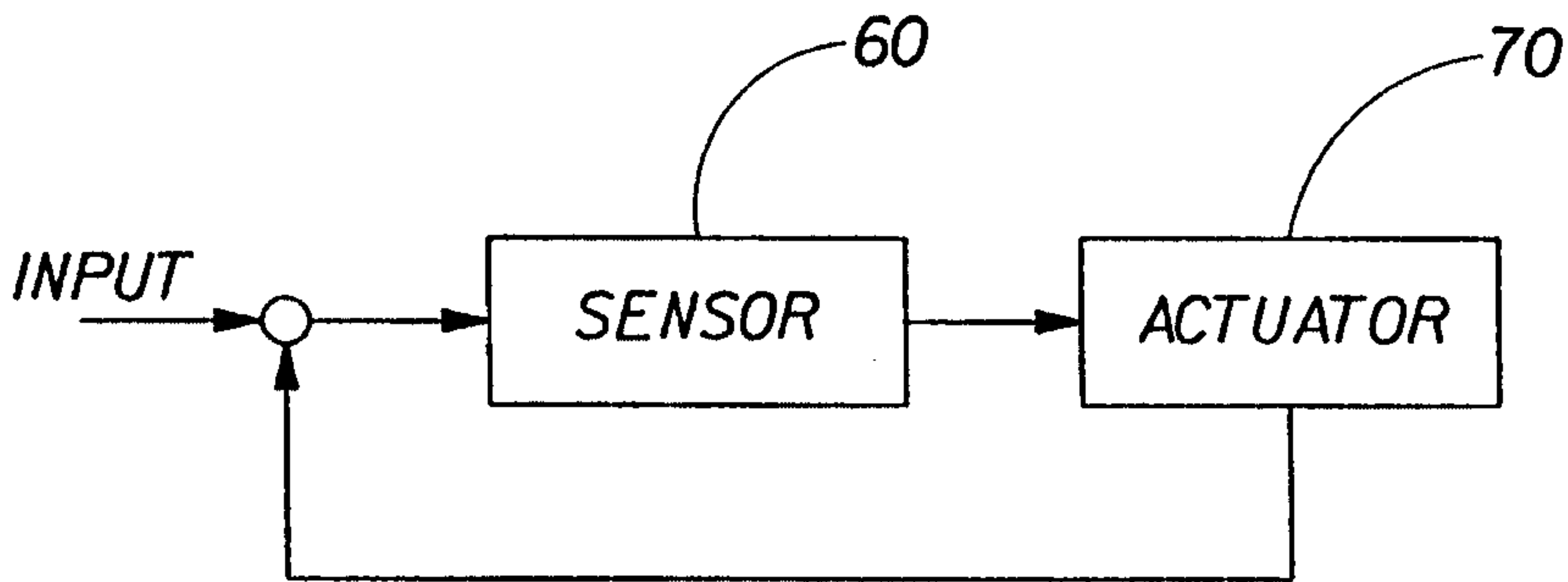


FIG. 6B

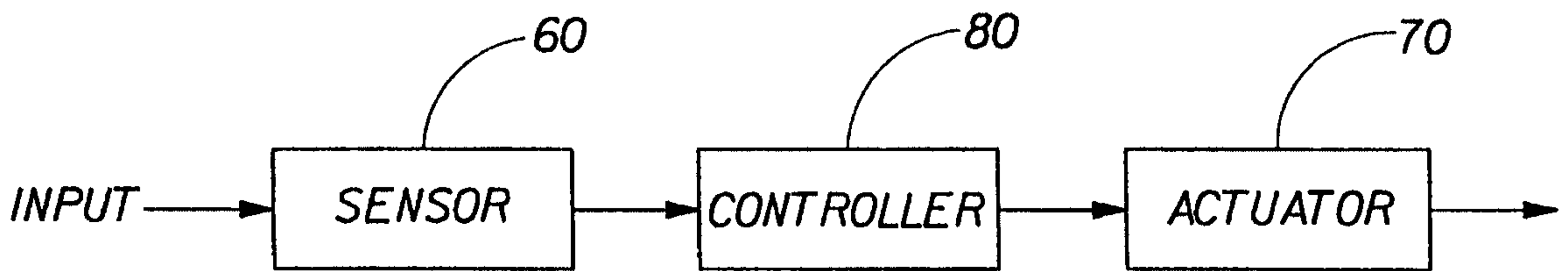


FIG. 6C

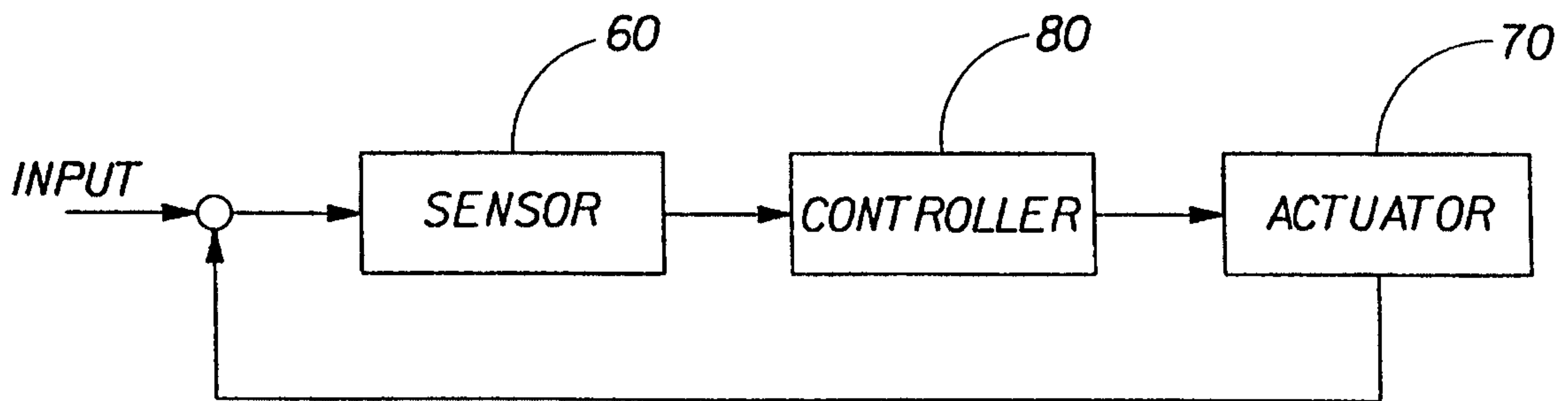


FIG. 6D

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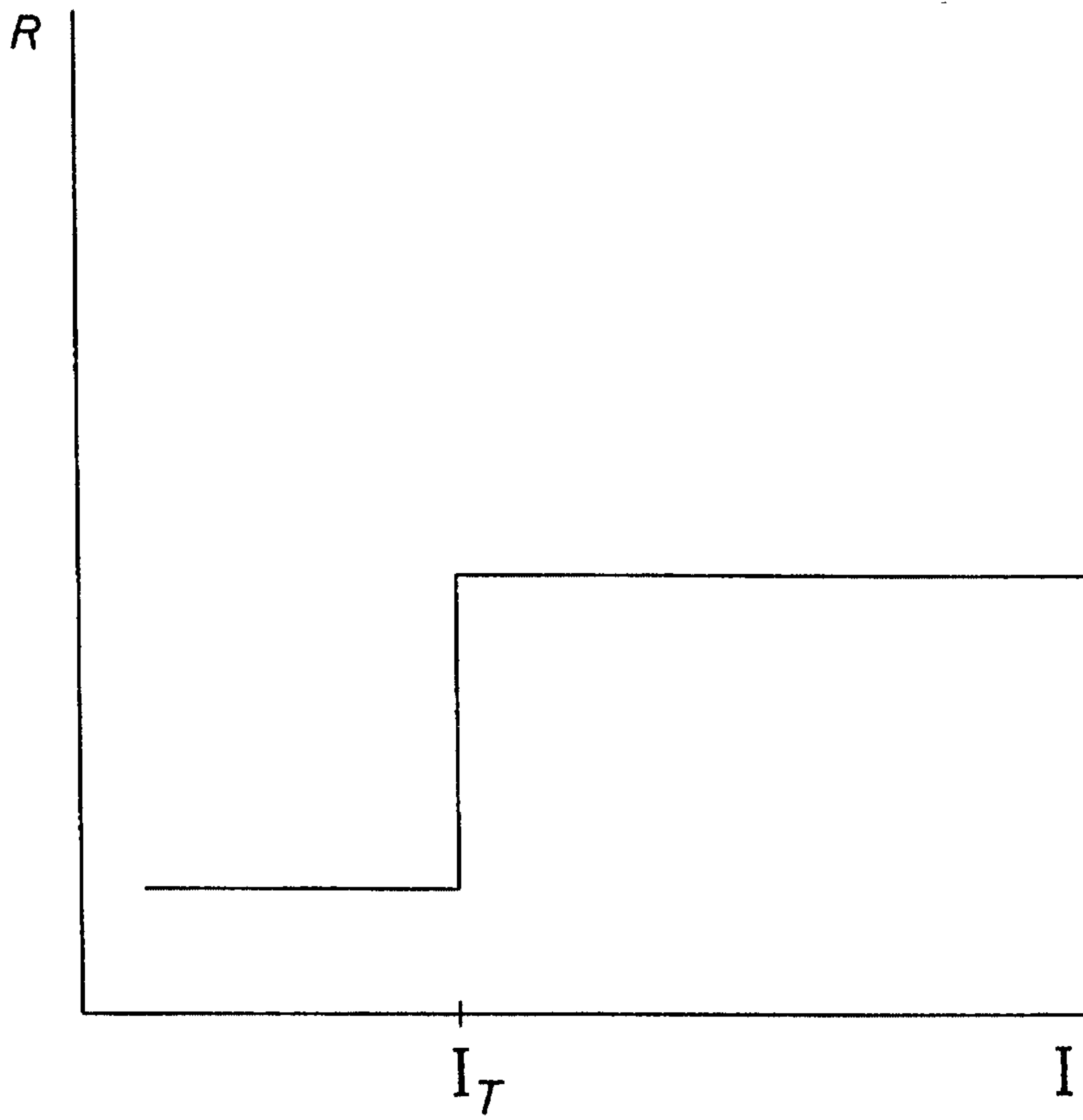


Fig. 7A

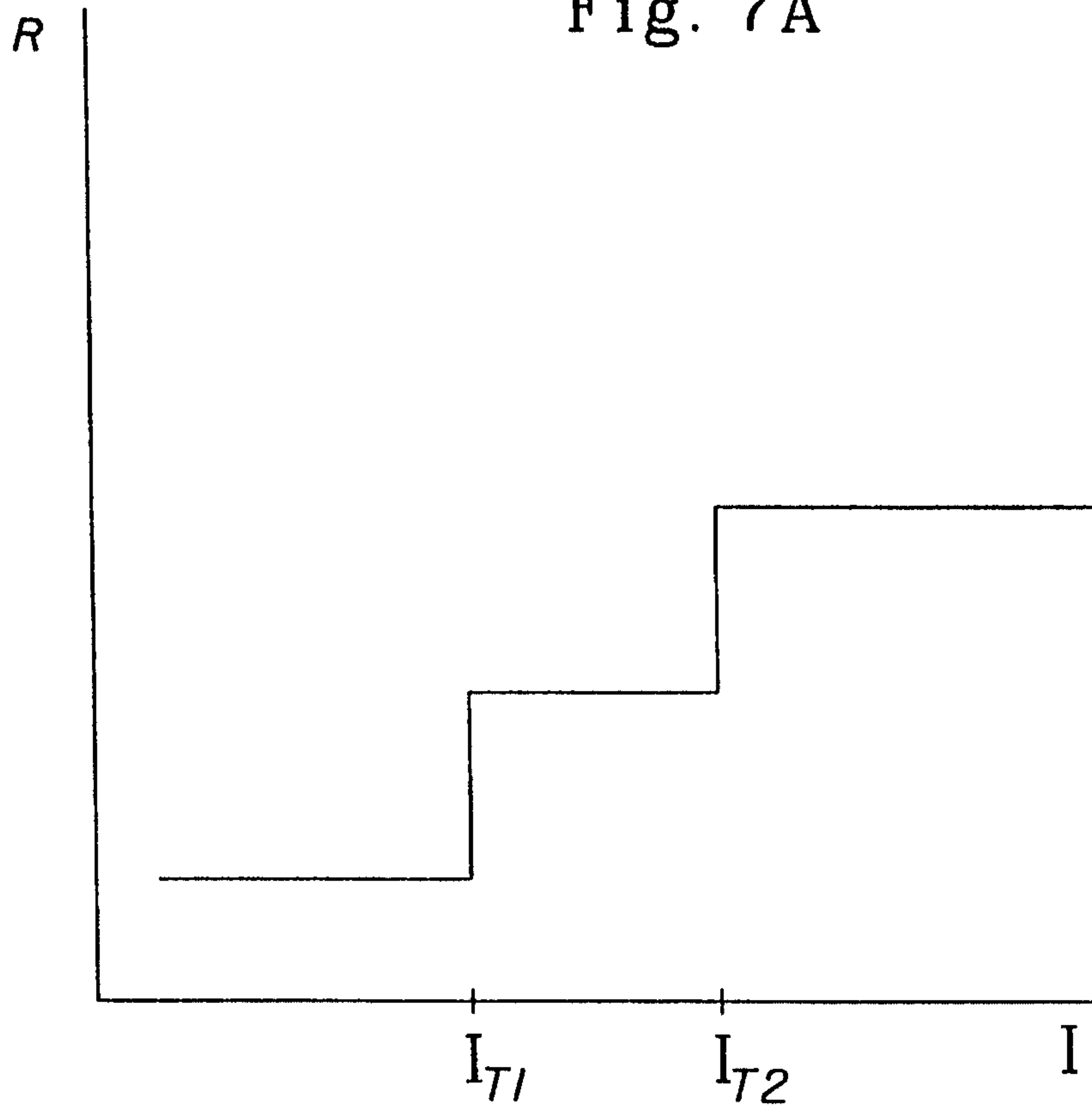


Fig. 7B

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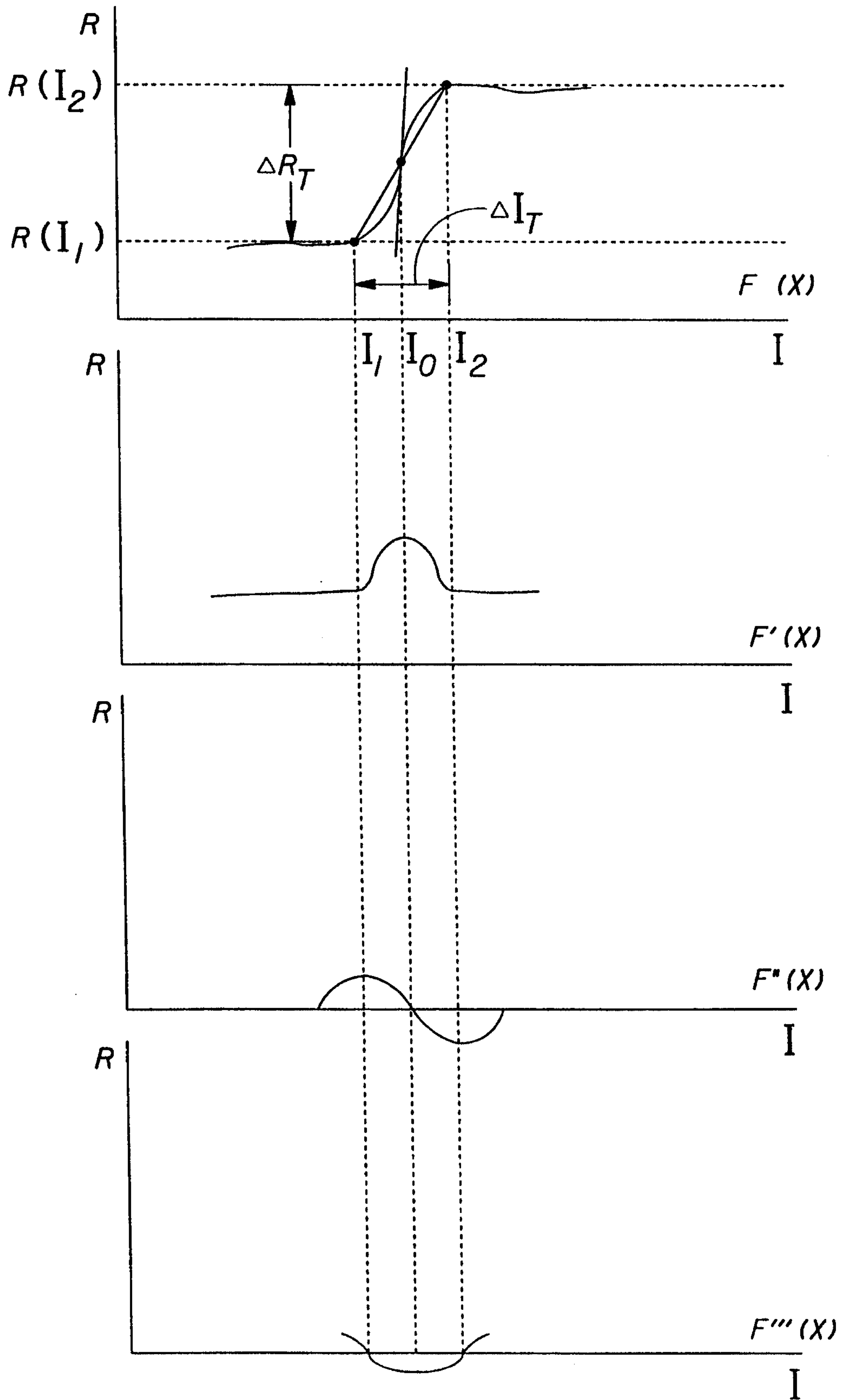


Fig. 8A

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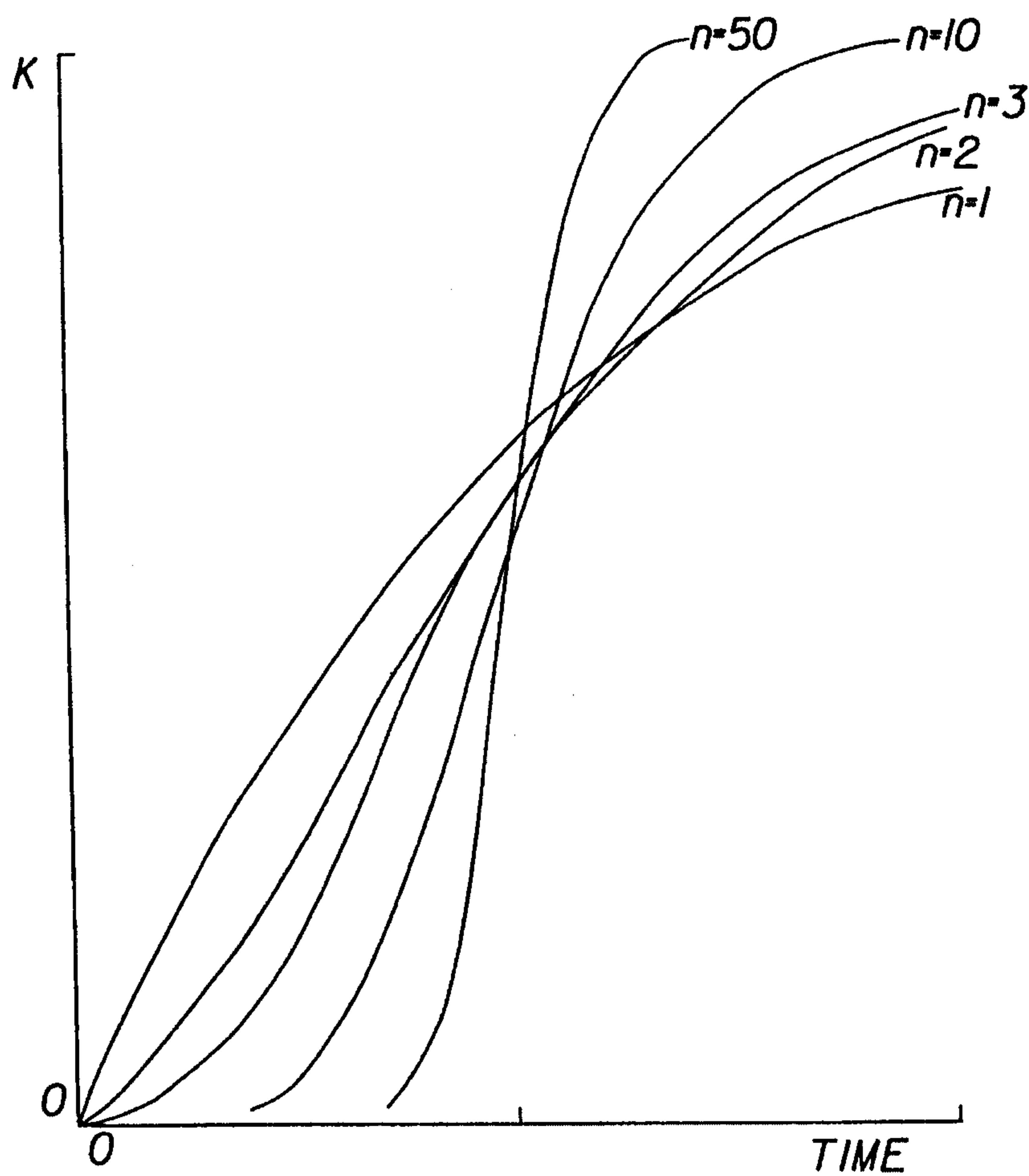


Fig. 8B

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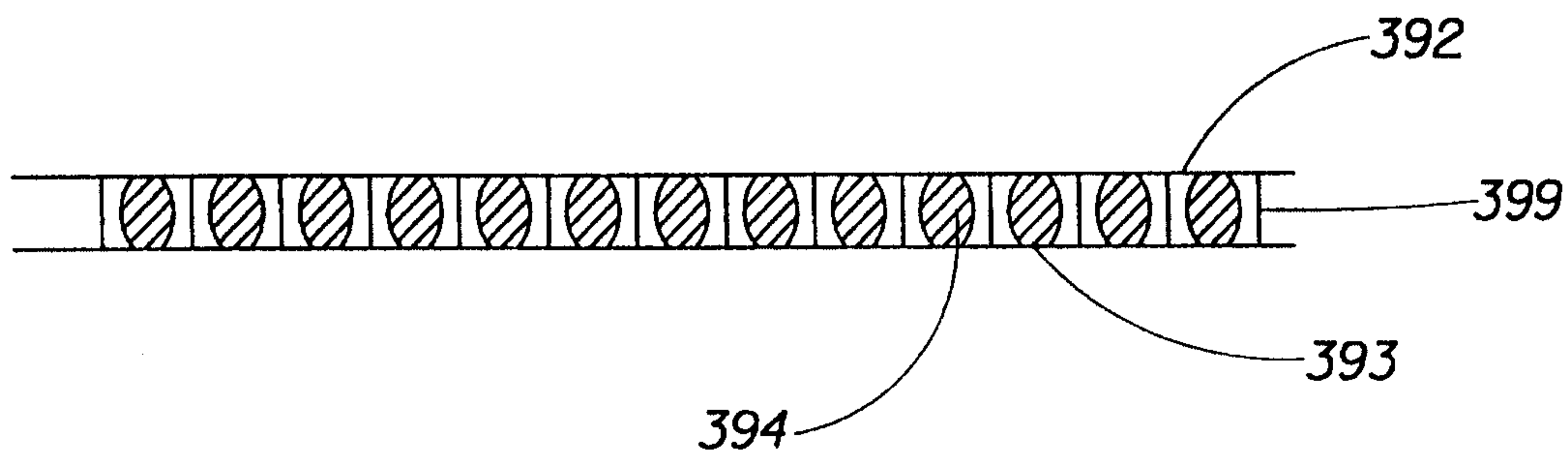


Fig. 9A

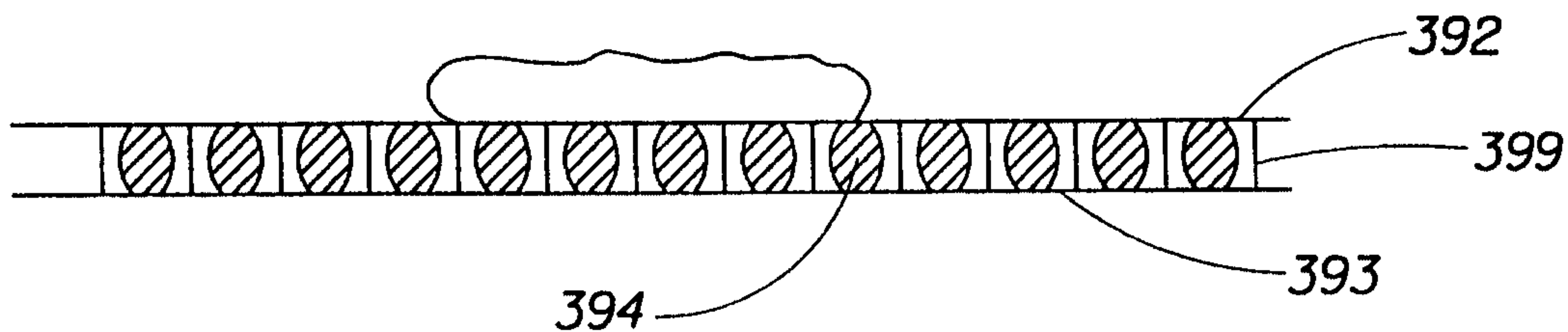


Fig. 9B

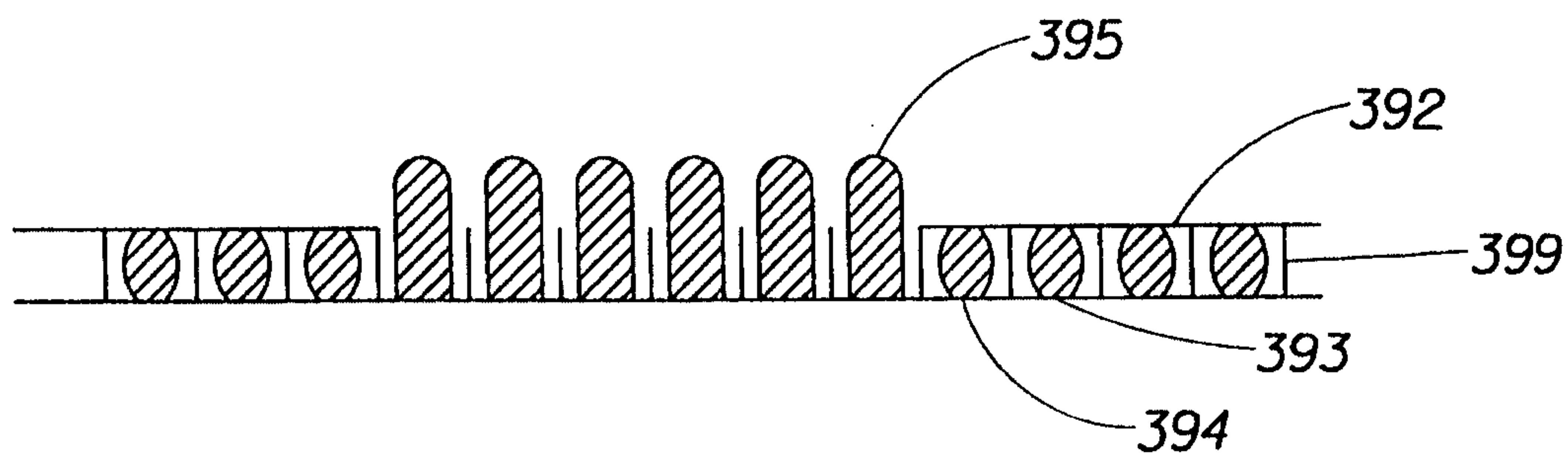


Fig. 9C

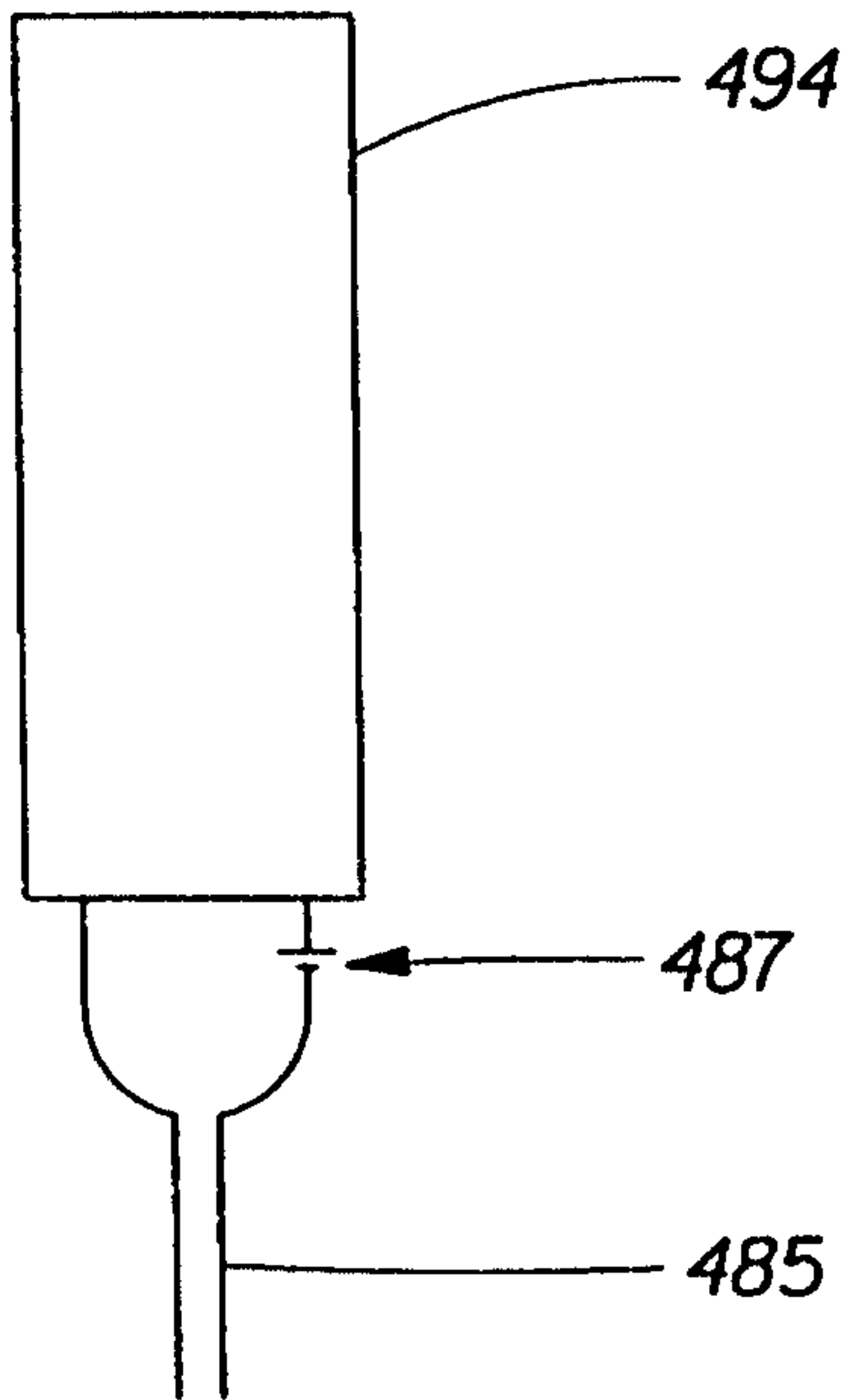


Fig. 10A

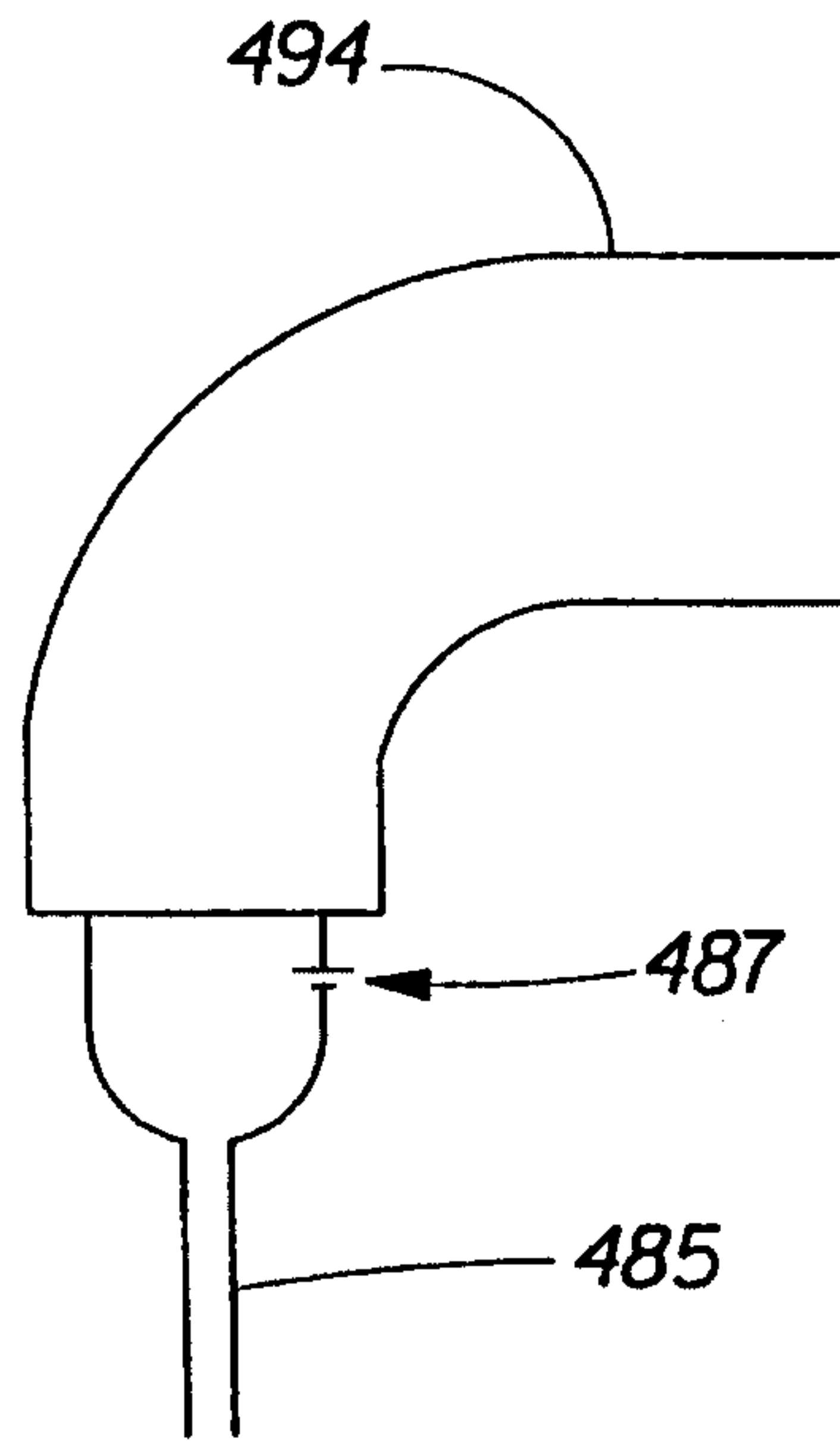


Fig. 10B

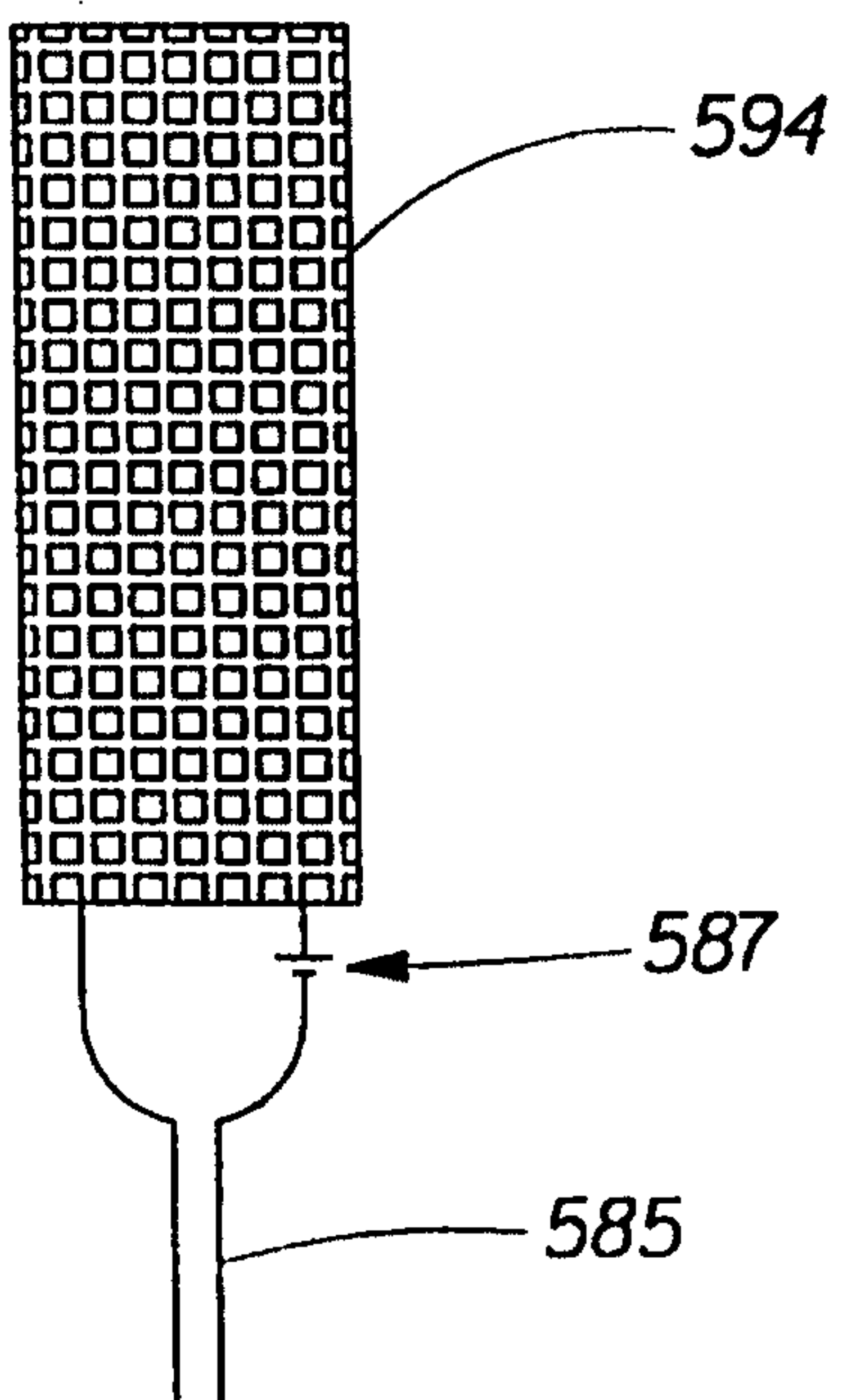


Fig. 11A

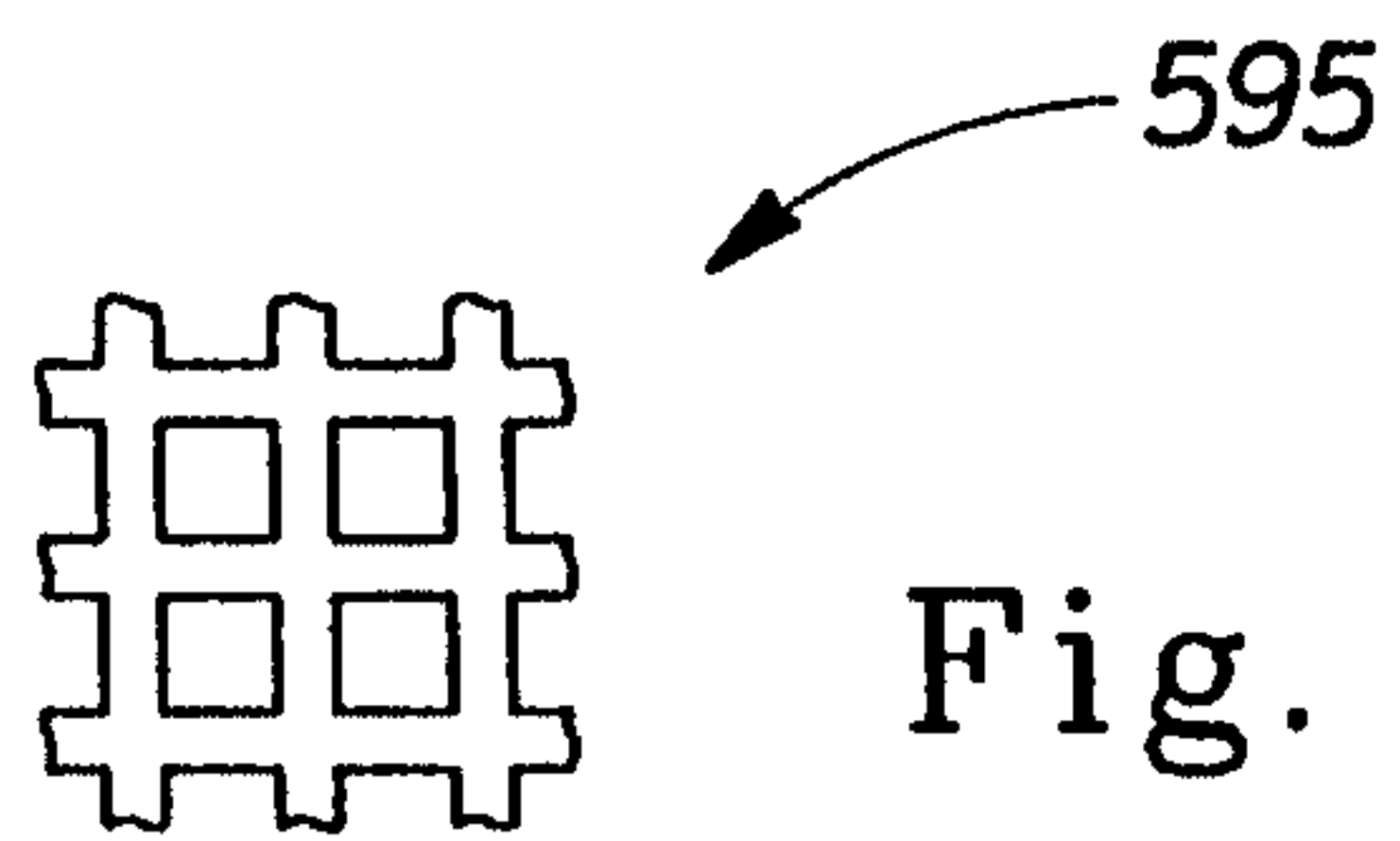


Fig. 11B

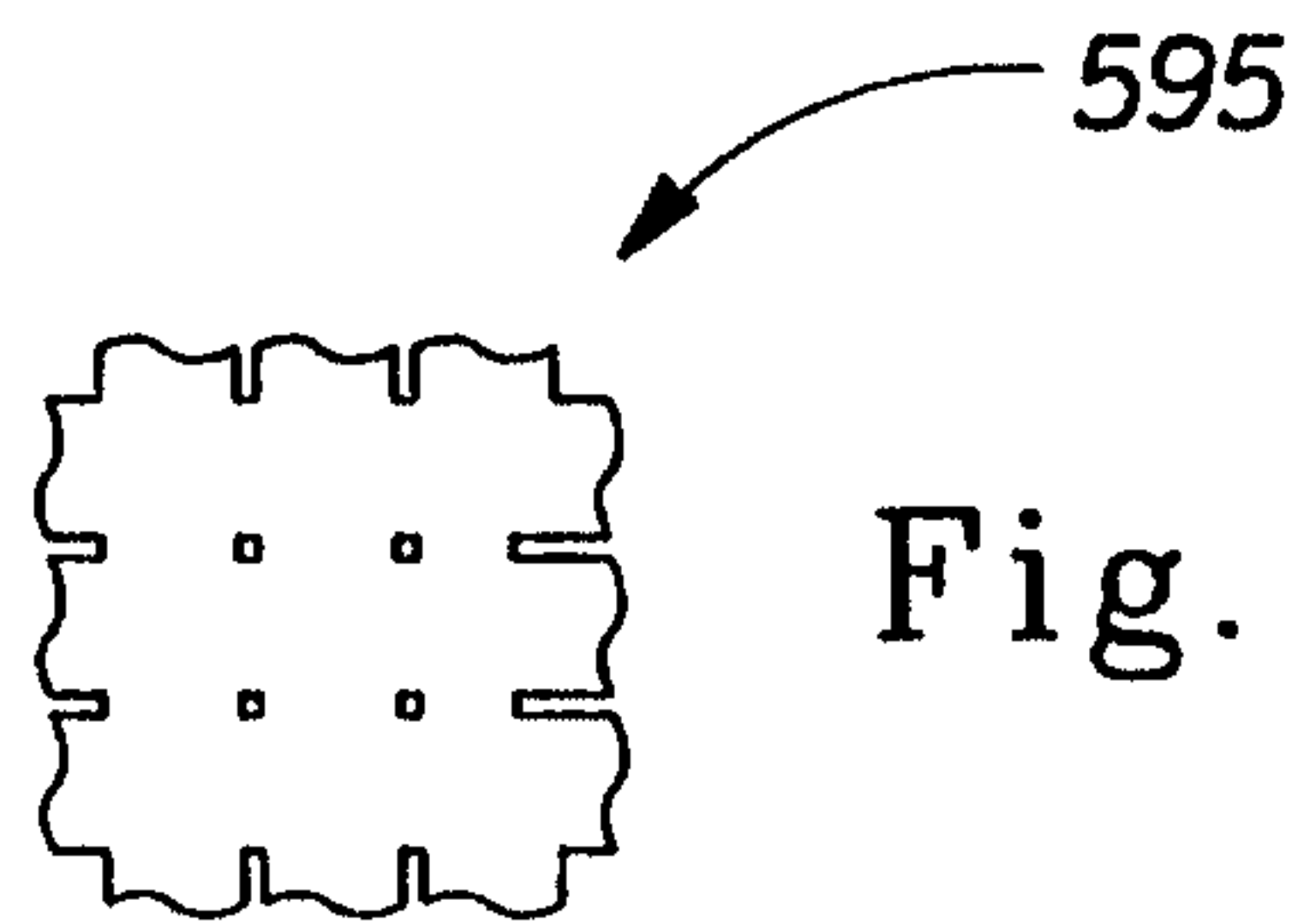


Fig. 11C

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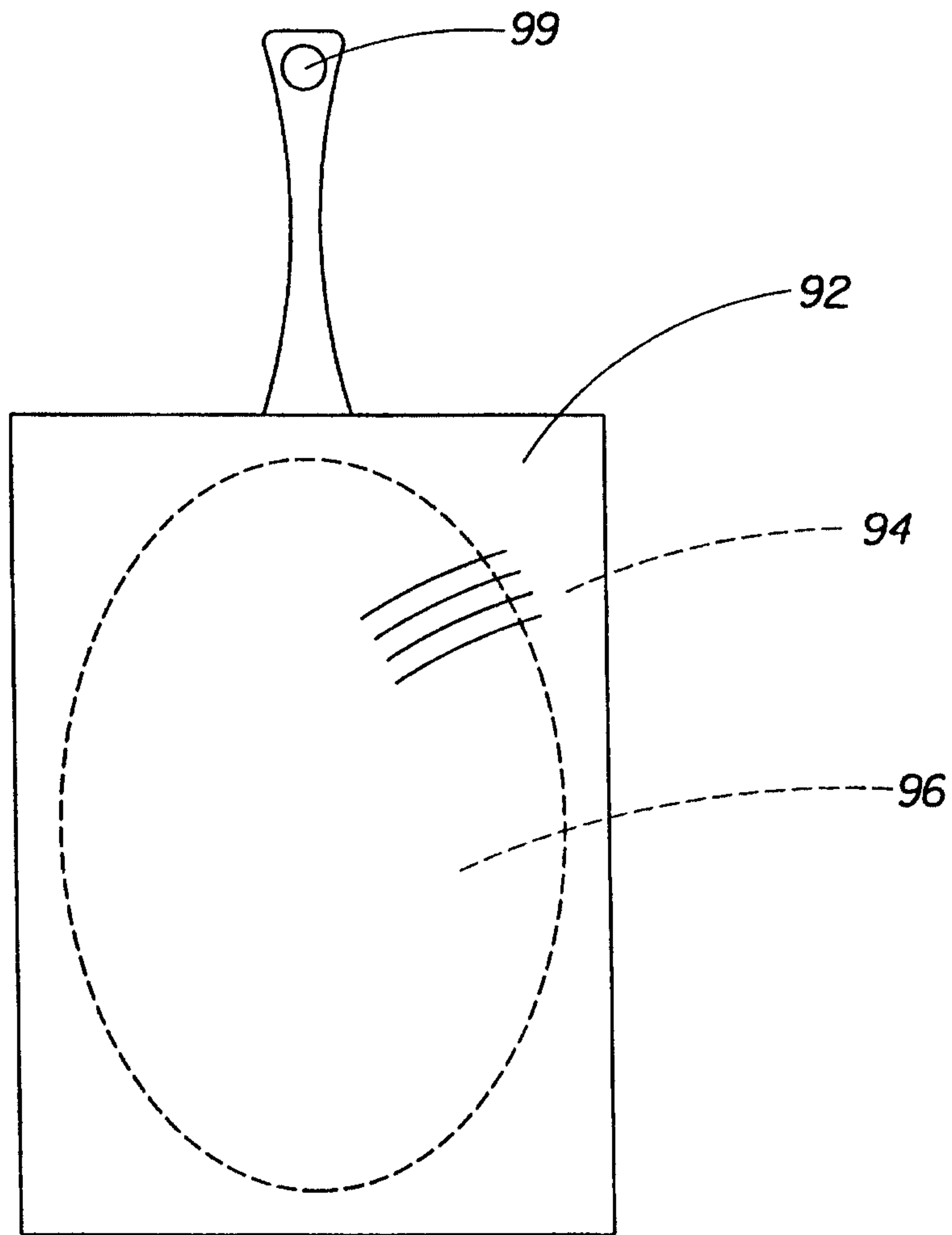


Fig. 12

