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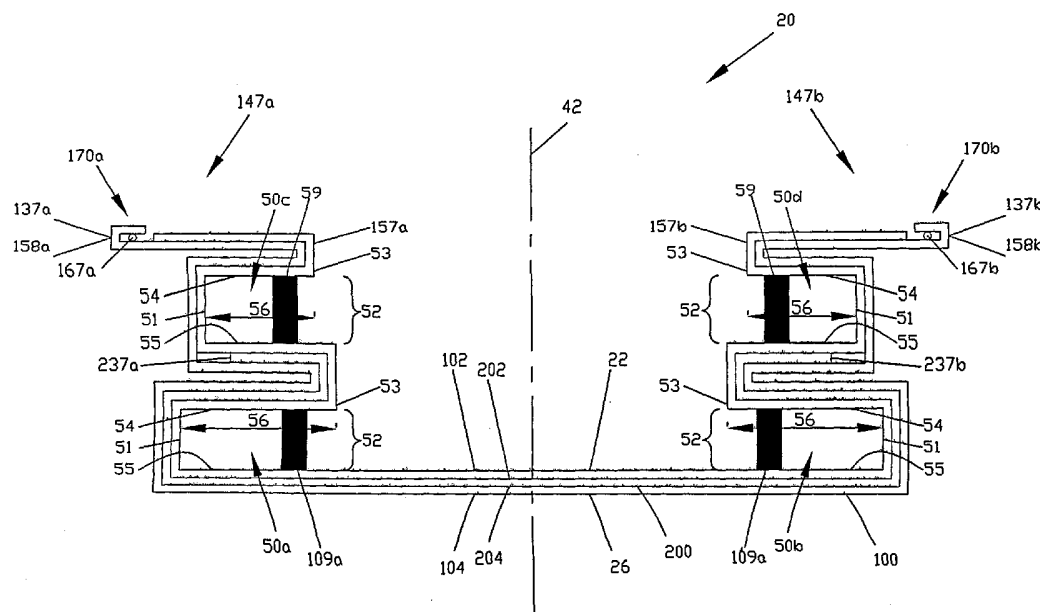
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(54) Title: DISPOSABLE ABSORBENT ARTICLE HAVING LAYERED CONTAINMENT POCKETS



(57) Abstract: A disposable absorbent article including a chassis and an absorbent assembly. The chassis is folded laterally inward and outward in a zigzag pattern to form laterally opposing layered containment pockets and laterally opposing side flaps interiorly of the layered containment pockets. Each side flap has a longitudinally extending elastic gathering member attached adjacent to its distal edge. The absorbent assembly includes an absorbent core that may contain superabsorbent particles, which may be contained inside pockets.

DISPOSABLE ABSORBENT ARTICLE HAVING LAYERED CONTAINMENT POCKETS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to disposable absorbent articles such as disposable diapers and other articles intended for use on incontinent persons.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Disposable absorbent articles are designed to absorb and contain bodily waste in order to prevent soiling of the body and clothing of the wearer, as well as bedding or other objects with which the wearer comes into contact.

As the usage of disposable absorbent articles has expanded, their complexity has increased with the incorporation of additional features serving to enhance their performance and appearance. The costs of the materials and the costs of the manufacturing processes have also increased in conjunction with the increase in complexity. As a result, the prices at which these articles are sold have risen to levels that many potential purchasers around the world cannot afford to pay. Thus, a need exists for a simple disposable absorbent article.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A simple disposable absorbent article includes a chassis and an absorbent assembly. Laterally opposing side portions of the chassis are folded in a zigzag pattern to form laterally opposing layered containment pockets serving to receive and contain bodily waste and thereby prevent this waste from migrating laterally and escaping. The distal closed apex of each containment pocket is formed at a longitudinally extending line along which the chassis is folded laterally inward. The upper edge of the proximal open side of each containment pocket is defined by another longitudinally extending line along which the chassis is folded laterally outward. The zigs and zags forming the layered containment pockets may be attached together in an overlapping arrangement. Above each uppermost layered containment pocket, the remainder of the respective side portion of the chassis is folded laterally outward to form a side flap. Each side flap preferably

includes a longitudinally extensible flap elastic member that is attached adjacent to the distal edge of the side flap. The chassis may include an extensible formed web material.

The absorbent assembly includes an absorbent core. The absorbent core may contain superabsorbent particles and these particles may be contained inside pockets. Laterally opposing side portions of the absorbent assembly may be folded along with the respective side portions of the chassis to form one or more of the layered containment pockets and thereby provide absorbency in the pocket or pockets.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the accompanying drawing figures, like reference numerals identify like elements, which may or may not be identical in the several exemplary embodiments that are depicted. Some of the figures may have been simplified by the omission of selected elements for the purpose of more clearly showing other elements. Such omissions of elements in some figures are not necessarily indicative of the presence or absence of particular elements in any of the exemplary embodiments, except as may be explicitly delineated in the corresponding written description.

Figure 1 is a plan view of an exemplary disposable absorbent article in the form of a diaper **20**, which is shown in its flat, uncontracted state, *i.e.*, without the contraction induced by elastic members. In **Figure 1**, the interior portion of the diaper **20** that faces inwardly toward the wearer and contacts the wearer is shown facing the viewer.

Figure 2 is a section view of the diaper **20** of **Figure 1** taken at the section line 2-2, which coincides with the lateral axis **44** shown in **Figure 1**.

Figure 3 is a section view of the diaper **20** of **Figure 1** taken at the section line 3-3 in the front waist region **36** shown in **Figure 1**.

Figure 4 is a simplified side elevation view of an exemplary diaper **20** being worn about a lower torso of a wearer.

Figure 5 is a front elevation view of the diaper **20** of **Figure 4** being worn about the lower torso of the wearer.

Figure 6 is a back elevation view of the diaper **20** of **Figure 4** being worn about the lower torso of the wearer.

Figure 7 is a plan view of an exemplary diaper **20** shown in its flat, uncontracted state, *i.e.*, without the contraction induced by elastic members, before the containment pockets **50** and the side flaps **147a** and **147b** are formed by folding portions of the chassis **100**. In **Figure 7**, the interior portion of the diaper **20** that faces inwardly toward the wearer and contacts the wearer is shown facing the viewer.

Figure 8 is a section view of the diaper **20** of **Figure 7** taken at the section line 8-8.

Figure 9 is a section view of the diaper **20** of **Figure 7** taken at the section line 9-9, which coincides with the lateral axis **44** shown in **Figure 7**.

Figure 10 is a plan view of an exemplary fragment **300** of a formed web material.

Figure 11 is a plan view of an exemplary absorbent assembly **200**. In **Figure 11**, the absorbent assembly **200** is shown separately from a chassis **100** to which it is attached in an exemplary diaper **20** and the interior portion of the absorbent assembly **200** that faces inwardly toward the wearer and contacts the wearer is shown facing the viewer.

Figure 12 is a section view of the absorbent assembly **200** of **Figure 11** taken at the section line 12-12.

Figure 13 is a section view of the absorbent assembly **200** of **Figure 11** taken at the section line 13-13.

Figure 14 is a section view of an exemplary absorbent assembly **200** showing details of an exemplary absorbent core.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In this description, the following terms have the following meanings:

The term “absorbent article” refers to a device that absorbs and contains liquid, and more specifically, refers to a device that is placed against or in proximity to the body of the wearer to absorb and contain the various exudates discharged from the body.

The term “diaper” refers to an absorbent article that is generally worn by infants and incontinent persons about the lower torso so as to encircle the waist and the legs of a wearer and that is specifically adapted to receive and contain urinary and fecal waste.

The term “disposable” refers to the nature of absorbent articles that 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 compatible manner.

The term “longitudinal” refers to a direction running from a waist edge to an opposing waist edge of the article and generally parallel to the maximum linear dimension of the article. Directions within 45 degrees of the longitudinal direction are considered to be “longitudinal”

The term “lateral” refers to a direction running from a side edge to an opposing side edge of the article and generally at a right angle to the longitudinal direction. Directions within 45 degrees of the lateral direction are considered to be “lateral”.

The term “disposed” refers to an element being attached and positioned in a particular place or position in a unitary structure with other elements.

The term “attached” refers to elements being connected or united by fastening, adhering, bonding, etc. by any method suitable for the elements being attached together and their constituent materials. Many suitable methods for attaching elements together are well-known, including adhesive bonding, pressure bonding, thermal bonding, mechanical fastening, etc. Such attachment methods may be used to attach elements together over a particular area either continuously or intermittently.

The term “cohesive” refers to the property of a material that sticks to itself but does not to any significant degree stick to other materials.

The terms “water-permeable” and “water-impermeable” refer to the penetrability of materials in the context of the intended usage of disposable absorbent articles. Specifically, the term “water-permeable” refers to a layer or a layered structure having pores, openings, and/or interconnected void spaces that permit liquid water to pass through its thickness in the absence of a forcing pressure. Conversely, the term “water-impermeable” refers to a layer or a layered structure through the thickness of which liquid water cannot pass in the absence of a forcing pressure. A layer or a layered structure that is water-impermeable according to this definition may be permeable to water vapor, *i.e.*, may be “water vapor-permeable”. As is well known in the art, a common method for measuring the permeability to water of the materials typically used in absorbent articles is a hydrostatic pressure test, also called a hydrostatic head test or simply a “hydrohead” test. Suitable well known compendial methods for hydrohead testing are approved by

INDA (formerly the International Nonwovens and Disposables Association, now The Association of the Nonwoven Fabrics Industry) and EDANA (European Disposables and Nonwovens Association).

The terms “proximal” and “distal” refer respectively to the location of an element relatively near to or far from the center of a structure, *e.g.*, the proximal edge of a longitudinally extending element is located nearer to the longitudinal axis than the distal edge of the same element is located relative to the same longitudinal axis.

The terms “interior” and “exterior” refer respectively to the location of an element that is intended to be placed against or toward the body of a wearer when an absorbent article is worn and the location of an element that is intended to be placed against or toward any clothing that is worn over the absorbent article. Synonyms for “interior” and “exterior” include, respectively, “inner” and “outer”, as well as “inside” and “outside”. Also, when the absorbent article is oriented such that its interior faces upward, *e.g.*, when it is laid out in preparation for setting the wearer on top of it, synonyms include “upper” and “lower”, “above” and “below”, “over” and “under”, and “top” and “bottom”, respectively.

In the following description and in the drawing figures, various structural elements are identified by reference numerals without suffixed letters when referring to the group as a whole and by the same reference numerals with suffixed letters when distinguishing between, for example, left and right members of the group. As an example, the side flaps as a group are identified by the reference numeral **147** while the individual left and right side flaps are respectively designated as elements **147a** and **147b**.

Description of Exemplary Diaper Embodiment

Reference is made to **Figure 1**, **Figure 2**, **Figure 3**, **Figure 4**, **Figure 5**, and **Figure 6** for this section of this description.

One end portion of the exemplary diaper **20** is configured as a front waist region **36**. The longitudinally opposing end portion of the diaper **20** is configured as a back waist region **38**. An intermediate portion of the diaper **20** extending longitudinally between the front waist region **36** and the back waist region **38** is configured as a crotch region **37**.

The basic structure of the diaper **20** includes a chassis **100**. The chassis **100** has a laterally extending front waist edge **136** in the front waist region **36** and a longitudinally opposing and laterally extending back waist edge **138** in the back waist region **38**. The chassis **100** has a longitudinally extending left side edge **137a** and a laterally opposing and longitudinally extending right side edge **137b**, both chassis side edges extending longitudinally between the front waist edge **136** and the back waist edge **138**. The chassis **100** has an interior surface **102** and an exterior surface **104**. The chassis **100** also has a longitudinal axis **42** and a lateral axis **44**. The longitudinal axis **42** extends through the midpoint of the front waist edge **136** and through the midpoint of the back waist edge **138** of the chassis **100**. The lateral axis **44** extends through the midpoint of the left side edge **137a** and through the midpoint of the right side edge **137b** of the chassis **100**. The chassis **100** has longitudinally extending and laterally opposing layered containment pockets **50** and longitudinally extending and laterally opposing side flaps **147** that are described in more detail below.

The basic structure of the diaper **20** also includes an absorbent assembly **200** that is attached to the chassis **100**. The absorbent assembly **200** has a laterally extending front edge **236** in the front waist region **36** and a longitudinally opposing and laterally extending back edge **238** in the back waist region **38**. The absorbent assembly **200** has a longitudinally extending left side edge **237a** and a laterally opposing and longitudinally extending right side edge **237b**, both absorbent assembly side edges extending longitudinally between the front edge **236** and the back edge **238**. The absorbent assembly **200** has an interior surface **202** and an exterior surface **204**. The absorbent assembly **200** may be disposed symmetrically with respect to either or both of the longitudinal axis **42** and the lateral axis **44**. Alternatively, the absorbent assembly **200** may be disposed asymmetrically with respect to either or both of the longitudinal axis **42** and the lateral axis **44**. For example, the absorbent assembly **200** shown in **Figure 1** is disposed symmetrically with respect to the longitudinal axis **42** and asymmetrically with respect to the lateral axis **44**. In particular, the absorbent assembly **200** shown in **Figure 1** is disposed asymmetrically toward the front waist region **36**.

The respective front edge **236**, back edge **238**, left side edge **237a**, and right side edge **237b** of the absorbent assembly **200** may lie inward of the respective front waist

edge 136, back waist edge 138, left side edge 137a, and right side edge 137b of the chassis 100, as in the exemplary diaper 20 shown in **Figure 1**. Such a configuration in which one or more of the edges of the absorbent assembly 200 lies inward of the corresponding edges of the chassis 100 may be desirable, for example, in order to allow the relatively more flexible layer or layers of the chassis adjacent to the edges of the chassis to conform to the body of the wearer and thereby form effective gasket-like seals against the skin of the wearer without being constrained by a relatively thicker and relatively less flexible absorbent assembly. Alternatively, one or more of the edges of the absorbent assembly 200 may coincide with the corresponding edge or edges of the chassis 100.

As shown in **Figure 4**, **Figure 5**, and **Figure 6**, when the diaper 20 is worn on the lower torso of a wearer, the front waist edge 136 and the back waist edge 138 encircle the waist of the wearer, while at the same time the chassis side edges 137a and 137b encircle the legs of the wearer. At the same time, the crotch region 37 is generally positioned between the legs of the wearer and the absorbent assembly 200 extends from the front waist region 36 through the crotch region 37 to the back waist region 38.

Description of the Chassis

In **Figure 7**, **Figure 8**, and **Figure 9**, the exemplary chassis 100 is shown laid out flat before the containment pockets 50 and the side flaps 147 are formed by folding portions of the chassis. In this condition of being laid out flat, the chassis 100 has a longitudinally extending left outer side edge 155a and a laterally opposing and longitudinally extending right outer side edge 155b. Both of these chassis outer side edges extend longitudinally between the front waist edge 136 and the back waist edge 138. As is described in more detail below, when the side flaps 147 are formed by folding portions of the chassis 100 laterally outward, the outer side edges 155 of the chassis form the distal edges 158 of the side flaps.

The chassis 100 includes a water-impermeable backsheet 26. The backsheet 26 forms an exterior surface that is intended to be placed toward any clothing that is worn over the diaper 20. Many suitable materials for use as the backsheet 26 are well-known, including films of polyethylene and other polyolefins. Multi-layer backsheets, such as

laminates of a film and a nonwoven, are also well-known and may be suitable for use as the backsheet 26. Such a laminate backsheet may be oriented with the nonwoven disposed exteriorly to provide the feel and appearance of a more cloth-like outermost layer than would be provided by using the film as the outermost layer.

The chassis 100 may, but need not, additionally include an inner liner 22 attached to the backsheet 26. The inner liner 22 may form a portion of the interior surface 102 of the chassis 100 that is intended to be placed against the body of the wearer. For example, the inner liner may cover and thereby lie interiorly of a portion or all of the absorbent assembly 200. The inner liner 22 preferably is formed of a soft material that will not irritate the skin of the wearer. Such an inner liner 22 may serve to isolate the skin of the wearer from a portion of the backsheet 26 as may be desirable, for example, when the diaper 20 is worn under conditions in which contact between the skin and a backsheet film could be uncomfortable. Many suitable materials for the inner liner 22 are well-known in the art, including rayon and synthetic nonwovens such as spunbonded or carded polypropylene or polyester.

The inner liner 22 may extend to the same width and the same length as the backsheet 26. Alternatively, one or more of the edges of the inner liner 22 may lie inward of the edges of the backsheet 26. For example, with reference to the exemplary diaper 20 shown in **Figure 1**, only the portions of the backsheet 26 lying in the gaps between the front edge 236 of the absorbent assembly 200 and the front waist edge 136 of the chassis 100 and between the back edge 238 of the absorbent assembly 200 and the back waist edge 138 of the chassis 100 would need to be covered in order to isolate the skin of the wearer from the backsheet 26. Therefore, a laterally extending strip of the inner liner 22 disposed in the gap in the front waist region 36 and a similar laterally extending strip of the inner liner 22 disposed in the gap in the back waist region 38 may suffice.

As shown in **Figure 1**, **Figure 2**, and **Figure 3**, the exemplary chassis 100 has longitudinally extending and laterally opposing layered containment pockets 50 disposed in the crotch region 37 where they can serve to receive and contain bodily waste and thereby prevent this waste from migrating laterally and escaping from the disposable diaper. Each containment pocket has a closed apex 51 where a portion of the chassis is folded laterally inward, *i.e.*, toward the longitudinal axis 42, and has an open side 52

having an upper edge **53** where a portion of the chassis is folded laterally outward, *i.e.*, away from the longitudinal axis. Thus, with reference to the lateral direction, the apex of each containment pocket is disposed relatively distally and the upper edge of the open side of the same containment pocket is disposed relatively proximally, such that the open side of each containment pocket is proximally located, *i.e.*, the pocket opens toward the longitudinal axis. Each containment pocket also has an upper wall **54** and a lower wall **55**, each extending laterally inward from the apex **51**, and each upper wall **54** connecting the apex **51** and the upper edge **53**.

The lowermost laterally opposing containment pockets **50a** and **50b** are formed by the first laterally inward folds forming their apices **51** and laterally outward folds forming their upper edges **53**. Each overlying containment pocket is formed by a similar zigzag pattern of folds forming its apex **51** and its upper edge **53**. For example, in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**, two layered containment pockets are shown on each side of the longitudinal axis **42**, namely lowermost containment pockets **50a** and **50b** and respective overlying containment pockets **50c** and **50d**. By repeating the zigzag pattern of folds, third containment pockets can be layered, fourth containment pockets can be layered, and so on.

The respective upper edges **53** of the layered containment pockets **50** may be superposed where they intersect the lateral axis **44**, *i.e.*, lie at substantially the same lateral distance from the longitudinal axis **42** and thus be laterally equidistantly disposed. Alternatively, the respective upper edges may be staggered, *i.e.*, the distances from the upper edges to the longitudinal axis may be different, such that the upper edges of any of the overlying containment pockets may be disposed either laterally distally or laterally proximally relative to the upper edges of the lowermost containment pockets. For example, in **Figure 2**, the upper edges **53** of the overlying containment pockets **50c** and **50d** are disposed laterally distally relative to the upper edges **53** of the lowermost containment pockets **50a** and **50b**.

The respective distal apices **51** of the layered containment pockets may similarly be superposed, *i.e.*, lie at substantially the same lateral distance from the longitudinal axis **42**, or may be staggered. For example, in **Figure 2**, the apices **51** of the overlying

containment pockets **50c** and **50d** are disposed laterally proximally relative to the apices **51** of the lowermost containment pockets **50a** and **50b**.

Furthermore, the respective depths of the layered containment pockets, as defined by their respective upper edges and their respective distal apices, may be substantially the same or alternatively their depths may be different. For example, in **Figure 2**, the upper edges **53** and the apices **51** of the overlying containment pockets **50c** and **50d** are relatively closer together than the upper edges **53** and the apices **51** of the lowermost containment pockets **50a** and **50b** and thus the depths **56** of the overlying containment pockets **50c** and **50d** are relatively smaller than the depths **56** of the lowermost containment pockets **50a** and **50b**.

The folds forming the apices and the upper edges of the layered containment pockets may simply be folded loosely or may be creased. For example, it may be desirable to crease portions of the folds particularly in the crotch region in order to impart a more finished appearance to the diaper.

In the crotch region **37**, the upper walls **54** of the lowermost containment pockets **50a** and **50b** may be attached to the interior surface **102** of the chassis **100**, or to the interior surface **202** of the absorbent assembly **200** if the absorbent assembly is not covered by a layer of the chassis, in such a way as to prevent their unfolding when lateral tension is applied. Any overlying containment pocket **50** whose proximal upper edge **53** lies laterally proximally relative to the proximal upper edge of the lowermost containment pocket may similarly be attached to the interior surface of the chassis or the absorbent assembly in the crotch region for the same purpose. For example, in the embodiment shown in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**, the upper walls **54** of the lowermost containment pockets **50a** and **50b** are attached to the inner liner **22** of the chassis **100** in the respective lowermost pocket attachment zones **109a** and **109b**.

The lowermost pocket attachment zones **109a** and **109b** may be disposed symmetrically with respect to either or both of the longitudinal axis **42** and the lateral axis **44**. Alternatively, the lowermost pocket attachment zones **109a** and **109b** may be disposed asymmetrically with respect to either or both of the longitudinal axis **42** and the lateral axis **44**. For example, the lowermost pocket attachment zones **109a** and **109b** shown in **Figure 1** are disposed symmetrically with respect to the longitudinal axis **42**

and asymmetrically with respect to the lateral axis 44. In particular, the lowermost pocket attachment zones 109a and 109b shown in **Figure 1** are disposed asymmetrically toward the front waist region 36.

Alternatively or in addition, the upper and lower walls of each of the layered containment pockets lying above the lowermost containment pockets may be attached together in the crotch region in such a way as to prevent their unfoldment when lateral tension is applied. For example, in the embodiment shown in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**, the upper walls 54 of the overlying containment pockets 50c and 50d are attached to the respective lower walls 55 in the pocket wall attachment zones 59. The pocket wall attachment zones 59 may be disposed either symmetrically or asymmetrically with respect to either or both of the longitudinal axis 42 and the lateral axis 44, similarly to the alternative dispositions of the lowermost pocket attachment zones 109a and 109b.

Within the extent of the lowermost pocket attachment zones 109a and 109b and the pocket wall attachment zones 59, the attachment pattern may be continuous or intermittent. For example, a film of an adhesive may be applied continuously over the entire area of the attachment pattern and then used to continuously attach the upper wall of a containment pocket. As another example, an adhesive may be applied discontinuously at and inside the boundaries of an attachment pattern, such as in the form of dots, stripes, beads, spirals, *etc.*, and then used to attach the upper wall. Similarly, as another example, an attachment pattern may contain multiple discrete bonds formed by heat sealing, ultrasonic sealing, *etc.*

Adjacent to the front and back waist edges 136 and 138 of the chassis 100, the overlapped layered containment pockets may remain unattached to the interior surface of the chassis and/or to each other and so remain free to unfold under lateral tension. Thus, in an embodiment in which the layered containment pockets are attached in the crotch region in such a way as to prevent their unfoldment but remain free to unfold in the waist regions, the application of opposing lateral tensile forces to the distal edges 158 of the side flaps 147 to prepare the disposable diaper for use and/or as the disposable diaper is applied and while it is worn causes the side edges 137 to curve concavely and the waist edges 136 and 138 to curve convexly as shown in **Figure 1**. The result of this curving of the edges is the distinctive “bowtie” shape (alternatively called a “butterfly” shape) of the

chassis **100** shown in this figure. This shape may help to conform the diaper **20** to the contour of the wearer's body in use. Such a shape may also be desirable in order to impart a tailored appearance to the diaper **20** when it is worn and/or to impart an impression that the diaper **20** will fit comfortably between the legs of a wearer.

As shown in **Figure 1**, **Figure 2**, and **Figure 3**, the exemplary chassis **100** also has longitudinally extending and laterally opposing left and right side flaps **147a** and **147b** that are disposed on the interior portion of the diaper **20** that faces inwardly toward the wearer and contacts the wearer. The side flaps are formed by folding portions of the chassis **100** lying between the respective uppermost layered containment pockets **50c** and **50d** and the respective left outer side edge **155a** and right outer side edge **155b** laterally outward, *i.e.*, away from the longitudinal axis **42**, to form the respective side flaps **147a** and **147b**. Each side flap **147** has a proximal edge **157** that is formed by the upper edge **53** of the respective uppermost layered containment pocket. Each side flap also has a distal edge **158** that is formed by the respective original outer side edge **155** of the chassis in its pre-folded condition.

Whatever laterally opposing portions of the chassis extend laterally distally relative to all other portions of the chassis form the side edges **137** of the chassis. Thus, when the distal edge **158** of a side flap **147** extends laterally beyond all of the apices **51** of the respective underlying containment pockets **50**, as in **Figure 2**, the distal edge **158** forms the respective side edge **137** of the chassis. Alternatively, an apex of one of the containment pockets may extend laterally beyond the distal edge of the side flap and thereby form the side edge of the chassis.

Each side flap **147** preferably includes a longitudinally extensible flap elastic member that is attached adjacent to the distal edge **158** of the side flap by any of many well-known means. Each such flap elastic member may be attached over its entire length or over only a portion of its length. For example, such a flap elastic member may be attached only at or near its longitudinally opposing ends and may be unattached at the middle of its length. Such a flap elastic member may be disposed in the crotch region **37** and may extend into one or both of the front waist region **36** and the back waist region **38**. For example, in the exemplary chassis **100** shown in **Figure 1**, an elastic strand **167a** is attached adjacent to the distal edge **158a** of the left side flap **147a** and extends into both

the front waist region 36 and the back waist region 38. Similarly, an elastic strand 167b is attached adjacent to the distal edge 158b of the right side flap 147b and extends into both the front waist region 36 and the back waist region 38.

Each flap elastic member may be enclosed inside a folded hem. For example, in the exemplary chassis 100 shown in **Figure 2**, **Figure 7**, and **Figure 9**, the elastic strand 167a is enclosed inside a hem 170a formed adjacent to the distal edge 158a of the left side flap 147a and the elastic strand 167b is enclosed inside a hem 170b formed adjacent to the distal edge 158b of the right side flap 147b. Alternatively, the flap elastic member may be sandwiched between two layers of the chassis, *e.g.*, between the layers of a laminate backsheet or between a backsheet and an inner liner. As another alternative, the flap elastic member may be attached on a surface of the chassis 100 and remain exposed.

When stretched, the flap elastic member allows the adjacent side flap distal edge 158 to extend as shown in **Figure 1**. When allowed to relax, the flap elastic member contracts and gathers the side flap distal edge 158. The contractive forces of the elastic strands 167a and 167b pull the front waist region 36 and the back waist region 38 toward each other and thereby bend the diaper 20 into a “U” shape in which the interior of the “U” shape is formed by the portions of the diaper 20 that are intended to be placed toward the body of the wearer. Because the distal edges 158 remain free, the contractive forces of the elastic strands 167 lift the distal edges 158 away from the interior surface 102 of the chassis 100. This lifting of the distal edges 158 when the diaper 20 is in the relaxed condition lifts the side flaps 147 into position to serve as side barriers adjacent to the side edges 237 of the absorbent assembly 200.

When the diaper 20 is worn, the relaxed “U” shape generally conforms to the body of the wearer such that the front waist region 36 and the back waist region 38 can be fastened together to encircle the waist and the legs of the wearer. When the diaper 20 is worn in this manner, the elastic strands 167 tend to hold the lifted distal edges 158 of the side flaps 147 in contact with the body of the wearer and thereby form seals to help prevent the leakage of deposited bodily waste out of the diaper 20.

A portion or the whole of the chassis 100 may be made extensible to a degree greater than the inherent extensibility of the material or materials from which the chassis is made, *e.g.*, the backsheet 26, the inner liner 22, or both. The additional extensibility may be

desirable in order to allow the chassis **100** to conform to the body of a wearer during movement by the wearer and/or to allow the user to extend the front waist region **36**, the back waist region **38**, or both waist regions of the chassis **100** to encircle the waist of an individual wearer whose waist circumference falls within a predefined range, *i.e.*, to tailor the diaper to the individual wearer. In addition, the additional extensibility may be desirable in order to minimize the cost of the diaper. For example, an amount of material that would otherwise be sufficient only to make a relatively smaller diaper lacking this extensibility can be used to make a diaper capable of being extended to fit a wearer larger than the smaller diaper would fit. In other words, a lesser amount of material is needed in order to make a diaper capable of being properly fit onto a given size of a wearer when the material is made extensible as described. The portion of the chassis in one of the waist regions may be made laterally extensible to a maximum extensibility greater than a maximum extensibility of another portion of the chassis in the crotch region such that a lateral extension of each of the portions to its maximum extensibility imparts an hourglass shape to the chassis.

Additional lateral extensibility in the chassis **100** may be provided in a variety of ways. For example, a material or materials from which the chassis **100** is made may be pleated by any of many known methods. Alternatively, all or a portion of the chassis may be made of a formed web material or a formed laminate of web materials like those described in U.S. Patent No. 5,518,801 issued on 21 May 1996 in the name of Chappell *et al.* An exemplary fragment **300** of such a formed web material **305** is shown in **Figure 10**. This formed web material **305** includes distinct laterally extending regions **310** in which the original material has been altered by embossing or another method of deformation to create a pattern of generally longitudinally oriented alternating ridges **312** and valleys **314**. The formed web material **305** also includes laterally extending unaltered regions **316** located between the laterally extending altered regions **310**.

The front waist region **36** and the back waist region **38** can be fastened together to encircle the waist and the legs of the wearer in many well-known ways. For example, separate fastening devices such as safety pins, separate tapes, a separate tie strap or straps, and/or a separate belt can be used for this purpose. Alternatively or in addition, fastening elements can be incorporated into the chassis **100** to enable a user to apply the diaper **20**

to the body of the wearer without, or in conjunction with, any separate fastening devices. Many suitable types of such incorporated fastening elements are well-known, including, for example, tapes, adhesives, adhesive tape tabs, ties, buttons, hooks, loops, snap fasteners, other forms of mechanical fasteners, cohesive patches, *etc.* These incorporated fastening elements may project laterally outward, *i.e.*, away from the longitudinal axis 42 beyond one or both of the side edges 137a and 137b and/or may project longitudinally outward, *i.e.*, away from the lateral axis 44 beyond one or both of the waist edges 136 and 138 or they may lie entirely inside the edges of the diaper 20. When a laminate backsheet is used and is oriented with the nonwoven disposed exteriorly, some forms of mechanical fasteners that typically require specific mating fastener elements, such as hooks that mate with loops, may be configured to engage with the nonwoven and thereby make the inclusion of the specific mating fastener element unnecessary.

For example, laterally opposing adhesive tape tabs may be attached to the chassis 100 at or adjacent to the side edges 137a and 137b of the diaper 20. In use, the adhesive tape tabs may be adhered to the exterior surface 104 of the chassis 100 in the front waist region 36 to fasten the back waist region 38 to the front waist region 36 in a back-over-front manner. Alternatively, similar adhesive tape tabs may be attached to the chassis 100 in the front waist region 36 and used to fasten the front waist region 36 to the back waist region 38 in a front-over-back manner. Suitable adhesive tapes are available from the 3M Corporation of St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A., under the designation of XMF99121. Suitable configurations of adhesive tape tabs are shown in U.S. Patent Application No. 10/770,043 filed on 2 February 2004.

Optionally, one or more fastening sheets may be attached onto the exterior surface 104 of the chassis 100. When a fastening sheet is provided, the adhesive tape tabs may be adhered to the fastening sheet to fasten the back waist region 38 and the front waist region 36 together. The fastening sheet may be formed of a material used elsewhere in the diaper, such as a film or a nonwoven. The fastening sheet serves to distribute the tensile force transmitted by each of the adhesive tape tabs over an area of the backsheet 26 that is larger than the adhered area of the adhesive tape tab. In addition, when a single contiguous fastening sheet is used, the fastening sheet may, itself, bear a portion of the tensile force between the laterally opposing adhesive tape tabs and thereby relieve a

portion of the force exerted on the backsheet. Thus, the incorporation of such a fastening sheet may be desirable, for example, in order to make it possible to use a relatively inexpensive and relatively weak material for the backsheet 26. Therefore, the total cost of a diaper having a fastening sheet may be less than the total cost of a diaper having a backsheet having sufficient strength for adhesive tape tabs to be adhered directly to the exterior surface of the backsheet.

As another example, cohesive fastening elements may be used. Exemplary fastening elements in the form of cohesive fastening patches may be formed of an inherently crystalline water-based synthetic elastomer to which a tackifying agent has been added to disrupt the polycrystalline structure and thereby render the elastomer cohesive. Such synthetic cohesive products are available from Andover Coated Products, Incorporated, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, U.S.A. and are described in U.S. Patent No. 6,156,424 issued on 5 December 2000 in the name of Taylor. Cohesive fastening patches may be disposed on the exterior and/or interior surfaces of the chassis in arrangements that allow exclusively for either back-over-front fastening or front-over-back fastening of the waist regions together. Alternatively, the cohesive fastening patches may be disposed in a reversible configuration that is adapted to provide the user of the diaper with both options for fastening, *i.e.*, either back-over-front or front-over-back, in the same diaper, according to personal preference. Suitable configurations of cohesive fastening elements are shown in U.S. Patent Application No. 10/770,043 filed on 2 February 2004.

Description of the Absorbent Assembly

The absorbent assembly 200 may be attached to the chassis 100 over any part or the whole of the area of the absorbent assembly 200.

The absorbent assembly 200 may have a planar configuration, *i.e.*, it may be generally flat and unfolded. However, in a preferred configuration, the absorbent assembly is folded along with the chassis to form at least the lowermost layered containment pockets. For example, in the embodiment shown in **Figure 2**, the absorbent assembly is folded with the chassis and extends into both the upper walls 54 of the lowermost containment pockets 50a and 50b and the lower walls 55 of the containment pockets 50c and 50d overlying the lowermost pockets.

As shown in **Figure 11**, **Figure 12**, and **Figure 13**, the absorbent assembly **200** includes an absorbent core **250** that serves to absorb and retain liquid bodily waste materials. The absorbent core **250** has a laterally extending front edge **256** and a longitudinally opposing and laterally extending back edge **258**. The absorbent core **250** also has a longitudinally extending left side edge **257a** and a laterally opposing and longitudinally extending right side edge **257b**, both absorbent core side edges extending longitudinally between the front edge **256** and the back edge **258**. The absorbent core **250** also has an interior surface **252** and an exterior surface **254**.

The absorbent core **250** may be disposed between a lower covering sheet that is disposed on the exterior face of the absorbent core **250** and an upper covering sheet that is disposed on the interior face of the absorbent core **250**. Such an upper covering sheet and lower covering sheet may be attached together to contain the absorbent core **250** between them and thereby form the absorbent assembly **200**. For example, in the exemplary absorbent assembly **200** shown in **Figure 11**, **Figure 12**, and **Figure 13**, an upper covering sheet **24** and a lower covering sheet **25** are attached together at or adjacent to the side edges **237a** and **237b** of the absorbent assembly **200** in longitudinally extending adhesive attachment zones **29a** and **29b**. Alternatively, the upper covering sheet **24** and the lower covering sheet **25** may be attached together in places other than the side edges **237a** and **237b** of the absorbent assembly **200**, *e.g.*, at or adjacent to the end edges **236** and **238** of the absorbent assembly **200**, or at or adjacent to both the end edges **236** and **238** and the side edges **237a** and **237b**.

The upper covering sheet **24** is water-permeable and allows liquid waste to pass through to the absorbent core **250**, where the liquid waste is absorbed. The lower covering sheet **25** may be water-impermeable. However, the lower covering sheet **25** preferably is water-permeable. In embodiments in which both the upper covering sheet **24** and the lower covering sheet **25** are water-permeable, any liquid waste that is deposited onto the upper covering sheet **24** but does not pass through the upper covering sheet **24** to the absorbent core **250** can flow around an edge of the absorbent assembly **200** to reach the lower covering sheet **25** and then pass through the lower covering sheet **25** to the absorbent core **250**.

The upper covering sheet **24** may form the interior surface **202** of the absorbent assembly **200** that is intended to be placed against the body of the wearer. The upper covering sheet **24** preferably is formed of a soft material that will not irritate the skin of the wearer. Many materials that are suitable for a water-permeable covering sheet are well-known in the art, including synthetic nonwovens such as spunbonded or carded polypropylene, polyester, or rayon. Likewise, many materials that are suitable for a covering sheet that is water-impermeable are well-known in the art, including the materials that are suitable for the backsheet **26**.

The upper covering sheet **24** and the lower covering sheet **25** may extend to the same width and the same length. For example, both the upper covering sheet **24** and the lower covering sheet **25** may extend to the front edge **236** and back edge **238**, as well as to the left side edge **237a** and right side edge **237b** of the absorbent assembly **200**.

Alternatively, the upper covering sheet **24** and the lower covering sheet **25** may differ in size. For example, in the exemplary absorbent assembly **200** shown in **Figure 11**, **Figure 12**, and **Figure 13**, the upper covering sheet **24** extends longitudinally only to a slightly greater extent than is necessary to cover the absorbent core **250**, while the lower covering sheet **25** extends longitudinally beyond the upper covering sheet **24** to the front and back edges **236** and **238** of the absorbent assembly **200**. Such an extended covering sheet may serve to isolate the skin of the wearer from a portion of the backsheet **26** as may be desirable, for example, when the diaper **20** is worn under conditions in which contact between the skin and a backsheet film could be uncomfortable.

As another example, the lower covering sheet **25** may be larger than the upper covering sheet **24** and may be wrapped over the side edges **257a** and **257b** of the absorbent core **250** onto the interior surface of the absorbent core **250**, where the upper covering sheet **24** and the lower covering sheet **25** may be attached together.

Alternatively, in place of a separate upper covering sheet **24** and a separate lower covering sheet **25**, a single covering sheet may be wrapped around the absorbent core **250** and attached to itself to contain the absorbent core **250**. Such a single covering sheet forms an upper layer and a lower layer when wrapped around the absorbent core **250** and, in general, the description of the separate upper covering sheet **24** and lower covering

sheet **25** are intended to apply to such upper and lower layers of a wrapped single covering sheet.

The absorbent core **250** includes a storage component **272** that serves to absorb and retain liquid bodily waste materials. Suitable known materials for the absorbent core storage component include cellulose fibers in the form of comminuted wood pulp, commonly known as "airfelt", natural or synthetic fibrous materials, and superabsorbent polymers, used either singly or in mixtures and commonly formed into layers or sheets, *etc.* These absorbent materials may be used separately or in combination. Many known absorbent materials may be used in a discrete form, *i.e.*, in the form of fibers, granules, particles, and the like. Such a discrete form of an absorbent material may be immobilized by an adhesive that attaches the discrete pieces together to form a coherent layer or that attaches the discrete pieces to a substrate layer or that attaches the discrete pieces both to each other and to the substrate layer.

The absorbent core may include an acquisition component in addition to one or more storage components. The absorbent core acquisition component serves to acquire deposited liquid bodily waste material and transfer it to the absorbent core storage component. Any porous absorbent material which will imbibe and partition liquid bodily waste material to the storage component or components may be used to form the acquisition component. Preferred materials for the acquisition component include synthetic fiber materials, open celled polymeric foam materials, fibrous nonwoven materials, cellulosic nonwoven materials, and various combination synthetic/cellulosic nonwoven materials. For example, the acquisition component may be formed of a nonwoven web or webs of synthetic fibers including polyester, polypropylene, and/or polyethylene, natural fibers including cotton and/or cellulose, blends of such fibers, or any equivalent materials or combinations of materials. Examples of such acquisition materials are more fully described in U.S. Patent No. 4,950,264 issued to Osborn on August 21, 1990. High loft nonwoven acquisition materials suitable for the acquisition component of the present invention can be obtained from Polymer Group, Inc., (PGI), 450 N.E. Blvd, Landisville, New Jersey 08326, U.S.A., under the material code designation of 98920.

Such an absorbent core acquisition component **290** is shown overlying the absorbent core storage component **272** in **Figure 11**, **Figure 12**, and **Figure 13**. A separation sheet **292** of, e.g., a tissue or a nonwoven material, may be disposed between the absorbent core storage component **272** and the absorbent core acquisition component **290** to help ensure that none of the gel formed by a superabsorbent polymer that may be included in the absorbent core storage component reaches the skin of the wearer. This separation sheet **292** may extend laterally beyond the side edges **257a** and **257b** of the absorbent core **250** and the upper covering sheet **24** may be attached to the separation sheet **292**. In this arrangement, the liquid bodily waste material that is deposited onto the upper covering sheet **24** will pass through the thickness of the upper covering sheet **24** to be absorbed by the absorbent core acquisition component **290**, and some or all of it may then pass through the thickness of the separation sheet **292** and then be absorbed and retained by the absorbent core storage component **272**.

In some exemplary embodiments, an absorbent core storage component may include the discrete form of an absorbent material that is immobilized in pockets formed by a layer of a thermoplastic material, such as a hot melt adhesive, that intermittently contacts and adheres to a substrate sheet, while diverging away from the substrate sheet at the pockets. Absorbent core components having such structures and being suitable for the storage of liquid bodily wastes are described in co-pending and commonly assigned U.S. Patent Applications Nos. 10/776,839 and 10/776,851, both filed on 11 February 2004 in the name of Ehrnsperger *et al.* An exemplary absorbent core storage component **272** having such a structure is shown in **Figure 14**. In this absorbent core storage component **272**, particles **270** of a superabsorbent polymer are contained inside pockets **280** formed by a layer **275** of a thermoplastic material. The absorbent core storage component may include both particles of a superabsorbent polymer and airfelt and both materials may be contained inside the pockets formed by the layer of the thermoplastic material. Alternatively, as shown in **Figure 14**, an exemplary absorbent core storage component may contain no airfelt and therefore the component can be made relatively thinner and more flexible for the comfort of the wearer. In addition, the particles of the superabsorbent polymer can be immobilized relatively more easily in the absence of airfelt. As shown in **Figure 14**, the layer **275** of the thermoplastic material intermittently

contacts and adheres to a substrate sheet 274 at the areas of attachment 282. Between the areas of attachment 282, the layer 275 diverges away from the substrate sheet 274 to form the pockets 280. The layer 275 may have the form of a sheet of fibers of the thermoplastic material through which the liquid bodily waste may pass to be absorbed by the particles 270 of the superabsorbent polymer.

In **Figure 14**, a separate thermoplastic layer covering sheet 276 is shown overlying the layer 275 of the thermoplastic material. Alternatively, the separate thermoplastic layer covering sheet 276 may be omitted. As another alternative, two absorbent core storage components each like that shown in **Figure 14** except for the omission of the thermoplastic layer covering sheet 276 may be superposed with one absorbent core storage component inverted such that the respective substrate sheets distally oppose each other. In such a combination of absorbent core storage components, either or both of the distally opposing substrate sheets may serve respectively as either or both of an upper covering sheet and a lower covering sheet for the absorbent assembly. Alternatively, the absorbent assembly may include a separate lower covering sheet and/or a separate upper covering sheet.

Statements of Incorporation by Reference and Intended Scope of Claims

The disclosures of all patents, patent applications and any patents which issue thereon, as well as any corresponding published foreign patent applications, and all publications listed and/or referenced in this description, are hereby incorporated herein by reference. It is expressly not admitted that any of the documents or any combination of the documents incorporated herein by reference teaches or discloses the present invention.

While particular embodiments and/or individual features 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. Further, it should be apparent that all combinations of such embodiments and features are possible and can result in preferred executions of the invention. Therefore, the appended claims are intended to cover all such changes and modifications that are within the scope of this invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A disposable diaper (20) comprising:

an absorbent assembly (200) comprising an absorbent core (250); and
a chassis (100) having a longitudinal axis (42), a lateral axis (44), a front waist region (36) having a front waist edge (136), a back waist region (38) having a back waist edge (138), a crotch region (37) between the waist regions, laterally opposing side edges (137a, 137b) extending between the front waist edge and the back waist edge, and an interior surface (102), the chassis forming a waist opening and two laterally opposing leg openings when the front waist region and the back waist region are attached together,
the chassis comprising a water-impermeable backsheet (26) and laterally opposing layered containment pockets (50) including on each side of the longitudinal axis a lowermost containment pocket (50a, 50b) and at least one overlying containment pocket (50c, 50d) layered interiorly of the lowermost containment pocket, each containment pocket having a closed apex (51), a laterally inwardly facing open side (52) having an upper edge (53) disposed proximally relative to the apex, an upper wall (54) connecting the apex and the upper edge, a lower wall (55), and a depth (56) defined by the upper edge and the apex,
the chassis further comprising laterally outwardly extending side flaps (147a, 147b) disposed interiorly of the layered containment pockets,
wherein the absorbent assembly is disposed at least partially laterally between the lowermost containment pockets.

2. The disposable diaper of Claim 1 wherein the absorbent assembly extends into the upper wall of the lowermost containment pocket.

3. The disposable diaper of any preceding claim wherein the absorbent assembly extends into both the upper wall of the lowermost containment pocket and the lower wall of the overlying containment pocket.

4. The disposable diaper of any preceding claim wherein the proximal upper edge of the overlying containment pocket is disposed laterally equidistantly to the proximal upper edge of the lowermost containment pocket.
5. The disposable diaper of any of Claims 1 through 3 wherein the proximal upper edge of the overlying containment pocket is disposed laterally distally relative to the proximal upper edge of the lowermost containment pocket.
6. The disposable diaper of any preceding claim wherein the depth of the overlying containment pocket is substantially equal to the depth of the lowermost containment pocket.
7. The disposable diaper of any of Claims 1 through 5 wherein the depth of the overlying containment pocket is different from the depth of the lowermost containment pocket.
8. The disposable diaper of any preceding claim wherein the upper wall of the lowermost containment pocket is attached to the interior surface of the chassis in the crotch region in such a way as to prevent unfoldment of the lowermost containment pocket.
9. The disposable diaper of any preceding claim wherein the upper wall and the lower wall of the overlying containment pocket are attached together in the crotch region in such a way as to prevent unfoldment of the overlying containment pocket.
10. The disposable diaper of any preceding claim wherein each of the side flaps includes a longitudinally extensible flap elastic member (167a, 167b) attached adjacent to a distal edge (158) of the side flap.

1/8

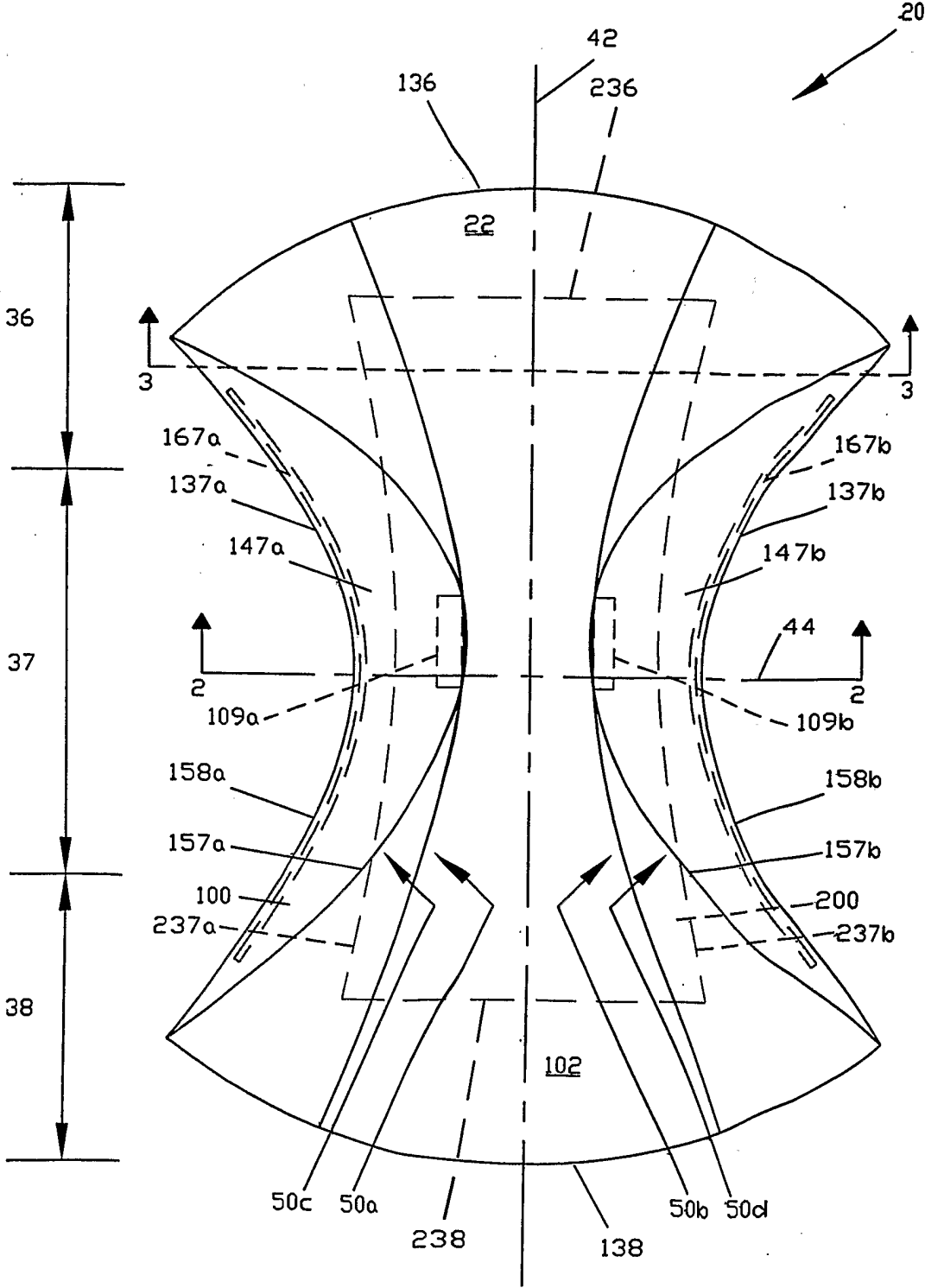
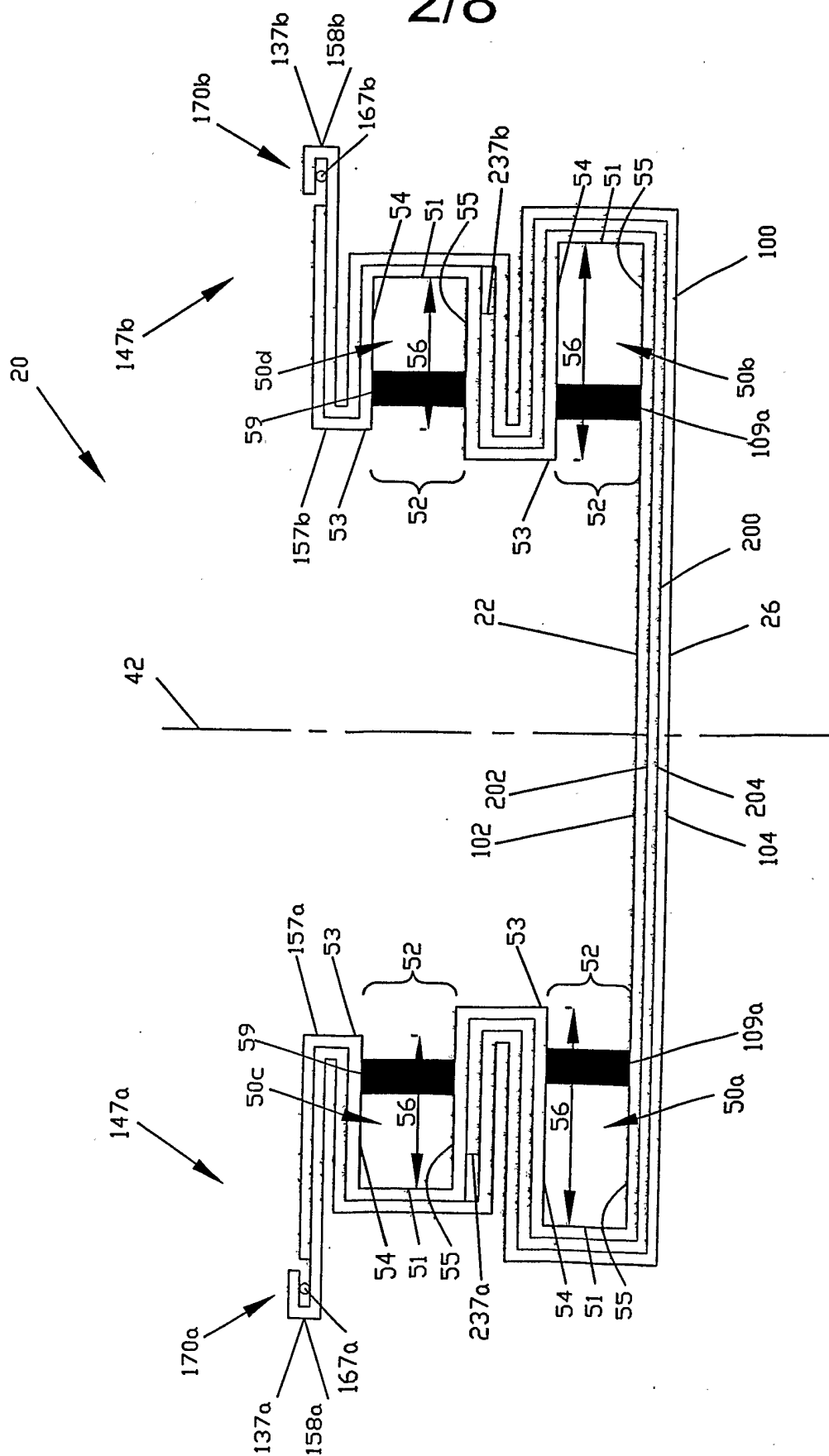


FIG. 1



251

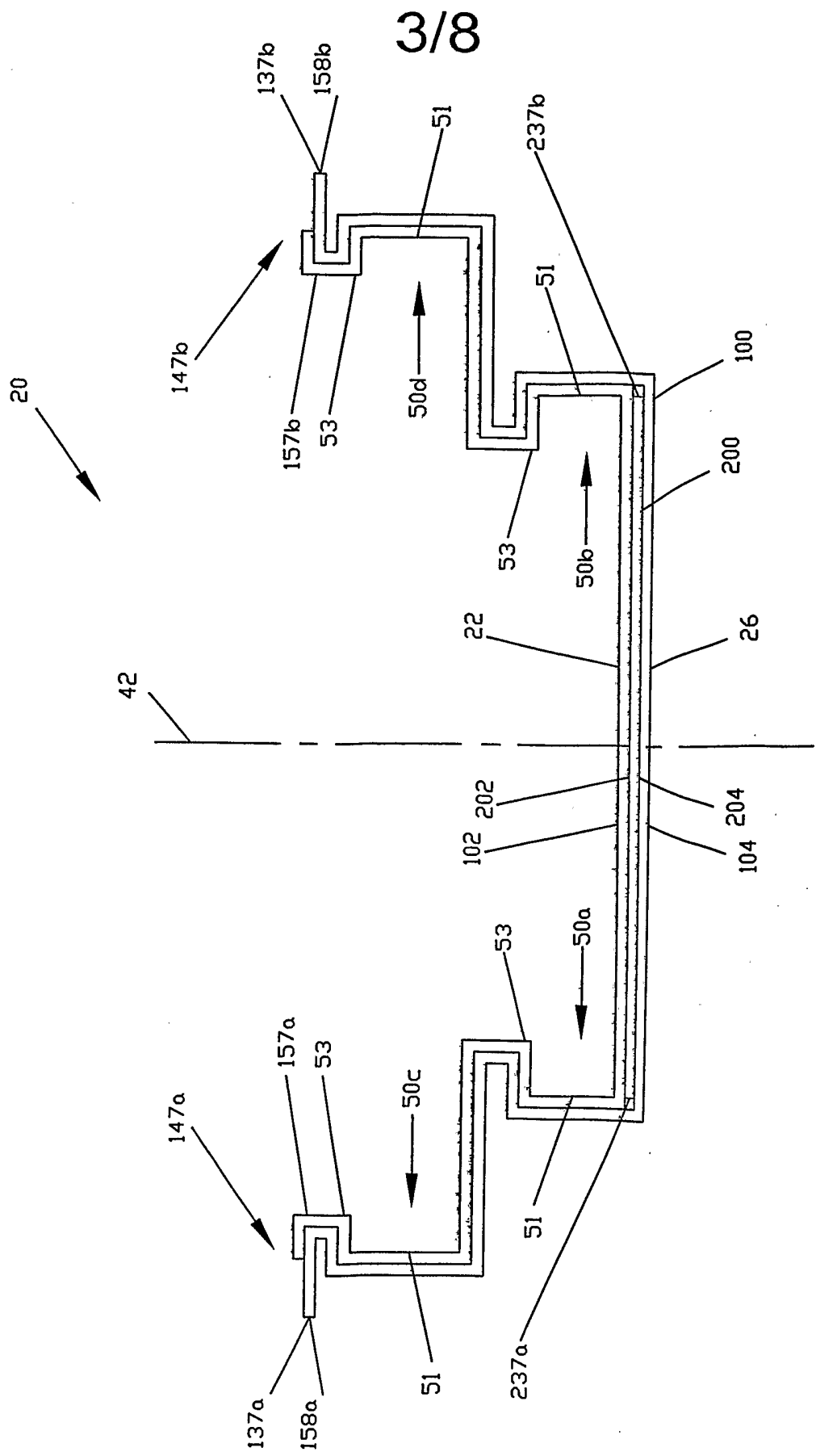
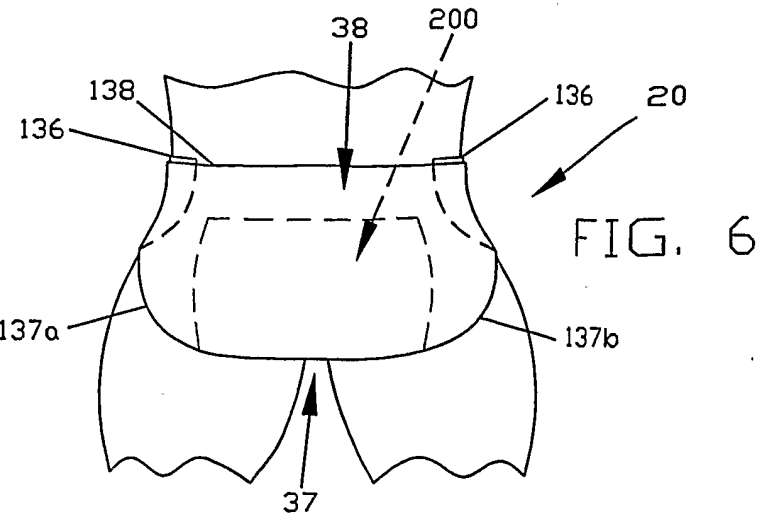
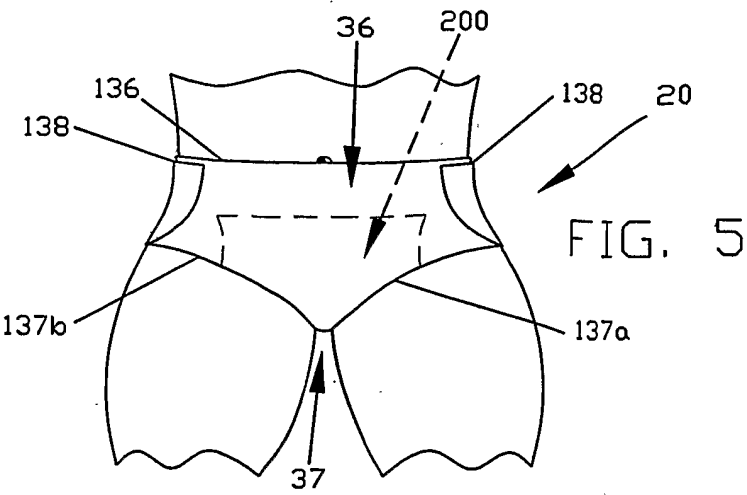
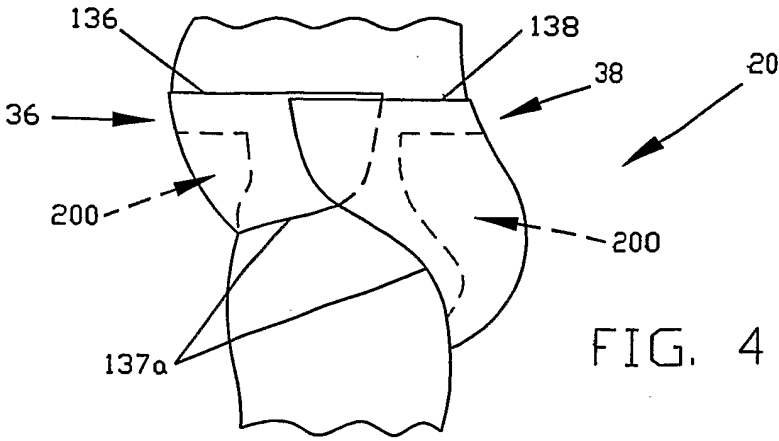


FIG. 3

4/8



5/8

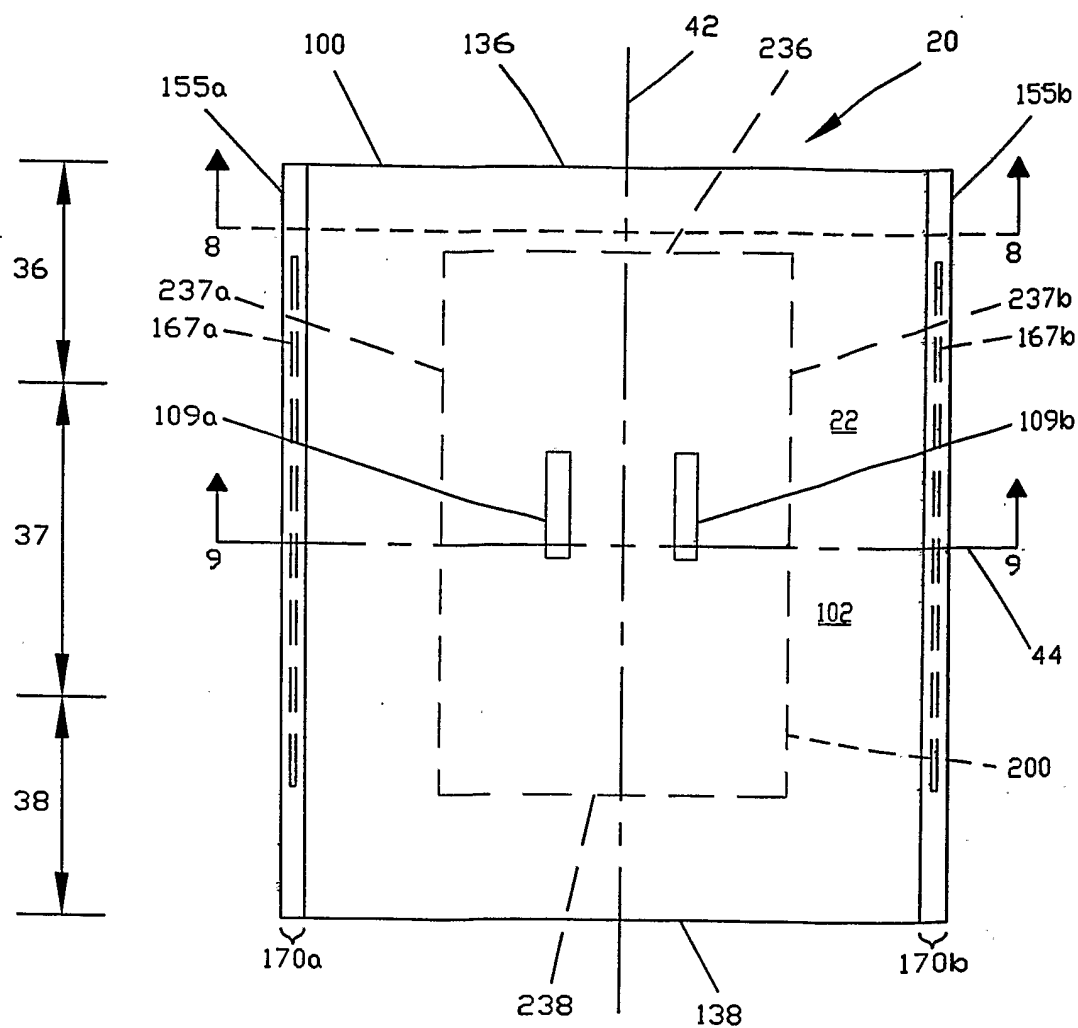


FIG. 7

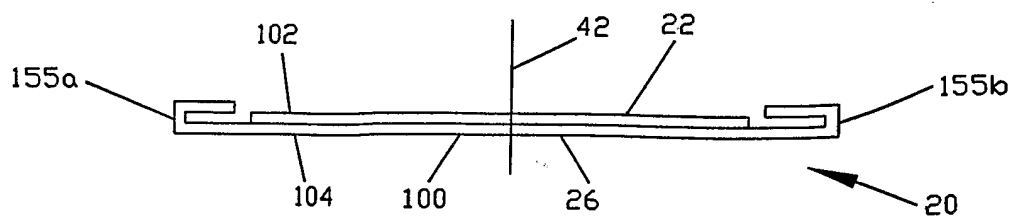


FIG. 8

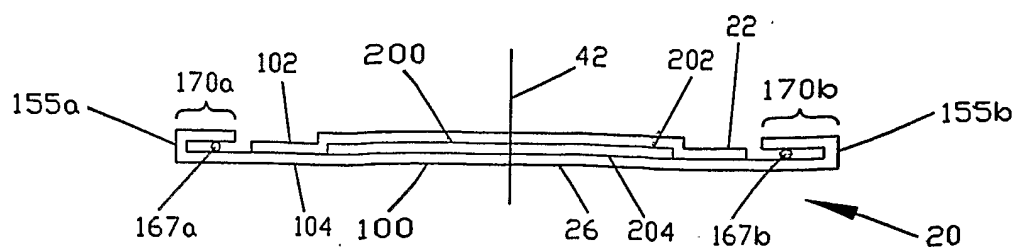


FIG. 9

6/8

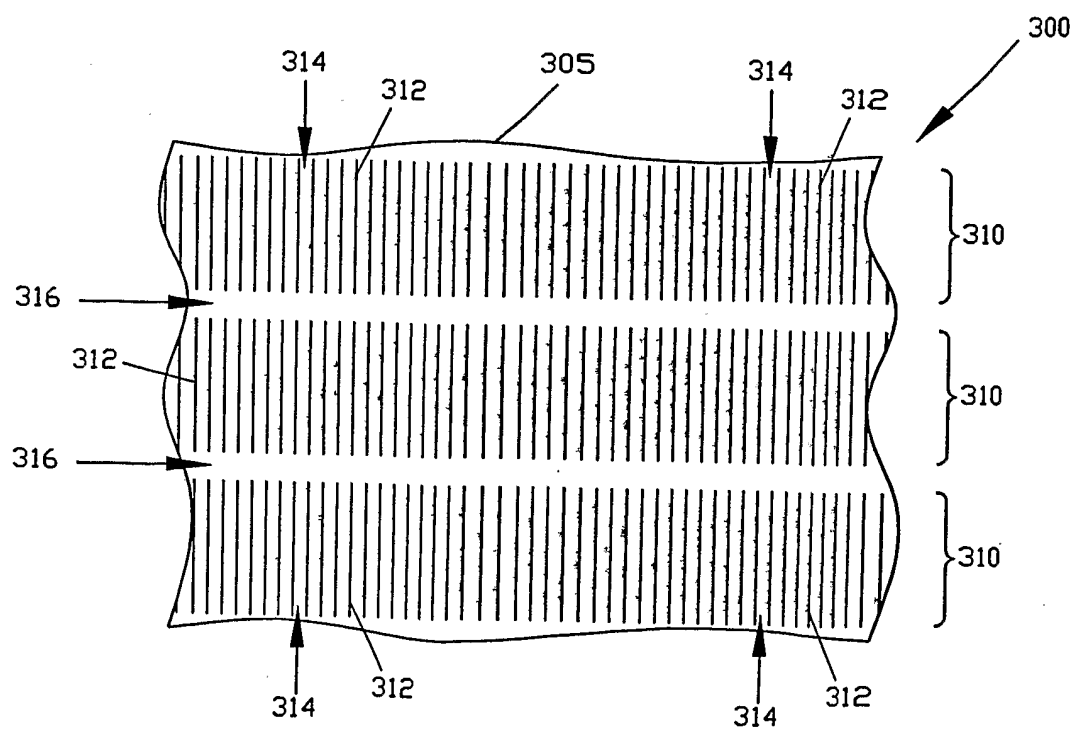


FIG. 10

7/8

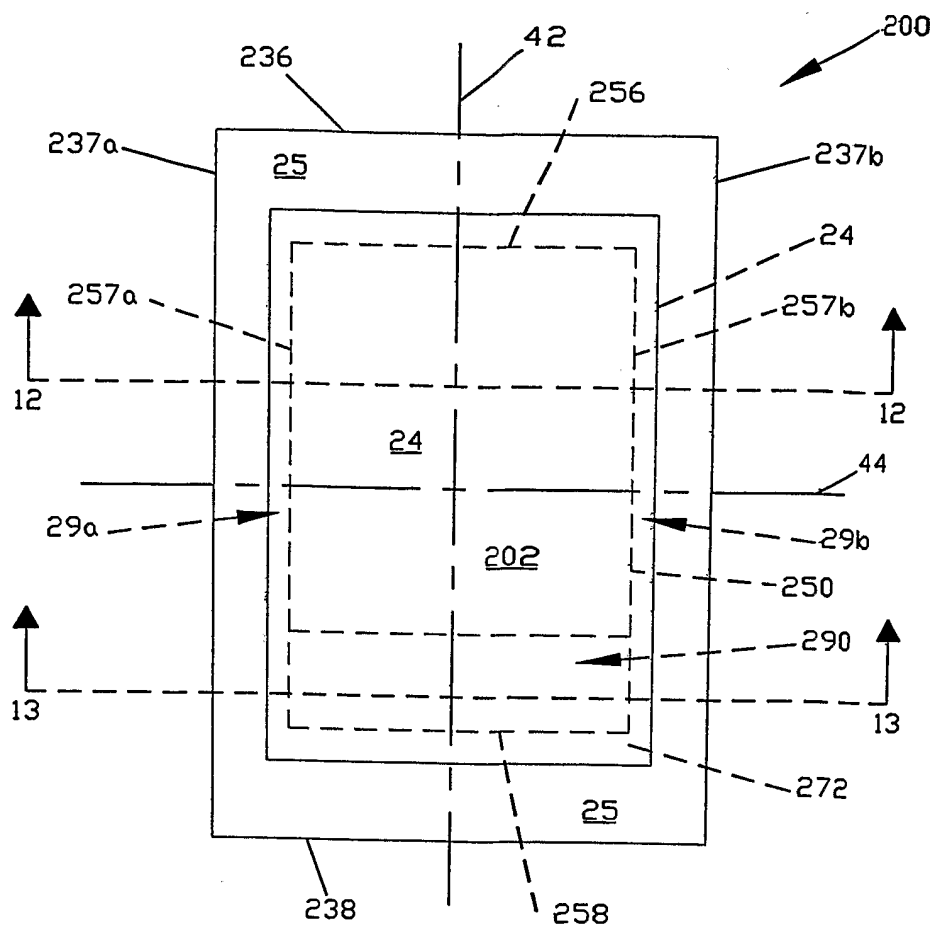


FIG. 11

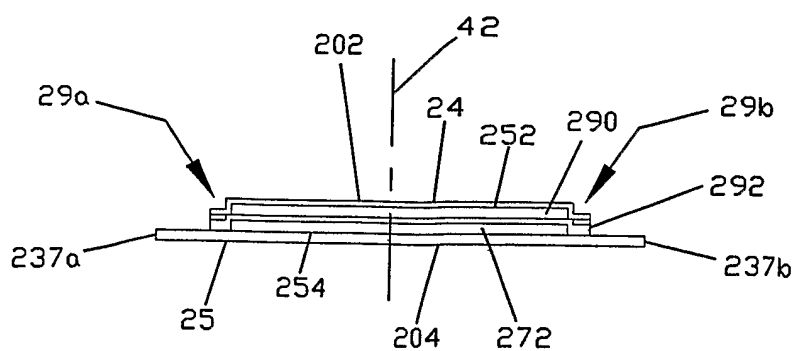


FIG. 12

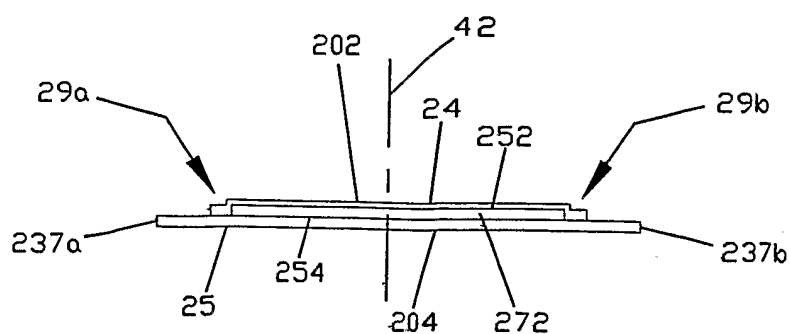


FIG. 13

8/8

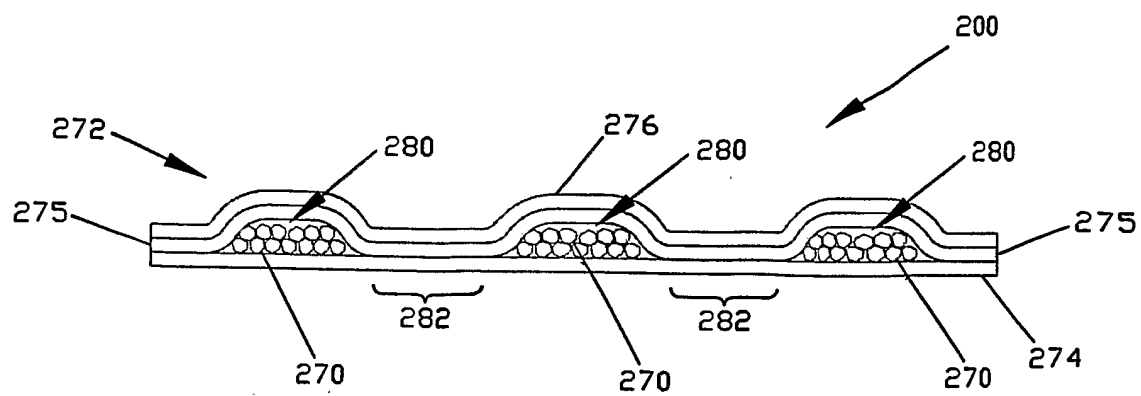


FIG. 14

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2006/019058

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. A61F13/494

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

A61F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2004/249355 A1 (TANIO TOSHIYUKI ET AL) 9 December 2004 (2004-12-09) paragraphs [0002], [0017], [0110], [0101] - [0103]; figures 7,8	1,4,6,10
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	----- -/-	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

19 September 2006

Date of mailing of the international search report

28/09/2006

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Authorized officer

DOUSKAS, K

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2006/019058

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Information on patent family members

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