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(74) Agent: **GREELEY, Paul, D.**; Ohlandt, Greeley, Ruggiero & Perle, L.L.P., 10th Floor, One Landmark Square, Stamford, CT 06901-2682 (US).

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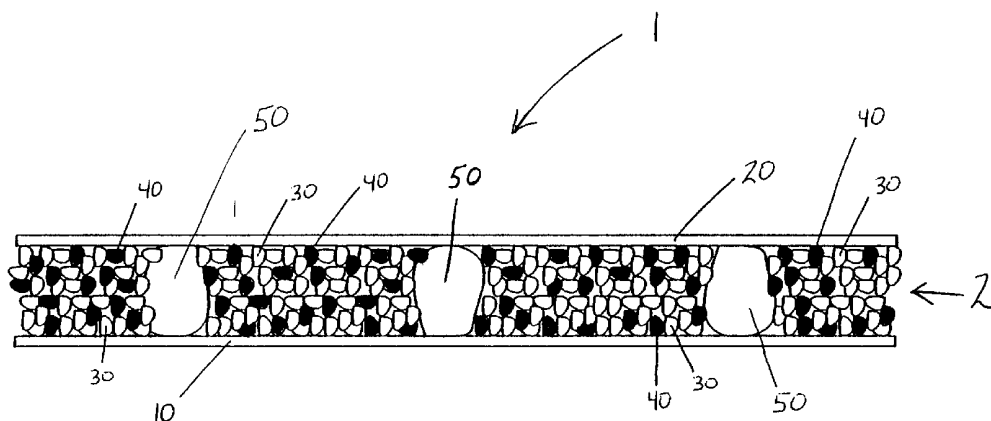
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(71) Applicant: **KOSLOW TECHNOLOGIES CORP.**
[US/US]; 260 South Lambert Road, Orange, CT 06477 (US).

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(72) Inventor: **KOSLOW, Evan**; 14 Twelve O'Clock Road, Weston, CT 06883 (US).

(54) Title: METHOD OF STABILIZING COMPOSITE MEDIA AND MEDIA PRODUCED THEREBY



(57) Abstract: There is provided composite media and a method of producing them. The composite media contain a coalesced composite mixture of particles of an active ingredient (30) and binder particles (40). The binder particles preferably also fuse the composite structure to front (10) and back (20) substrates. The composite media also have stabilizing particles (50) that fuse with both the particles of an active ingredient and the substrates, thereby forming a composite medium according to the present invention.

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METHOD OF STABILIZING COMPOSITE MEDIA
AND MEDIA PRODUCED THEREBY

5 **Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates generally to activated media. More particularly, the present invention relates to a method of stabilizing activated media and media produced thereby.

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Background of the Invention

It is often desirable to impregnate, cover, or otherwise treat a base material with an active or activated material, such as an adsorbent or
15 adsorbent material. One example would be a non-woven medium coated with agents having fluid adsorption and/or odor adsorption characteristics, as found in children's diapers, adult incontinence products, feminine hygiene products, and other adsorbent articles of clothing. Other examples include coated paper tissues and toweling, as well as surgical bandages
20 and sanitary napkins. Other materials may be used as adsorbent materials, such as cyclodextrins or zeolites for odor control, or other adsorbents such as silicates, aluminas, or activated carbons.

The active, i.e., adsorbent, materials used to coat a base material
25 may be fibrous or particulate materials. However, certain materials known in the art (e.g., fluff pulp fibers) have limited adsorption capacity, and hence perform disappointingly during normal wear. In addition, products containing such materials are often heavy and/or bulky. Thus, it is preferable to use at least some portion of particles composed of super
30 adsorbent polymers (SAP).

Yet, it is difficult to immobilize powdered or small granular particles of SAP. Historically, microscopic active materials were immobilized on

foams or on surfaces coated with a thin layer of pressure-sensitive adhesive. U.S. Patent No. 5,462,538 to Korpman is an example of a method of immobilizing adsorbent material on a surface coated with a thin layer of pressure-sensitive adhesive. Using this method may produce large gaps between individual microscopic adsorbent elements. Also, the resulting adsorbent core has only a single layer of adsorbent material. PCT Publication No. WO 94/01069 to Palumbo is another example of a method of immobilizing particulate adsorbent material. However, the adsorbent particles are not bonded to the substrates. Moreover, the adsorbent particles are not in significant contact with the binder particles. Thus, neither method effectively restrains powdered or small granular particles of an active ingredient.

As a more effective alternative, U.S. Patent No. 5,792,513, which is fully incorporated herein by reference, discloses a product formed from a composite mixture of adsorbent particles and binder particles fused to a substrate. While this product provides excellent absorption characteristics, the particles swell when exposed to fluid and then separate from the substrate and each other during normal use. This loose material is then free to slump or move.

In light of the foregoing, there remains a need for media, and a method of producing such media, in which the particles of an active ingredient are substantially immobilized even after they have become swollen, while maintaining excellent composite integrity.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides an improved composite medium, in which the particles of an active ingredient are substantially immobilized. A further object is to provide absorbent or adsorbent articles having stabilizing particles dispersed throughout a coalesced composite layer of particles of an active ingredient and binder particles. By substantially

immobilizing the particles of an active ingredient the present invention effectively prevents migration of the particles of an active ingredient, thereby creating an adsorbent product with enhanced integrity throughout the use cycle of the product.

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Accordingly, the present invention provides composite media and a method of producing them. The composite media contain a coalesced composite mixture of particles of an active ingredient and binder particles. The binder particles preferably also fuse the composite structure to front and back substrates. The composite media also have stabilizing particles that fuse with both the particles of the active ingredient and the substrates, thereby forming a composite medium according to the present invention.

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Brief Description of the Drawings

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Figure 1 is a side plan-view of the composite media of the present invention; and

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Figure 2 is a schematic diagram illustrating an apparatus for the practice of the method of this invention.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Referring to the drawings and, in particular, Fig. 1, there is provided a composite medium generally indicated as **1**. Composite medium **1** has a
5 backing substrate **10** and a covering substrate **20**.

Backing substrate **10** and covering substrate **20** may be formed of various materials depending upon the application. By way of example, substrates **10**, **20** may be a permeable material, such as a non-woven
10 fibrous material, e.g., spun-bonded polyester or polyolefin. Woven substrates may also be used. Furthermore, substrates **10**, **20** may optionally be formed using cellulosic materials, such as paper, or a combination of cellulosic and thermoplastic fibers. Either substrate **10** or **20** may also be an impermeable material, such as a plastic film (e.g.,
15 Mylar®), a permeable backsheet or membrane or another suitable material.

The particular material selected for substrates **10**, **20** can also effect the kinetics of adsorption of composite medium **1**. For example, substrates **10**, **20** can modify the mean pore size and the overall porosity, provide
20 supplemental adsorption, improve tensile strength, flexibility, and pleatability, and effect wicking and fluid distribution.

Between substrates **10**, **20**, there is a layer, generally indicated as **2**. Layer **2** has particles of an active ingredient **30**, binder particles **40**, and
25 stabilizing particles **50**. Particles of an active ingredient **30** are coalesced or fused together by binder particles **40**. An amount of binder particles **40** may also be fused to points on either substrates **10** or **20**, thereby also binding particles **30** to substrates **10** and **20**. However, binding particles **40** will only be fused with one of substrates **10** and **20**, rather than both.
30 Stabilizing particles **50** may also be bonded to particles of an active ingredient **30** and, in contrast to binding particles **40**, are fused to both backing substrate **10** and covering substrate **20**, thereby forming a stabilizing bond or quilting effect.

The thickness of layer **2** will vary depending on a variety of factors, including the size of the particles **30**, **40**, and **50**, the quantity of particles **30**, **40**, and **50**, the degree of coalescence between particles **30**, **40**, and **50**, and whether other particles or fibers, such as fluff pulp, are used in layer **2**. Preferably, the thickness of layer **2** is about 0.2 mm to about 5 mm.

Particles of an active ingredient **30** can potentially be formed of any material. For example, particles of an active ingredient **30** may absorb or adsorb fluids or gases. Furthermore, particles of an active ingredient **30** may be used to release fluids or gases held therein, for example, to deliver fluids, such as medicaments. Materials such as iodinated resin, activated carbon, activated alumina, aluminum powders, nickel powders, alumina-silicates, ferromagnetic materials, ion-exchange resins, manganese or iron oxides, zeolites, glass beads, ceramics, diatomaceous earth, and cellulosic materials can also be used as particles of an active ingredient **30**. In addition, particles of an active ingredient **30** may also be polymeric materials, such as SAP. The cross sectional size of particles of an active ingredient **30** is preferably within a range of about 5 microns to about 5000 microns.

Materials forming binder particles **40** may potentially include any material known in the art. In particular, thermoplastic and thermoset materials are useful for the practice of the present invention. For example, binder particles **40** may be polyethers, polyolefins, polyvinyls, polyvinyl esters, polyvinyl ethers, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers, or a mixture thereof. Also, suitable binder particles may be produced from particulate thermoset resins known in the art, such as phenol-formaldehyde or melamine resins, with or without additional crosslinking agents. Preferably, binder particles **40** are present in such an amount and at such a size that they do not substantively interfere with the functioning of particles **30**.

Binder particles **40** are preferably about 5 microns to about 50 microns in size.

The critical feature of this invention resides in stabilizing particles **50** that are used to form through-web stabilizing bonds within layer **2**. First, stabilizing particles **50** perform a similar function as binder particles **40**, specifically coalescing or fusing together particles of an active ingredient **30**. However, they are extremely limited in their capacity to stabilize the active ingredient particles because they are large and provide limited surface area to interface with the active ingredient and they are generally present in small amounts, again limiting their ability to stabilize other particles. Stabilizing particles **50** are also adhered or fused to both substrates **10**, **20** because they are selected to have a particle size roughly equal to or greater than the thickness of layer **2**. Materials forming stabilizing particles **50** are potentially any suitable material, such as the materials listed in reference to binding particles **40**, e.g., a thermoplastic or a thermoset material. Stabilizing particles **50** are preferably present in such an amount and at such a size that they do not substantively interfere with the functioning of particles of an active ingredient **30** and binder particles **40**. It is preferred that stabilizing particles **50** be both larger in size and fewer in number compared to binder particles **40**. Preferably, stabilizing particles **50** are equal to or larger than the thickness of layer **2**, so as to allow stabilizing particles **50** to span the entire thickness of layer **2** and directly adhere to substrates **10**, **20**. However, stabilizing particles may be smaller than the thickness of layer **2**, for instance, if a ribbed effect for composite medium **1** is desired. In addition, stabilizing particles may be intimately grouped together, thereby binding to both substrates **10**, **20** in the aggregate.

Fig. 2 illustrates an exemplary apparatus for the practice of this invention. A supply roll **100** provides a substrate **120** to be treated, such as a nonwoven tissue or toweling paper. Downstream from supply roll **100** is a knurled roller **130** positioned to receive a mixture of particles of an active

ingredient **30**, binder particles **40**, and stabilizing particles **50**, the mixture generally being indicated as **140** and dispensed from a hopper **160**.

Mixture **140** is applied to the upper surface of substrate **120** as a continuous coating or, alternatively, as a coating of a specific design such as, for example, stripes. A brush **180** may be employed to aid in removing mixture **140** from knurled roller **130**. Thereafter, substrate **120** is passed through a nip **200** between a heated idler roller **220** and a drive roller **240**.

Alternatively, before being passed through nip **200**, substrate **120** may also be preheated, for example, by a convection or infrared oven. A pneumatic cylinder is connected via a rod **280** to the axle of idler roller **220** to maintain a desired pressure on substrate **120** within nip **200**. In passing over the surface of heated roller **220**, mixture **140** is heated to a temperature equal to or greater than the softening temperature of binder particles **40** and stabilizing particles **50**, but lower than the softening temperature of particles of an active ingredient **30**. Within nip **200**, binder particles **40** and stabilizing particles **50** fuse under pressure with particles of an active ingredient **30**, while stabilizing particles **50** also fuse with substrate **120**. An amount of binder particles **40** may fuse with substrate **120**. Furthermore, in a preferred alternative to the above described apparatus, a second supply roll **300** of a substrate **320**, which may be of the same or a different material from that of substrate **120**, is also passed between nip **200** on the top of mixture **140**. Stabilizing particles **50** fuse with substrate **320** and an amount of binder particles **40** may also fuse with substrate **320**. However, while stabilizing particles **50** fuse with both substrate **120** and **320**, binder particles **40** will only fuse with either substrate **120** or **320**. Upon leaving the nip **200**, binder particles **40** and stabilizing particles **50** cool and harden. The composite medium **240** passes onto a takeup roll **360**.

Coalescing particles of an active ingredient **30** with interposed binder particles **40** and stabilizing particles **50** results in more complete coverage of the backing substrate **10** and places particles of an active ingredient **30** in closer proximity to each other. In addition, it is possible to vary the depth and porosity of layer **2** and to have multiple layers of active

ingredient fully stabilized by binder particles **40**. When composite layer **1** contains SAP and is wetted, the SAP particles swell and generally break their bonds with binder particles **40** and any bonds that might exist with stabilizing particles **50**. However, the bonds between substrates **10** and **20** and stabilizing particles **50** are retained and prevent the wholesale disassembly of composite layer **1**. These stable bonds do not prevent local swelling of the composite layer **1**, but do provide localized stabilization of composite layer **1** at each point where stabilizing particle **50** spans composite layer **1**. These bonds provide a random quilting effect that prevents the movement of the swollen SAP mass.

Although composite medium **1**, and the method of producing such a medium, has been described with respect to one or more particular embodiments, it will be understood that other embodiments of the present invention may be employed without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. Hence, the present invention is deemed limited only by the appended claims and the reasonable interpretation thereof.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A composite medium comprising:
a backing sheet;
5 a covering sheet; and
a layer disposed between said backing sheet and said covering sheet, said layer having particles of an active ingredient, binder particles, and stabilizing particles, wherein said active particles are coalesced by said binder particles, and wherein each of said stabilizing particles forms a bond
10 with both said backing sheet and said covering sheet.
2. The composite medium of claim 1, wherein said backing sheet is an impermeable material.
- 15 3. The composite medium of claim 1, wherein said backing sheet is a permeable material.
4. The composite medium of claim 1, wherein said covering sheet is a permeable material.
20
5. The composite medium of claim 1, wherein said composite layer has an average thickness of about 0.2 mm to 5 mm.
- 25 6. The composite medium of claim 1, wherein said particles of an active ingredient are formed from at least one component selected from the group consisting one of : adsorbent particles, absorbent particles, particles that release liquid or gases held therein, and mixtures thereof.
- 30 7. The composite medium of claim 1, wherein said particles of an active ingredient are formed from at least one component selected from the group consisting one of : iodinated resin, activated carbon, activated alumina, alumina-silicates, ion-exchange resins, manganese oxides, iron oxides, zeolites, hydrophilic polymeric materials, and mixtures thereof.

8. The composite medium of claim 1, wherein said particles of an active ingredient have an average particle size of between about 5 microns to 5000 microns.

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9. The composite medium of claim 1, wherein said binder particles are formed from at least one component selected from the group consisting one of thermoplastic materials, thermoset materials, and combinations thereof.

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10. The composite medium of claim 1, wherein said binder particles are formed from at least one component selected from the group consisting of: polypropylene, linear low-density polyethylene, low density polyethylene, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer, polyolefin, phenol-formaldehyde resin, melamine resin, and mixtures thereof.

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11. The composite medium of claim 1, wherein said binder particles have an average particle size of between about 5 microns to 50 microns.

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12. The composite medium of claim 1, wherein said stabilizing particles are formed from at least one component selected from the group consisting of thermoplastic materials, thermoset materials, and combinations thereof.

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13. The composite medium of claim 1, wherein said stabilizing particles are formed from at least one component selected from the group consisting of polypropylene, linear low-density polyethylene, low density polyethylene, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer, polyolefin, phenol-formaldehyde resin, melamine resin, and mixtures thereof.

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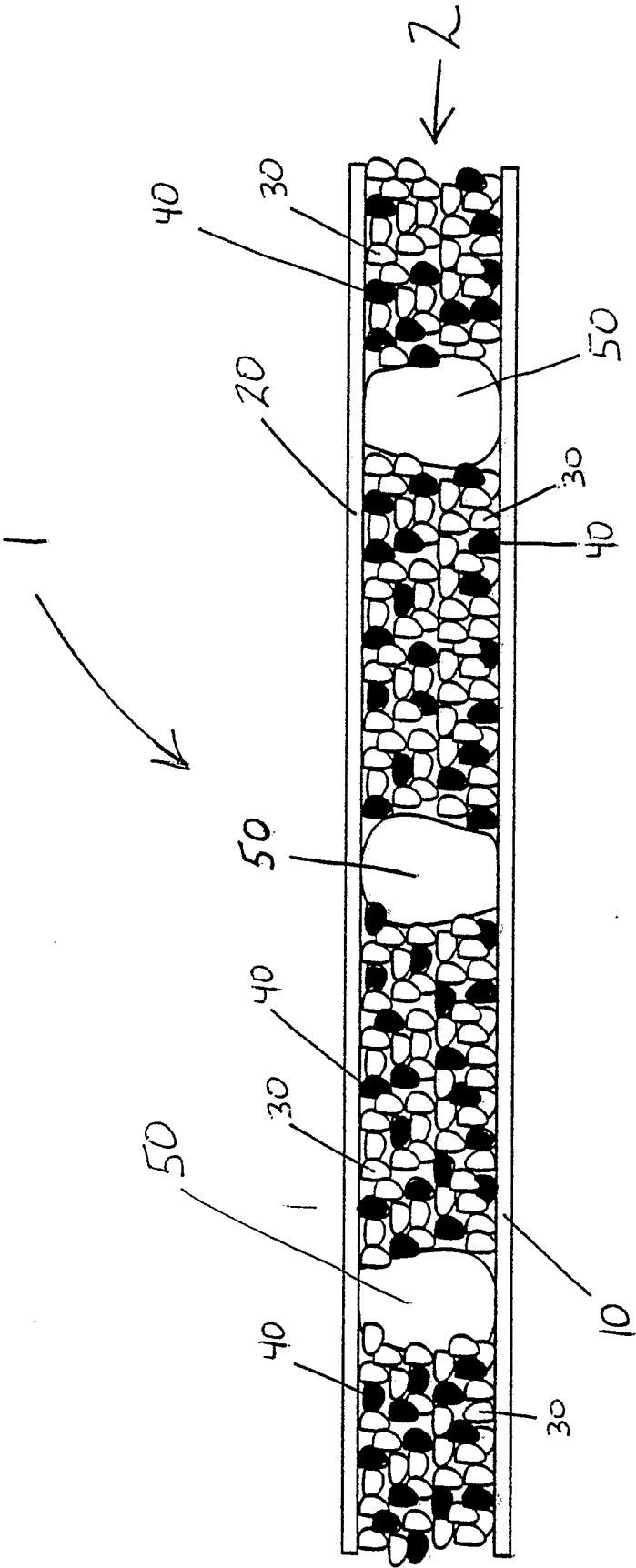


Fig. 1

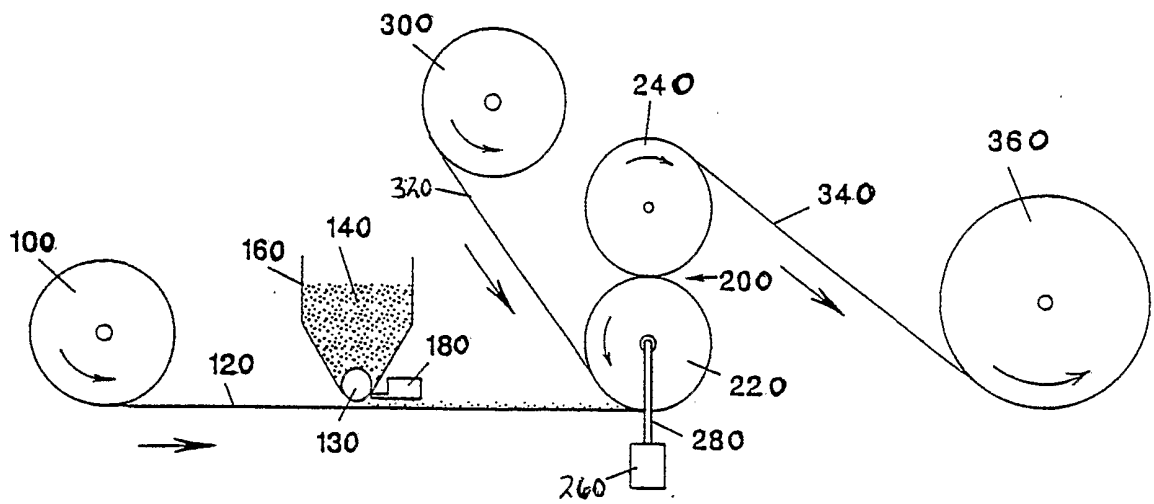


Fig. 2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US01/14725

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) :B32B 7/02, 5/16

US CL :428/220, 323, 327, 329, 332

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)

U.S. : 428/220, 323, 327, 329, 332

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
NONE

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

WEST 2.0 AND EAST

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 5,792,513 A [KOSLOW et al.] 11 August 1998, col. 1, lines 55-62; col. 2, lines 8-10, lines 38-44, lines 65-67; col. 3, lines 25-32, lines 56-57.	1-13
Y	US 4,921,702 A [BANKS et al.] 1 May 1990, col. 2, lines 12-22, lines 29-31, lines 65-68; col. 3, lines 35-38, lines 64-66; col. 4, lines 15-17, lines 48-57.	1-6 and 8-13

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

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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"E" earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&" document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

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