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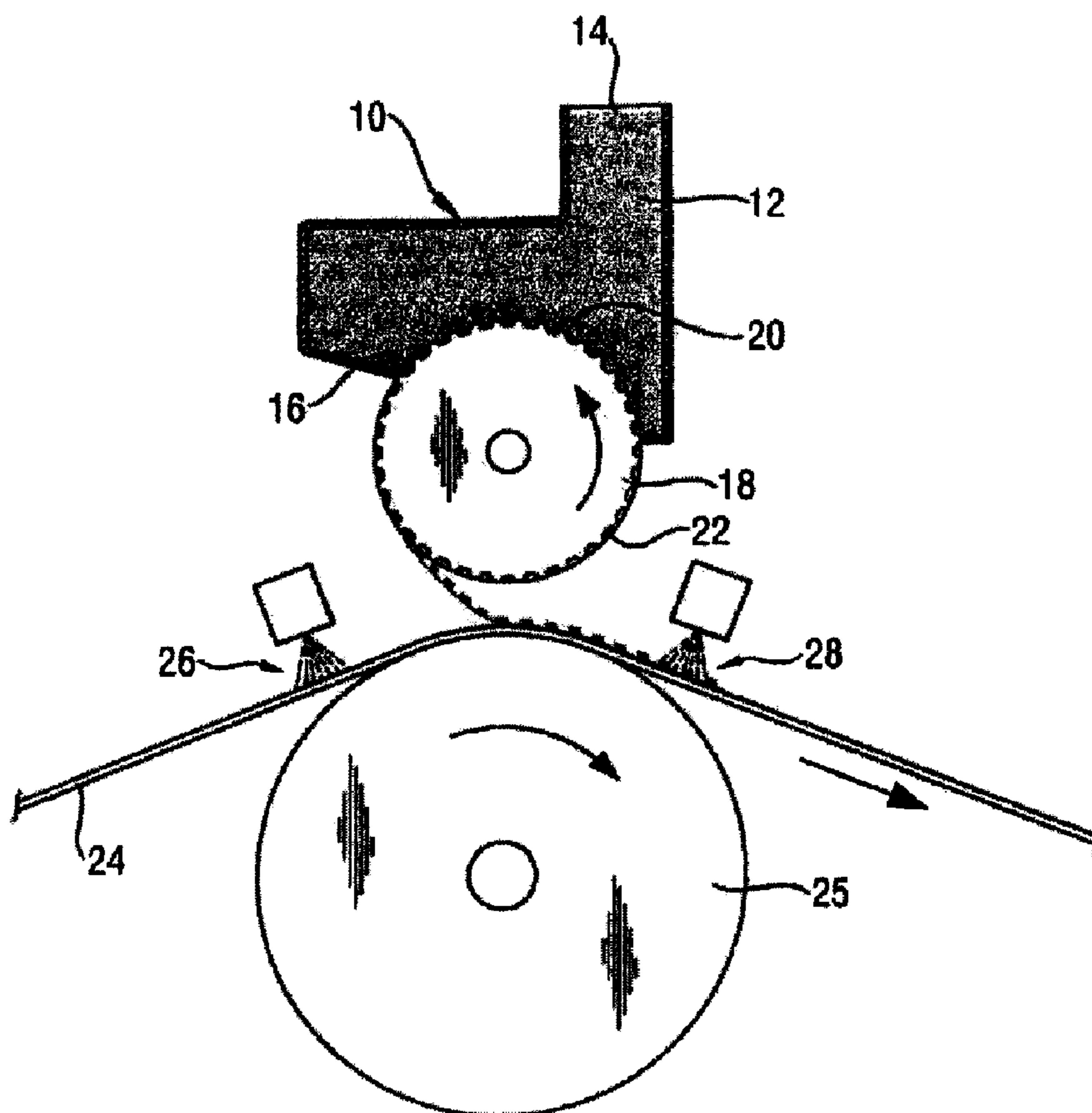
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(54) Titre : IMPRESSION INDIRECTE D'AGM

(54) Title: INDIRECT PRINTING OF AGM



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The present invention relates to a method of applying absorbent gelling material (AGM) granules by indirect printing onto an carrier layer for use in an absorbent article, particularly diaper for babies or adults, training pants, pull-up diapers (diaper pants), sanitary napkins, panty liners or the like. These articles typically comprise the carrier layer with the AGM particles together with further layers, making up the complete article.



Abstract

The present invention relates to a method of applying absorbent gelling material (AGM) granules by indirect printing onto an carrier layer for use in an absorbent article, particularly diaper for babies or adults, training pants, pull-up diapers (diaper pants), sanitary napkins, panty liners or the like. These articles typically comprise the carrier layer with the AGM particles together with further layers, making up the complete article.

INDIRECT PRINTING OF AGM

Field of the invention

The present invention relates to a method of applying absorbent gelling material (AGM) granules onto an carrier layer for use in an absorbent article, particularly diaper for babies or adults, training pants, pull-up diapers (diaper pants), sanitary napkins, panty liners or the like. These articles typically comprise the carrier layer with the AGM particles deposited thereon by indirect printing together with further layers making up the complete article.

10 Background of the invention

The term "AGM granules" as used herein includes materials capable of absorbing and storing a high amount of liquid compared with the volume thereof. "AGM" is the abbreviation of Absorbent Gelling Materials. These materials are mainly formed by superabsorbent polymers. In the present context the AGM material may be used as granules of different particle size including powder like materials or a mixture of powder material and granules of different particle size or forms (e. g. fibers).

AGM materials of this kind are usually embedded into absorbent pads of melt blown fibers or cellulose fibers (or similar fibrous materials and combinations thereof) or directly deposited onto a non-woven carrier layer. The present invention is applicable to both of these methods. This kind of "absorbent article" may be used for example for manufacturing a diaper, a sanitary towel or even a liquid gathering article of any kind.

Various approaches have been proposed for obtaining AGM granule distribution on a substrate having a predetermined pattern and thickness profile. These approaches include blowing an airborne mixture of AGM granules and fibers through a conduit onto a vacuum drum. Methods of this kind only allow a limited control of the pattern and the distribution of the thickness of the AGM over the surface onto which the AGM is distributed.

Particularly in case of low or no cellulose fiber containing absorbent cores, having AGM granules as the only liquid storage material, AGM granule distribution with accuracy with respect to shape and discreteness is highly important.

5 In this context it should be mentioned that it is possible to use single or multi piece cores, one layer of AGM or several layers on top of each other overlapping or besides each other. This also allows to use different AGM's in different layers. Thus the possibilities of variation of the achieved product are nearly endless. However, high accuracy of the granule distribution is important.

Summary of the invention

10 Thus the present invention is directed to a method for applying AGM granules onto a surface with high accuracy of the distribution, pattern and the amount of AGM material on the surface by indirect printing. Such a process method can be used in an application of AGM particles requiring accurate, print like positioning of granules or powders on a carrier layer. One particular application may be the making of primarily AGM/glue
15 comprising cores for disposable diapers or parts of such cores.

According to a first embodiment of the present invention, the indirect printing method according to the invention is characterized in that

- the AGM granules are taken up by a transfer device from a bulk storage of AGM granules,
- 20 - said transfer device having recesses on the surface thereof, the number, size and position of which determining the amount and pattern of AGM granules taken up by the transfer device,
- the transfer device being moveable from the bulk storage to a position passed by the carrier layer (transfer or meeting position),
- 25 - means being provided for retaining the AGM granules inside said recesses during movement of the transfer device to said meeting (or transfer) position,
- and means being provided for expelling said AGM granules onto the carrier layer in said transfer position.

The invention further refers to an apparatus, particularly an apparatus for conducting the method according to the invention.

In the following indirect printing shall mean the transfer of AGM which is separated from the bulk storage of AGM before it is in contact with the carrier layer. Direct printing means that the AGM is not separated from the bulk storage of AGM before it is
5 in contact with the carrier layer. This is not included in the present invention.

The present invention provides a method and apparatus which significantly increases AGM deposition accuracy. The standard deviation achieved so far has been reduced to about 1/4 of what has been achieved with advanced prior technology. Thus diaper cores
10 having an accurate distribution profile of AGM in the lateral and the longitudinal direction can be obtained. The method according to the invention allows especially deposition of AGM granules on fast moving carrier layers at surface speeds of 1m/sec up to 3m/sec, preferably up to 5m/sec, or even 10 m/sec and even more preferably up to 15m/sec with high accuracy. Because of the accuracy of the deposition of AGM
15 granules, the invention allows manufacturing of e. g. an absorbent core without cellulose or similarly absorbent and/or hydrophilic fibers in diapers which results in extreme core thinness and improved comfort and fit in use for the articles.

The term "transfer device" as used herein includes any moveable member being capable of taking up AGM granules in a predetermined shape and a thickness profile and
20 depositing the granules-without amending the configuration thereof-on a carrier substrate.

A preferred embodiment of the transfer device is a patterned rotary drum or roll, which is called "printing roll" or "transfer roll" in the present context because the transfer of a pattern of AGM granules can be comparable with printing. Another embodiment would
25 be a moveable belt having recesses on the surface and being moved between the AGM granule bulk storage and the transfer position.

The term "bulk" or "bulk storage" of AGM granules refer in the present context to any kind of supply of granules, particularly a hopper.

"Retaining means" are provided to keep the AGM granules taken up by the recesses of
30 the transfer device in these recesses during movement from the bulk to the transfer

position where the granules are delivered to the carrier layer. In one preferred embodiment the retaining means is a belt, which is guided along the surface of the transfer device, particularly the printing roll, on the way from the bulk to the transfer position. Other possible embodiments, which are particularly preferred are vacuum
 5 means for keeping the AGM granules in the recesses. Also the use of an electrostatic field is possible

"Expelling means" in the present context means delivering the AGM granules in the transfer position as defined above to a carrier substrate. For delivering the granules, the granules may be expelled by air jets or an electrostatic field or just by gravity.

10 **Brief description of the drawings**

The above and further features, aspects and advantages of the present invention will become better understood with regard to the following description making reference to the accompanying drawings.

- | | | |
|----|--------|--|
| | Fig. 1 | illustrates one embodiment of the present invention; |
| 15 | Fig. 2 | is a diagrammatic illustration of the embodiment of Fig. 1 showing an additional detail; |
| | Fig. 3 | illustrates a modification of the embodiment of Fig. 2; |
| | Fig. 4 | corresponds to Fig. 2 with a modification of one feature; |
| | Fig. 5 | again corresponds to Fig. 2 with a modification of one feature; |
| 20 | Fig. 6 | again corresponds to Fig. 2 with a modification of one feature; |
| | Fig. 7 | shows an embodiment being a combination of Fig. 3 and 6; |
| | Fig. 8 | shows another embodiment of an apparatus according to the invention and for conducting the methods according to the invention; |
| 25 | Fig. 9 | is a cross section along line 9-9 of another embodiment of the invention shown in Fig. 10. |

Fig. 10 is a front view from the left side in Fig. 9.

Detailed description of the invention

Fig. 1 shows a hopper (10) filled with a bulk of AGM material (12). The hopper (10) has a supply opening (14) on the upper side and a delivery opening (16) at the bottom. The
5 hopper forms one embodiment of what is called "bulk" in the present context.

A printing roll (18) enters into the opening (16) in the hopper (10) in a way that the bottom of the hopper surrounding the opening (16) closely follows the contour of the roller (18) and an unintended drop out of AGM granules is prevented.

The printing roll (18) is provided with holes or recesses (22) on the surface thereof
10 which are filled with AGM granules from the lower end (20) of the bulk of AGM material (12) in the hopper (10), while the surface of the roll (18) passes through the AGM material (12) inside the hopper (10). The number, the size and the position of the recesses (22) are selected such that the volume and the pattern of the recesses correspond to the intended pattern and thickness profile of the AGM material which is to
15 be received by the printing roll and to be transferred to a carrier layer as will be explained below.

The printing roll (18) forms one embodiment of a transfer device according to the present invention. Another embodiment could for instance be formed by a belt having recesses in the surface thereof for receiving AGM material.

20 A rotatable printing roll however may be a preferred embodiment.

The AGM granules are taken up by the recesses (22) of the printing roll (18) when one of the recesses (22) on the transfer roll (18) is in this loading position. The AGM granules are retained in these recesses on the way from the hopper (10) to a position called "transfer or meeting position" herein where the printing roll (18) which is rotated
25 in counter clockwise direction in Fig. 1 is in a position immediately opposite the surface of a carrier layer (24). The carrier layer (24) is supported by a rotating support roll (25).

The carrier layer is for instance a non-woven web onto which the AGM granules are expelled or laid down (by gravity) from the printing roll. For holding the AGM granules on the carrier layer (24), glue is preferably sprayed onto the carrier layer (24) upstream

the transfer position between the printing roll (18) and the carrier layer (24), which upstream position is designated by reference numeral (26). Because the glue is applied in this upstream position (26) onto the carrier layer (24), the AGM granules are retained on the carrier layer (24). A particularly preferred glue for retaining the AGM granules on the carrier layer (24) is a micro fiber glue with very thin fiber made by spraying a hot melt adhesive material through respectively thin nozzles. Such nozzles are commercially available from Nordson Company, Dawsonville, Georgia, USA.

It is preferred that the support roll (25), which could alternatively also be provided by a moving belt, is also holding the AGM particles down onto the carrier, especially by use of a pressure differential (vacuum) through a screen forming the cylindrical surface of the support roll (25). In another position downstream the transfer position between the printing roll (18) and the carrier layer (24), which position is designated by (28), glue is – preferably but optional - sprayed onto the AGM granules on the carrier layer (24), which glue preferably is also a microfilament glue entering like fibers between the granules of the AGM to hold the whole deposit together. In an alternative embodiment it is also possible to apply a cover layer carrying glue onto the AGM granules.

When large amounts of glue are applied at positions (26) and/or (28) it is advantageous to use materials for the cylindrical support roll surface, which have a low or no tendency to accumulate adhesive residue. This can be Teflon TM coated surfaces or if a belt instead of a support roll is used, silicon rubber materials. Especially in case the carrier layer (24) is exposed to a vacuum on the inside of the support roll the surface of the support roll can be made of a silicon rubber screen (preferably metal reinforced).

As shown in Fig. 1, in this particular embodiment the printing roll (18) is moving through the AGM material by rotation of the roll in the counterclockwise direction designated by the arrow in Fig. 1, AGM granules are taken up in the recesses (22) of the roll, but there is of course a certain risk that additional AGM granules beyond those filling the recesses are carried out of the hopper between the surface of the printing roll (18) and adjacent edge of the bottom of the hopper. Therefore, scraping means (19) are provided at this edge one example of which is shown in Fig. 2.

In Fig. 2 those members or elements which have been already described in connection with Fig. 1, are designated by the same reference numerals.

The scraping means (19) in Fig. 2 are formed by a doctor blade (30) having a scraping edge (32) being in close contact with the surface of the printing roll (18). The distance between the doctor blade (30) and the printing roll (18) should be above 0 mm to prevent excess pressures and damage to the equipment and the AGM particles. The particle size mix is one of the factors to consider when selecting the scraping blade distance. E.g. very large AGM particles with mean diameter of 900 micrometer and above would need a spacing of less than 900 micrometer. The upper useful spacing limit should be about 1 mm with the preferred spacing between 0.01 and 0.5 mm, more preferably between 0.03 and 0.1 mm to ensure good scraping at extended production runs.

Fig. 3 illustrates an embodiment corresponding to the embodiment of Fig. 2 but additionally showing retaining means for retaining the AGM granules in the recesses (not shown) provided in the surface of the printing roll (18) on the way from the hopper (10) to the transfer position.

One possibility to hold the AGM granules in the recesses may be a vacuum applied to the inner side of the printing roll (18) in combination with suction holes (not shown) in the bottom of the recesses. Another embodiment of retaining means as shown in Fig. 3 is formed by an endless belt (34) which is moved together with the rotation of the printing roll (18) along with the surface thereof from a position immediately downstream the doctor blade to a position immediately upstream the transfer position where the granules are transferred to the carrier layer (24) not shown in Fig. 3. The belt is driven around an upper and a lower guide roll (36,38) in the upper and lower position of the path of the belt adjacent the printing roll (18) and around a third guide roll spaced from the surface of the printing roll and forming a triangle with the other guide roll (36,38). The belt (34) may be driven by driving one of these three rolls to move the belt (34) in the direction marked by arrows. Alternatively, the belt may be idling and moved by contact with the surface of the printing roll (18).

Fig. 4 shows an alternative embodiment of the scraping means (19) of Fig. 2 and 3. The reference numerals of Fig. 2 and 3 are also used in Fig. 4 for corresponding parts. Instead of the doctor blade of Fig. 2 and 3, the embodiment of Fig. 4 is provided with an air jet box (40) arranged in the position of the doctor blade (30) of Fig. 2 and 3 and ejecting air under pressure opposite to the moving direction of the surface of the

printing roll (18), as shown in Fig. 4, to keep the AGM granules back from the gap between the air jet box and the surface of the printing roll 18.

The embodiment of Fig. 5 which again basically corresponds to the foregoing embodiments of Fig. 2 to 4 shows another modification of the scraping means (19) which in this case are formed by a rotatable brush (42) in the position of the doctor blade mentioned before to keep the AGM granules back from leaving the hopper 10 by rotation in counter clockwise direction.

Fig. 6 again shows another embodiment of the scraping means (19), which in this case is formed by a moveable belt running around a lower and an upper guide roll (46,48) one of which may be driven by a suitable drive not shown. The belt (44) moves on the side of the AGM materials substantially vertically upward as shown by the arrow and returns down on the outer side of the hopper (10).

The belt (44) lifts the AGM material on the inner side of the hopper (10) to keep the AGM material away from leaving the hopper through the gap between the surface of the printing roll and the belt (44).

Fig. 7 shows an embodiment which is substantially a combination of the embodiments of Fig. 3 and 6, comprising a belt (34) for retaining the AGM granules in the recesses of the printing roll and another belt (44) with the function of scraping means as discussed in connection with Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 shows an embodiment the hopper (50) of which is formed as a fluidized bed for keeping the AGM granules in a floating state. The printing roll designated by (18) in this case rotates through the fluidized granules which are taken up by the recesses in the surface of the printing roll (18).

AGM granules extending beyond the recesses or adhering to the surface of the printing roll (18) outside the recesses are stripped away from the printing roll by a doctor blade (54) acting as scraping means and being arranged in a position immediately upstream the meeting position designated by (55) in this case where the printing roll is positioned immediately opposite the carrier layer (24) supported by the lay down drum. In the positions (26,28) upstream and downstream the meeting position there are position glue heads (56,58) for applying glue onto the carrier layer (24) in the position (26) and onto

the deposited AGM granules in the position (28) applied onto the carrier layer. In this case, the printing roll immerses into the AGM bulk storage from the top.

In preferred embodiment, the system shown in Fig. 8 further comprises an airborne particle cycling system (51, 52, 57). In this system particles are transported from a location close to the meeting position (55) along conducts (51, 52) in the direction of arrow (53) to a return conduct end (57). In this way the particles are prevented from being stuck or settling in the region of meeting position (55) due to agitation reduction in that region of the fluidized bed. The particle cycling system usually can be operated by an air current in the pipe transporting the particles along the conducts.

10 In Fig. 9, there is shown an indirect particle printing station comprising an AGM supply (70, 72, 74) connected to a stator housing (68), centrifugal roll (60) having its axis (80) along a horizontal line from left to right in Fig. 9. Fig. 9 is a cross section view along line 9 in Fig. 10, which is showing a side view of the particle printing station of Fig. 9. In Fig. 10 the carrier onto which AGM is deposited is shown on a transport cylinder also referred to a support roll (25, partially shown). The centrifugal roll (60) comprises a central portion (62) of cylindrical form and two frustoconical inlet portions (64, 66) on both sides thereof in axial direction. The inlet portions (64, 66) are connected with an AGM supply system (68) formed by a supply tube (70) divided in two branch tubes (72, 74) which are connected with the inlet portions (64, 66) of the centrifugal roll (60) at their axial ends. Thus AGM is supplied through the supply tube (70) into the branch tubes (72, 74) and transported in the inlet portions (64, 66) by centrifugal forces and finally into the central portion (62) of the centrifugal roll. At this position the AGM leaves the centrifugal roll and the stator (68) and, still by centrifugally created pressure is pressed against the inside of the screen printing roll (82) which is partially covered on the outside with a belt (86).

This printing roll is provided with openings (not shown) in the circumferential wall forming a pattern of suitable shape and size through which, at each rotation of the centrifugal roll, AGM granules leave the printing station and are deposited without contact on a carrier layer (24) (as shown in Fig. 10).

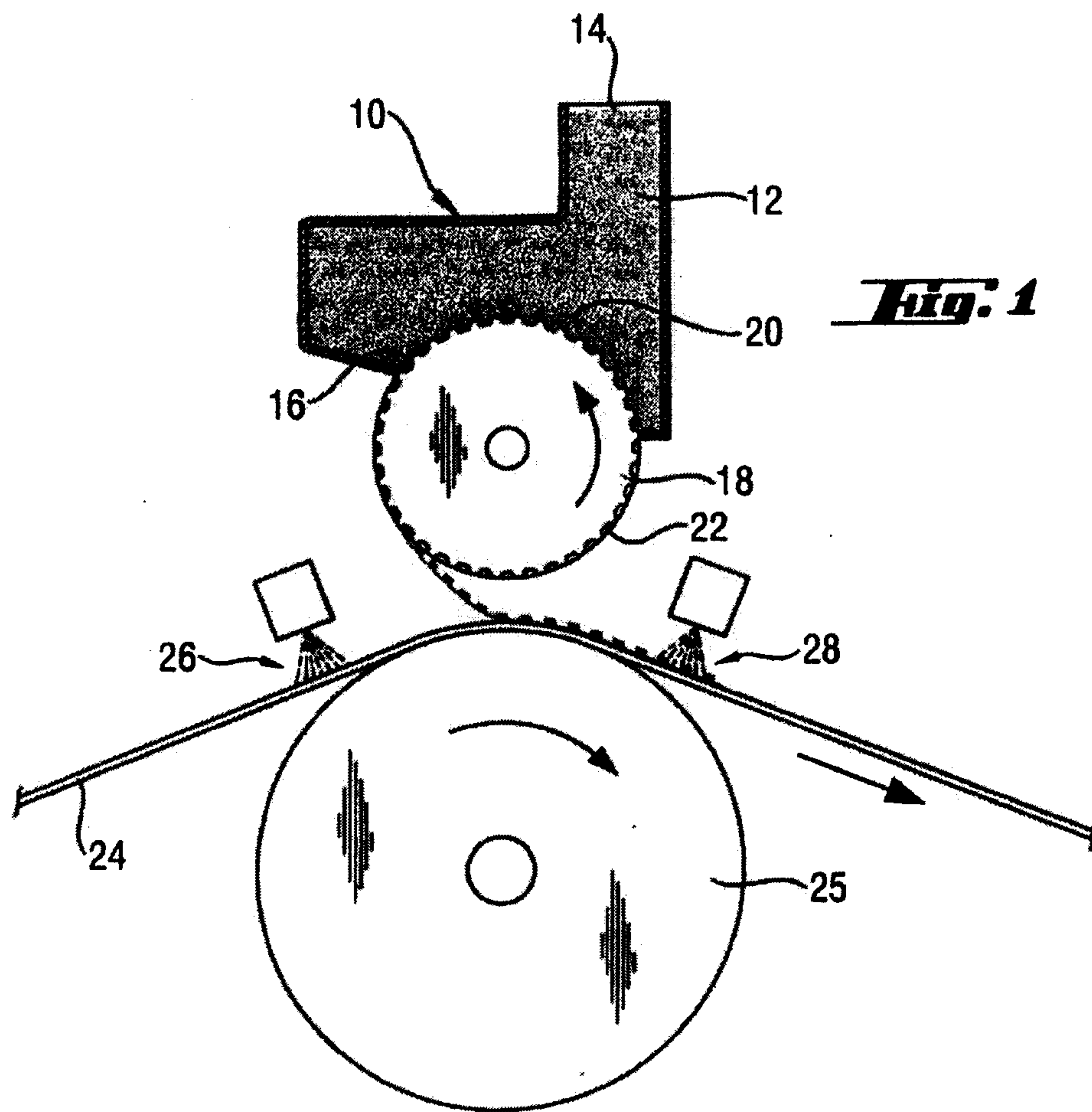
Claims:

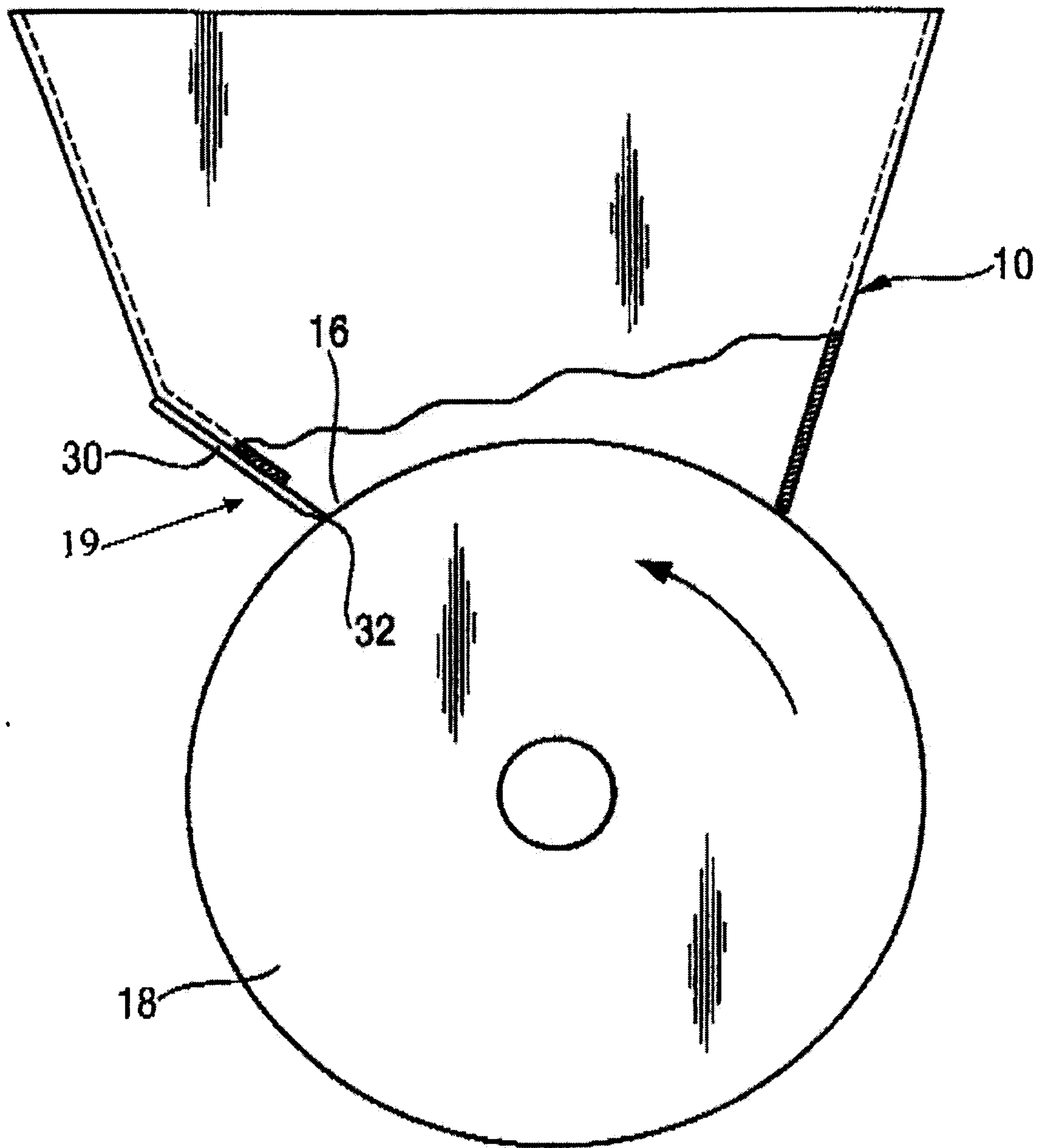
1. A method for indirectly applying absorbent gelling material granules onto a non-woven carrier layer, said method comprises the following steps:
 - transferring absorbent gelling material granules from a bulk storage of absorbent gelling material granules into recesses that are present at a surface of a transferring device, said recesses forming a pattern of recesses at said surface of said transferring device;
 - moving said transfer device from a loading position adjacent said bulk storage to a meeting position where said non-woven carrier layer is adjacent to said transfer device;
 - retaining said absorbent gelling material granules inside said recesses during movement of said transfer device;
 - applying a first glue onto said non-woven carrier layer upstream of said meeting position before absorbent gelling material granules are deposited onto said non-woven carrier layer;
 - transferring said absorbent gelling material granules from said recesses onto said non-woven carrier layer at said meeting position thereby forming a pattern of absorbent gelling material granules on said non-woven carrier layer such that at least some of said absorbent gelling material granules contact said first glue; and
 - applying a second glue onto said absorbent gelling material granules after said absorbent gelling material granules have been deposited onto said carrier layer.
2. The method of claim 1 comprising supporting said non-woven carrier web with at least one of a support roll, and a moving belt.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein said absorbent gelling material granules are expelled from said recesses by air jets.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein said absorbent gelling material granules are laid down onto said non-woven carrier layer by gravity.
5. The method of claim 1 wherein a cover layer is applied onto said absorbent gelling material granules downstream said meeting position.
6. The method of claim 5 wherein said cover layer comprises absorbent gelling material granules.
7. The method of claim 1 wherein at least one of said first and second glues is a hot melt adhesive.
8. The method of claim 1 wherein said absorbent gelling material granules are retained in said recesses of said transfer device by a vacuum applied to the recesses from an inside portion of said transfer device.
9. The method of claim 1 wherein said non-woven carrier layer is moving at a speed of at least 1 m/sec.
10. The method of claim 1 wherein said absorbent gelling material is contained in a hopper having an open bottom such that said absorbent gelling material granules are filling said recesses of said transfer device by gravity.
11. The method of claim 1 wherein said absorbent gelling material bulk storage is a container comprising a bed of absorbent gelling material granules and having an open top passed such that said transfer device extends into said bed of absorbent gelling material granules in order for said absorbent gelling material granules to be lifted up into said recesses in said transfer device by applying a vacuum through said recesses.
12. The method of claim 1 further using scraping means for holding back absorbent gelling material granules from being moved by said transfer device in excess of the amount required to fill the volume of said recesses.

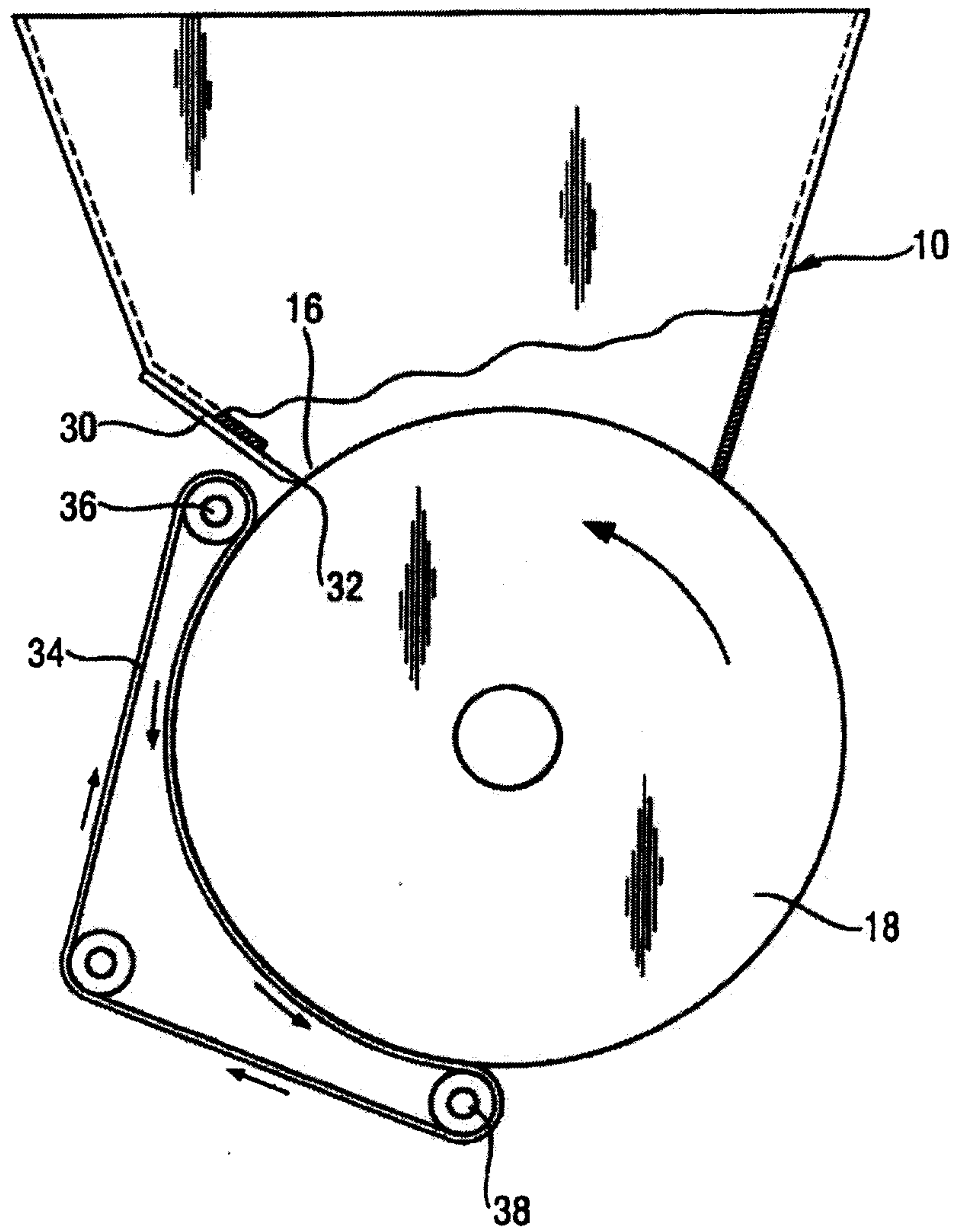
13. The method of claim 12 wherein said scraping means comprises a doctor blade.
14. The method of claim 13 wherein said doctor blade is positioned at a distance greater than 0 mm and less than 1 mm from said transfer device.
15. The method of claim 1 comprising forming a plurality of absorbent cores after said second glue is applied to said absorbent gelling material granules.
16. The method of claim 15 wherein said absorbent cores contain low or no cellulose fibers.
17. The method of claim 16 comprising forming a plurality of absorbent articles each comprising at least one of said cores.
18. The method of claim 17 wherein said absorbent articles are chosen from at least one of diaper for babies, diaper for adults, training pant, pull-up diaper, sanitary napkin, and panty liner.
19. The method of claim 1 wherein said transfer device rotates about an axis.

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**Fig. 2**

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***Fig. 3***

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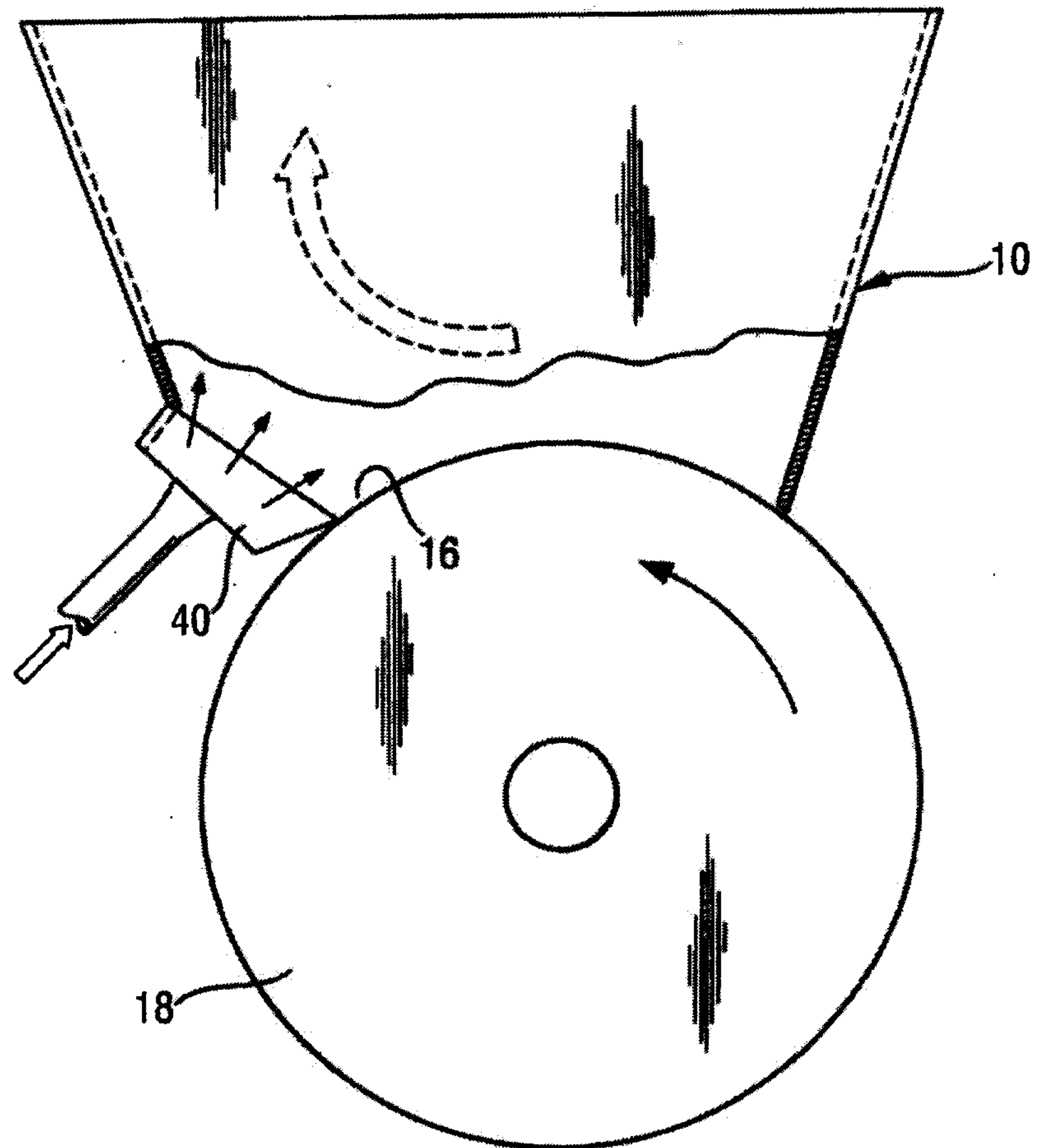


Fig. 4

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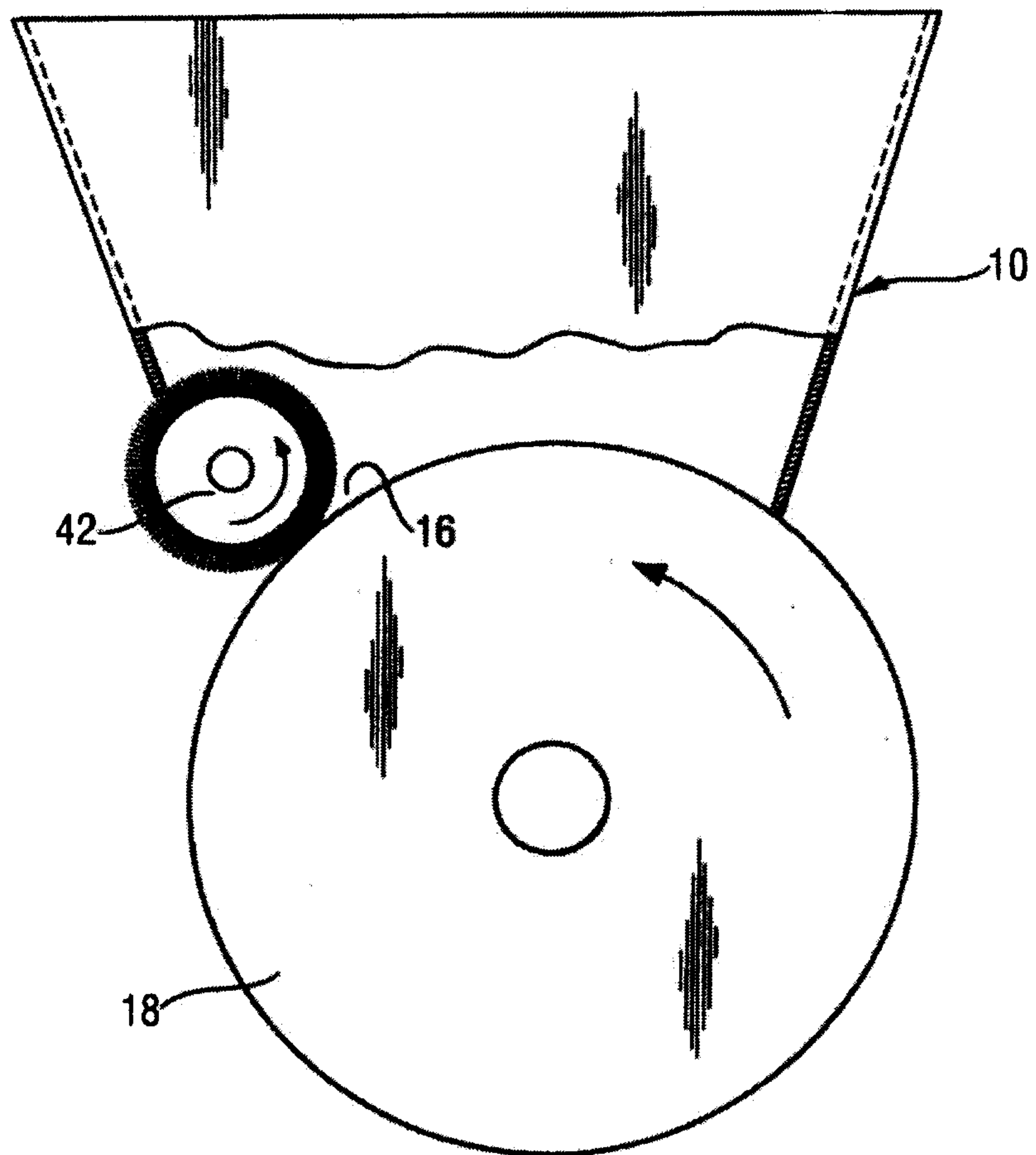


Fig. 5

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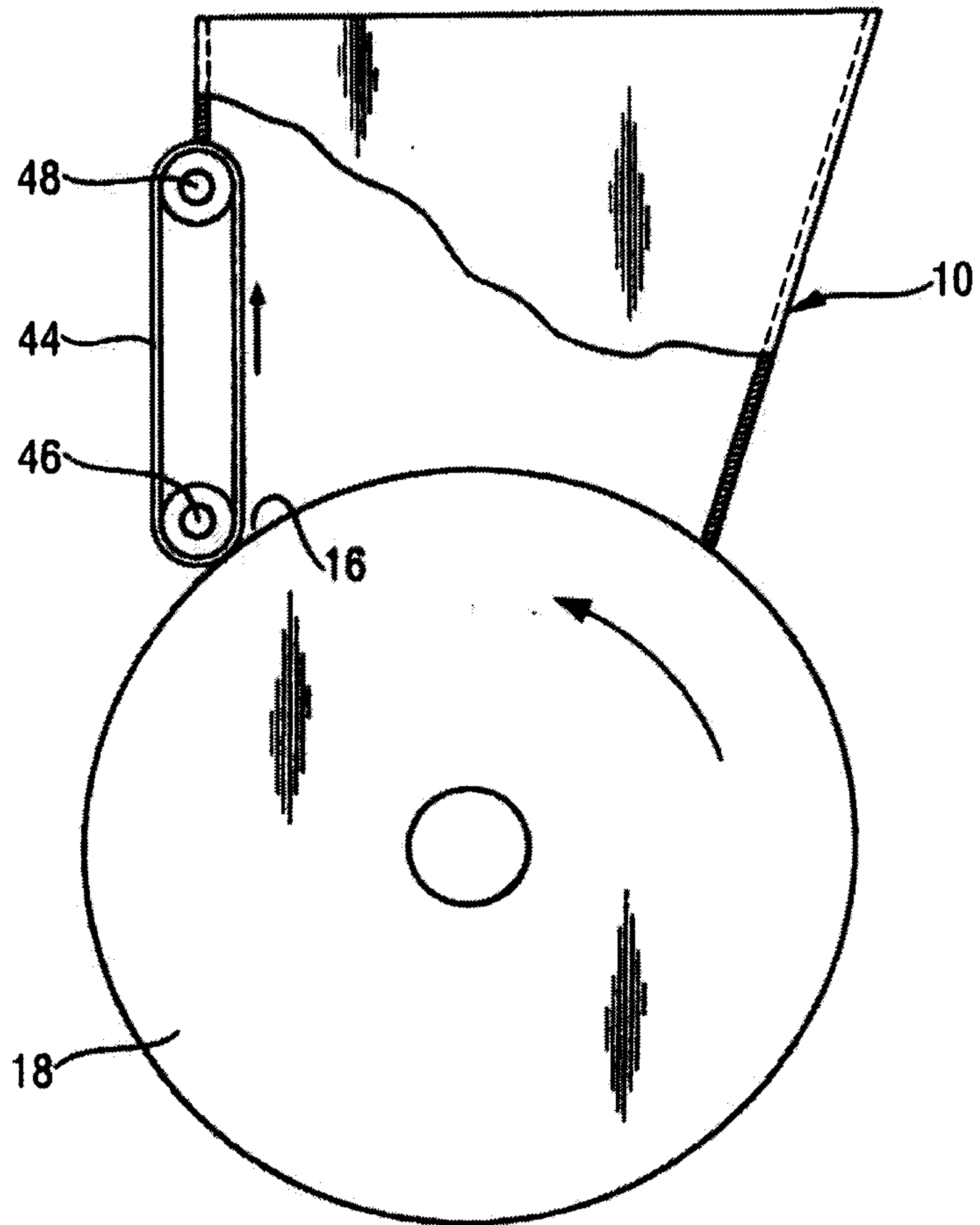
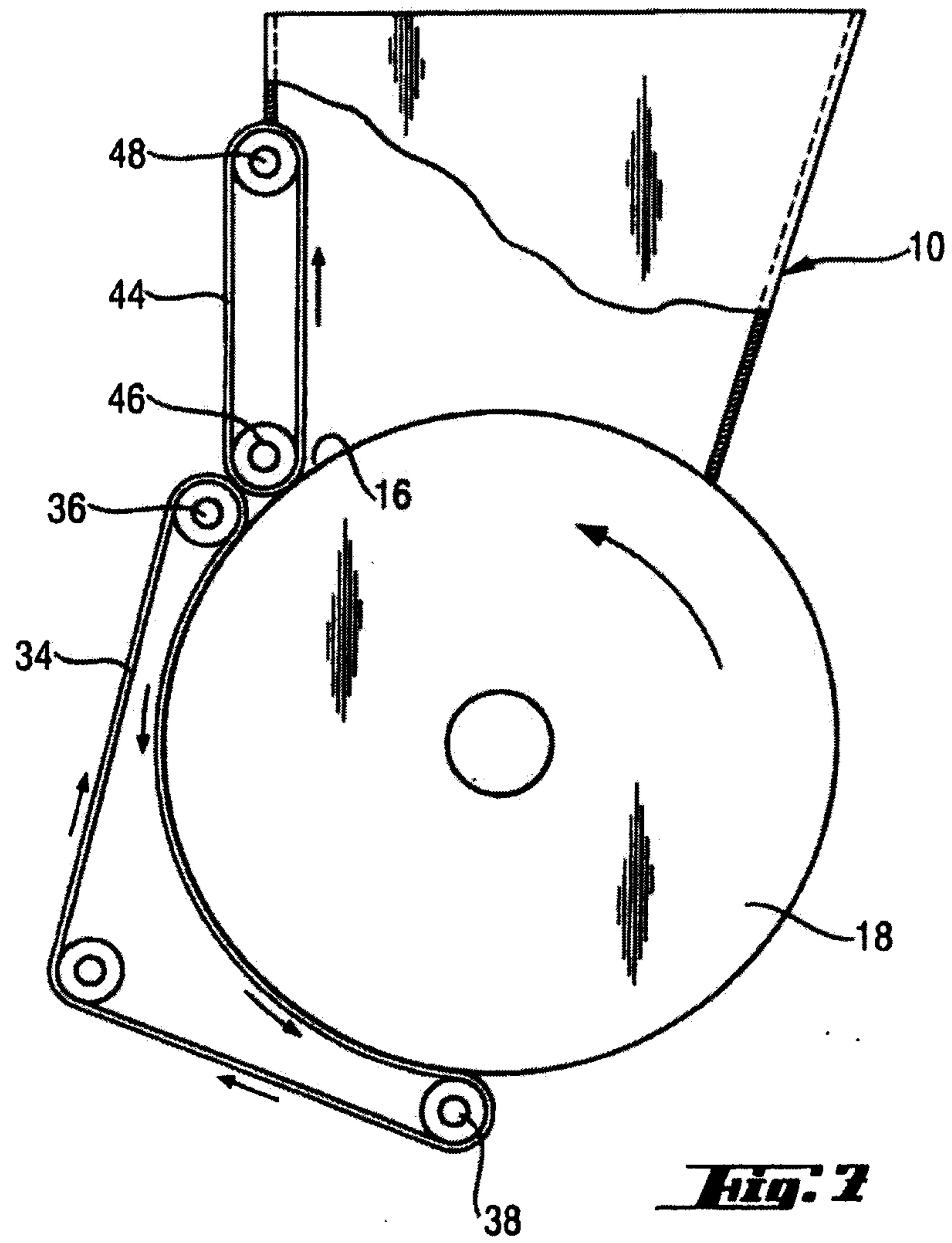
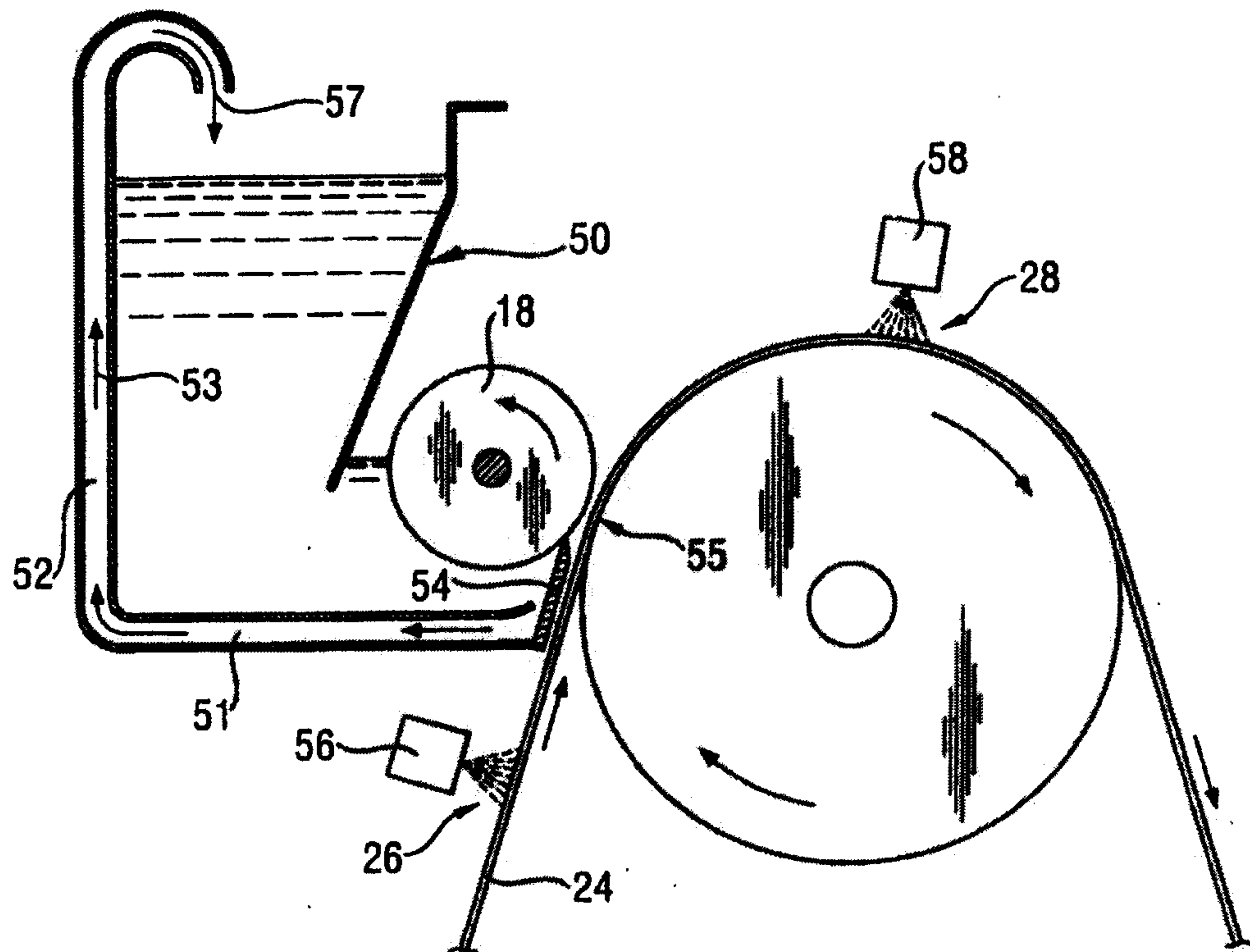


Fig. 6

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***Fig. 8***

