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(54) Title: GARMENTS

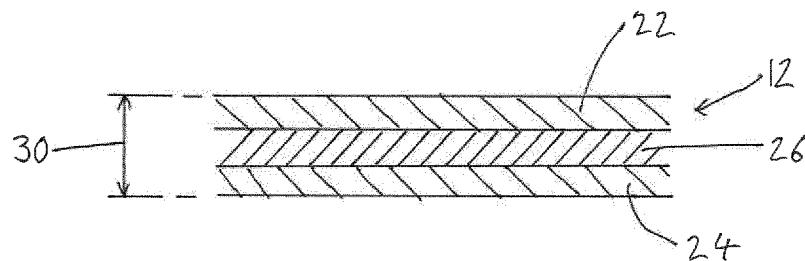


Fig 3

(57) Abstract: The present disclosure describes a garment for filtering body odour of a person. The garment comprises an odour filtering material forming the inside of the garment, the odour filtering material consisting of: an activated carbon layer; a first fabric layer bonded to one side of the activated carbon layer and a second fabric layer bonded to an opposite side of the activated carbon layer. The thickness of the odour filtering material is equal to or less than 0.8mm; and the odour filtering material is configured to be able to stretch by more than 20% in at least one direction. Garments constructed according to the disclosure may be used in the treatment of TMAU which is a condition causing the patients to produce pungent body odour. The garment may also be used for sportswear.

Garments

The present disclosure relates to a garment for filtering body odours, to use of the garment, and to activated carbon.

5 Activated carbon is known as a filter in numerous industries for being very effective at adsorbing certain substances. Activated carbon fabric has been used to filter out the smells from flatulence, as disclosed in EP 224 9671. For example, underwear containing activated carbon fabric is available under the trade mark "Shreddies". The odour filtering material comprises a carbon fibre layer, laminated on each side with cotton mesh, whereby the odour 10 filtering material has three layers. This odour filtering material is added as an insert between two panels of elastane and cotton mix material that form the inner and outer surfaces of the underwear, so that the garment has up to five layers, and at least 3 layers. The insert has a thickness of about 0.9 mm and the total thickness of the odour filtering part of the underwear including the insert and the two panels on each side thereof is about 1.9 mm. The rest of the 15 underwear uses regular underwear materials (e.g. cotton). The underwear is sewn around the crotch area, where the elastane-cotton material joins to it. The inserted fabric layer for filtering out flatulence odours extends from the elastic waistband at the back to the front so that any gases produced by the wearer should have to pass through the activated carbon fabric before reaching the outside world. The activated carbon fabric is intended to adsorb 20 the chemicals associated with the smell of flatulence and the underwear thereby aims to allow people to pass gas more discretely, saving embarrassment.

Viewed from one aspect, the invention provides a garment for filtering body odour of a person, the garment comprising an odour filtering material forming the inside of the garment, the odour filtering material consisting of:

25 an activated carbon layer;
 a first fabric layer bonded to one side of the activated carbon layer; and
 a second fabric layer bonded to an opposite side of the activated carbon layer;
 wherein the thickness of the odour filtering material is equal to or less than 0.8 mm;
and wherein the odour filtering material is configured to stretch by 20% or more in at least 30 one direction when tested as follows:

 a 50 mm width by 100 mm length sample of odour filtering material is weighted with a 2 kg load that is applied along the length of the sample to stretch the sample.

This stretch test is in accordance with BS4952:1992 RESIDUAL EXTENSION.

By using in the garment an odour filtering material with a thickness which is equal to 35 or less than 0.8 mm it is possible for the garment to be very effective in filtering odours whilst still being comfortable and unobtrusive. The high extensibility is important for the comfort and usability of the garment. Having the three layers bonded together to form an activated

carbon composite material improves the ease of handling and assembly of the garment (e.g. for stitching).

Preferably, the garment has a thickness of 0.7 mm and is configured to stretch by 40% or more in at least one direction when tested as described above.

5 The garment may be made in numerous forms, including underwear, shorts, socks, a sports top, etc. The garment may be one of: a top, shorts, underwear, a sock, a sports bra, and a one-piece suit configured to cover from thigh to neck to upper arm of a wearer. It is envisaged that the garment will be particularly useful for use as sportswear.

10 The odour filtering material may be used in a greater range of garments than are possible with materials used in existing underwear due to its ability to be made in a reduced thickness and with greater flexibility. For example, the present material is suitable for garments that need to accommodate a wider range of movement than conventional underwear, e.g. sports tops.

15 The mass per unit area of the odour filtering material may be equal to or less than 280 g/m² and preferably equal to or less than 250 gsm. A relatively low mass per unit area contributes to a high comfort level and low obtrusiveness.

Preferably, the odour filtering material is configured to stretch by 60% or less when tested as stated. Thus it may stretch by between 20% and 60% when tested, more preferably by between 40% and 50%, and still more preferably, by between 45% and 50%.

20 Because the odour filtering material forms the inside of the garment, there is no extra layer attached inwardly of the odour filtering material. This is in contrast with the known Shreddies™ underwear, in which the odour filtering material is enclosed in a protective pouch made from separate layers of cloth material, whereby the inner and outer layers and the odour filtering material must be aligned before stitching into a garment, and also with the 25 result that any stretchiness of the odour filtering material may be negated by the presence of the inner and outer layers.

The odour filtering material may form both the inside and the outside of the garment. Thus the odour filtering material may form the only material between a user and the outside, making it suitable as a replacement for conventional underwear or sportswear, for example.

30 The total thickness of the garment, from inside to outside, may thus be that of the odour filtering material, whereby a relatively thin and extensible garment is provided.

35 The first and second fabric layers may be made of various different fabrics conventionally used for clothing. The first fabric layer may be a polyamide fabric layer, and/or the second fabric layer may be a polyamide fabric layer. Use of a polyamide as one or both of the fabric layers of the odour filtering material may result in a relatively thin and flexible and stretchable material, thereby improving garment comfort.

The polyamide may be a nylon.

The garment may comprise at least one elasticated portion for sealing the odour filtering material to the person's body. If the odour filtering material extends over substantially the entire garment then an elasticated portion may be provided at an edge of the garment, such as at a hole for a neck, an arm and/or a leg. If the odour filtering material 5 is connected to another material forming part of the garment, such as a shoulder portion extending over a person's shoulder in the case of a top, then an elasticated portion may be provided between the odour filtering material and such other material.

The garment may comprise a flexible fabric material connected to an edge of the odour filtering material, the flexible fabric material being configured to provide additional 10 flexibility in a region of the garment. The region may be a shoulder region. The region may be an outer thigh region.

In some embodiments, the odour filtering material may make up more than 50% of the total surface area of the garment. The odour filtering material may make up more than 15 60% of the total surface area of the garment. The odour filtering material may make up more than 75% of the total surface area of the garment. The "total surface area of the garment" is intended to mean the area forming the outside of the garment.

By providing embodiments in which the odour filtering material is breathable, the garments can be suitable for wearing under clothing with minimal or no discomfort.

The test in relation to the stretchability of the odour filtering material may be defined 20 more specifically as follows. The 50 mm width by 100 mm length sample of odour filtering material is loaded up to a 2 kg load applied along the length of the sample in the length direction at a rate of 500 mm/min. Once the 2 kg load is reached, the load is cycled down to zero at the same rate of 500 mm/min and then back up to the 2 kg load at the same rate of 25 500 mm/min. Then the elongation of the sample of the odour filtering material is measured and converted into a percentage based on the original sample length of 100 mm.

The invention also provides a method of filtering body odour by using a garment as disclosed herein. Such a method can be viewed as a non-therapeutic method, for example when used to filter body odour caused by sports or other strenuous activity.

Some people suffer from excessive body odour. In some cases, excessive body 30 odour results from genetic disorders that cause patients to produce excessive and/or excessively pungent body odour. For example, Trimethylaminuria ("TMAU") can also result in body malodour. TMAU comes in two forms: Type 1 which is genetic, and inherited – caused by FM03 enzyme deficiency – and Type 2 which is mainly non-genetic, and can be caused by organ or gut dysfunction. TMAU is also known as "fish-odour syndrome" wherein 35 the body odour of some sufferers has a distinct odour of rotting fish, though other sufferers complain of fecal or other unpleasant and/or offensive odours emanating from their bodies.

Sufferers of TMAU often suffer severe psychological distress due to their odour, in particular receiving unpleasant comments in public spaces and being socially rejected. Some sufferers also have to adapt to a lifestyle involving showering several times per day, or find that they must live very isolated lives as a result of the disorder, which can have 5 damaging effects on their mental and physical health, work life, home life, and ability to travel.

The present garment does not prevent the production of body odour, but prevents the body odour from being noticed by either the patient or other people in the vicinity. In particular, the term "body odour" is used herein to denote the perception, by the wearer or by 10 others, of odorous chemicals produced by the wearer's body. Thus, a reduction in body odour means a reduction in the perception of the odorous chemicals.

The reduction of perception of body odour arises from the odorous chemicals being filtered by the activated carbon material, such that the concentration of said chemicals on the far side of the filter from the user's body is reduced. Preferably, the concentration of odours 15 chemicals is reduced to levels imperceptible to humans.

There are other causes of odours that the garments according to the present invention may help to mask. For example the following may all cause unpleasant smells that a person may wish to mask with a garment according to the present invention: bromhidrosis, infections of the skin (including tinea cruris/'jock itch' and tinea pedis/'athletes foot'), liver 20 dysfunction or disease (such as fatty liver or cirrhosis) and gut dysbiosis (Type 2 TMAU usually occurs as a result of gut dysbiosis or liver disorders), post-surgical colon colostomies, and other organ deficiencies, such as kidney failure. Other liver enzyme deficiencies (other than FM03, causal of TMAU) may also result in body malodour conditions. Drug interactions may also cause body malodour (for example, sodium 25 phenylbutyrate – used in urea cycle disorders – may be metabolised to butyrate in the body, and cause the odour of 'vomit' to emanate from a person).

Viewed from another aspect, the invention provides activated carbon for external use adjacent to the skin of a human to adsorb odour caused by a condition of elevated trimethylamine. The condition of elevated trimethylamine is trimethylaminuria (TMAU).

30 TMAU can be a socially debilitating condition due to the strong negative reactions of others to the patient's body odour. As tabulated in Figure 7, in a survey of 17 patients who tested positive for TMAU (column A) via urinalysis at Sheffield Children's Hospital:

- 35 • (column B) 100% have been bullied in the workplace/school because of the disorder (even when colleagues know about the disorder)
- (column C) 100% have found it very difficult to hold down full time, paid work
- (column D) 94% of patient's careers have suffered

- (column E) 94% have suffered moderate or severe depression because of the disorder
- (column F) 95% have considered suicide as a direct result of the disorder
- (column G) 100% feel socially isolated
- 5 • (column H) 94% avoid public places and social situations due to the disorder
- (column J) 88% have severe problems forming or maintaining personal relationships
- (column K) 87% are NOT optimistic about the future if therapy is not developed to address their needs, and
- 10 • (column L) 100% of TMAU patients consider the disorder chronically debilitating to their way of life.

The above results are shown in tabular form below:

Column in Fig. 7	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L
% responding "yes"	100	100	100	93.75	94.12	94.12	100	93.75	88.24	86.67	100
# responding "yes"	17	16	16	15	16	16	17	15	15	13	17
# of responses	17	16	16	16	17	17	17	16	17	15	17

15 Thus, there is a clear need to treat TMAU and/or treat the symptoms of the disease. In this condition, the psychological effects of the pungent odours are the major issue affecting the lives of the patients; other than the odour, patients with TMAU are typically healthy.

20 Embodiments of clothing made according to the invention were tested by 3 patients suffering from genetic TMAU who do not experience significant head or breath odour (i.e. odour was primarily coming from the patient's body). Each patient wore a top and a pair of shorts made according to the present invention, underneath their regular clothing.

25 The patients were asked to rate the perceived efficacy of the clothing at suppressing body odour. The patients rated the efficacy as 8 out of 10, where 1 is poor and 10 is extremely efficacious.

The patients were asked to rate their confidence levels in social and public situations when wearing the clothing herein described and to compare this to their confidence levels when not wearing the clothing.

When wearing the clothing, the three patients rated their confidence as 8.0 ± 0.7 out of 30, where 1 is very low confidence and 10 is extremely high confidence.

When not wearing the clothing and instead wearing normal clothing, the three patients rated their confidence as 3.33 ± 1.08 out of 10 on the same scale. This is shown in tabular format below.

Odour Filtering Clothing tested by 3 TMAU-Positive Volunteers

	Volunteer 1	Volunteer 2	Volunteer 3	Average	Standard error
Confidence Level in Social and public situations WITHOUT the odour filtering clothing	3	5	2	3.33	1.08
Confidence Level in Social and Public Situations WITH the odour filtering clothing	7	9	8	8	0.707

The effectiveness of activated carbon for external use as a treatment for a condition of elevated trimethylamine is thus shown.

5 Certain embodiments of the present invention will now be described in greater detail by way of example only and with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1A shows a front view of an embodiment of a garment;

Figure 1B shows a rear view of the garment of Figure 1A;

Figure 2A shows a front view of another embodiment of a garment;

10 Figure 2B shows a rear view of the garment of Figure 2A;

Figure 3 shows a cross-section of the layers used in the garment of Figures 1 and 2;

Figures 4A and 4B show cross-sections of the layers used in the prior art for filtering the odour of flatulence;

Figure 5 shows another embodiment of a garment in the form of socks;

15 Figure 6 shows a graph of the social confidence felt by patients wearing an embodiment of the present garment; and

Figure 7 shows a graph of the social problems faced by patients with TMAU.

Figure 1A shows a garment 10 for reducing body odour by filtering generated by the wearer's body, such that the odour is not perceptible to the user or other people nearby

20 while the garment is worn.

The garment 10 has at least one panel of odour filtering material 12 made of three layers 22, 24, 26, as shown in Figure 3. The odour filtering material 12 contains a layer of activated carbon 26 which filters out the chemicals associated with body odours by adsorbing the odours. An example of a suitable odour filtering material is Zorflex FM 30K

25 D201 available from Chemviron Carbon Cloth Division of Calgon Carbon Corporation. Other odour filtering materials may be used. The garment 10 may include one or more other panels of fabric 16 that do not have an activated carbon layer, connected to the odour filtering material 12 by suitable seems 15. These other panels of fabric 16 may be used to reduce the weight of the garment, or to influence how warm the garment is to wear, or to

increase the flexibility of the garment in certain areas. The panels of fabric 16 are generally more flexible than the at least one panel of odour filtering material 12.

To most effectively reduce body odour, the garment 10 should seal around one or more regions of the wearer's skin, so that all odours generated in that region can only reach the outside by passing through the activated carbon layer 26. However, imperfect sealing may be acceptable to a degree, so that most odours pass through the activated carbon layer 26. In this case, the wearer and those around the wearer may perceive some body odour, but nonetheless reduced compared to not wearing the garment or wearing other garments that do not contain activated carbon.

The sealing is effected by elasticated material 14a-f, such as elastane or other standard elastic clothing material. The sealing is performed by elastic 14a-f on all edges of the garment. In the top shown in Figures 1A and 1B, the elasticated edges are at the neckline 14a, the cuffs 14b around the arms (which could be around the wrists in a long sleeved top), and around the torso 14c, all for the prevention of the escape of odour. The seams 15 where the odour filtering material 12 is joined to the non-filtering material layers 16 may provide some additional sealing effect against the wearer's skin.

The garment may have a zip 18 at an appropriate location to assist in putting on the garment. For example the top shown in Figure 1A has a zip 18 along the front.

In the embodiment of Figures 1A and 1B, most of the top is made with the odour filtering material 12. There is flexible fabric material 16, at least, on the top part of the arm/shoulder region. This can improve the flexibility and comfort of the garment. The top of the shoulder is normally not a region producing much odour. The flexible fabric material 16 may comprise a mesh or the like. The incorporation of a flexible fabric material such as a mesh on the shoulder makes it much easier for the wearer to move more easily, whilst the odour filtering material 12 can serve the purpose of filtering odours, resulting in a synergy between the materials.

In other embodiments, instead of providing odour filtering material on the back of a top such as that shown in Figure 1A, a mesh material may be used, aimed at allowing ventilation and cooling rather than filtering odours. For sportswear, the important region for a top to filter odours is the underarm region.

Figure 2 shows shorts according to an embodiment of the invention. In shorts or underwear, the elasticated edges will be around the hips/waist 14d, and around each leg 14e. In a sock embodiment, shown in Figure 5, the elasticated edge 14fis around the ankle/leg and the remainder of the sock comprises the odour filtering material 12.

In another embodiment, the garment is in the form of a one-piece shape, for example having a configuration of a known "wetsuit" type. The one-piece garment may include a portion for at least partly covering the legs (optionally down to the ankles or to the mid-thigh)

and a portion for covering the torso up to the neck and extending over the shoulders (optionally either to the wrists or to the mid upper-arm). A zip may be provided at the front or back to allow the user to put it on. It is envisaged that this embodiment would be preferred for use by patients suffering from clinical body odour, such as patients having a condition of 5 elevated trymethylamine, such as TMAU, as the such body odour is not necessarily limited to the under arm/groin as is more generally the case with normal body odours.

Figures 4A and 4B show cross-sections of a known fabric panel 100 used in odour filtering underwear produced by Shreddies™, for filtering flatulence odours. Figure 4A shows a fabric insert 110 positioned between two lycra cotton layers 106, 108 in a loose 10 condition of normal use, with a gap between the fabric insert 110 and each of the outer layers 106, 108. The gaps occur because the fabric insert 110 is connected to the outer layers 106, 108 at its edges and otherwise the fabric insert and the outer layers are not connected to each other. Figure 4B shows the fabric panel 100 with the fabric insert 110 and the outer layers 106, 108 brought into contact with each other, with no gaps, so as to 15 show the overall minimum thickness of the fabric panel.

The known fabric panel 100 is formed of five layers. The central layer 26 is activated carbon. Mesh cotton fabric layers 102, 104 are laminated to each side of the activated carbon 26, to form the fabric insert 110 having a thickness 130. This insert 110 is sewn at its edges to the two lycra cotton layers 106, 108 so as to be positioned therebetween. The 20 lycra layers 106, 108 protect the insert 110 which has a low extensibility before tearing.

The thickness 130 of the insert 110 known from the prior art is about 0.9 mm. The insert 110 is received in a pouch provided by the two outer lycra cotton layers 106, 108, and the thickness 150 of the insert plus the pouch in which it sits is approximately 1.9 mm when measured under ISO 5084.

25 Figure 3 shows a cross-sectional view of a panel of odour filtering material of a garment being an embodiment of the invention. The odour filtering material is made from three layers 22, 24, 26 having a total thickness 30 in a range of 0.4 to 0.8 mm. The inner layer is activated carbon 26. A polyamide layer 22, 24 is laminated to each side of the activated carbon 26.

30 The odour filtering material 12 is appreciably thinner than the prior art fabric insert 110. Further, in the embodiments described herein, the odour filtering material 12 forms the entire thickness of the garment, being in contact with a user on its inside surface and forming the outside of the garment on its outside surface and the inside of the garment on its inside surface adjacent the wearer's skin. Thus the total thickness in the range of 0.4 to 0.8 mm is 35 considerably less than the total thickness of the known insert plus pouch of 1.9 mm, shown as dimension 150 in Figure 4B. Thus a garment incorporating an odour filtering material as shown in Figure 3 is very effective at filtering odours whilst also being comfortable.

In the embodiments, the odour filtering material forms the inside of the garment. Thus the garment has no further material inwardly of the odour filtering material. In at least some embodiments, the odour filtering material forms the outside of the garment as well as forming the inside of the garment. These garments have no further material inwardly or 5 outwardly of the odour filtering material.

In one example, the odour filtering material may have a thickness of 0.49 ± 0.009 mm when tested under the ISO 5084 standard for textiles.

Standard BS 4952:1992 for testing elastic fabrics was used to test various odour filtering materials. The test used was one to determine extension at a specified force.

10 Under this test, a 50 mm wide sample of odour filtering material is loaded up to a desired force at a rate of 500 mm/min. Once the desired force is reached, the load is cycled down to zero (at the same rate) and back up to the desired force (at the same rate). Then the elongation of the sample of the odour filtering material is measured and converted into a percentage based on the original sample length, which is 100 mm. The fabrics results 15 herein were tested with a weight of 2 kg (i.e. 19.6 N).

Using this test, it was found that the example odour filtering material, Zorflex FM 30K D201, has an extension of 47.3 % under a 2 kg load in a first direction and an extension of 8.3 % under a 2 kg load in a second direction, perpendicular to the first direction. Thus, in at 20 least one direction, it stretches by more than 20%. The high extensibility is particularly useful for a garment as it allows the garment to conform to the movements of the user, including during running or other exercise.

For a 50 mm wide sample of the odour filtering material with a thickness of 0.49 mm, the cross sectional area is 24.5 mm^2 . This data, combined with the extension and loading can be converted into a quasi-Young's modulus for the odour filtering material. This is a 25 quasi-Young's modulus only and not a true Young's modulus because this test does not measure the Young's modulus of the fibres themselves, but measures a combination of the fibres and the fabric structure (such as the weave used and the amount of crimp). The quasi-Young's Modulus may be considered to be 0.17 kg/mm^2 for the odour filtering material in the first direction.

30 The standard BS 4952:1992 also provides testing methods for residual extension. In fabrics, this is somewhat similar to plastic deformation (i.e. non-recoverable stretching) in e.g. metals; however this test differs as the deformation may not be permanent but may recover in time (longer than the time taken for testing). The test for residual extension begins by performing the test for determining extension at a specified force, as above. After 35 that test has been performed, the specified load is maintained for 10 seconds and then the force is lowered to zero over 7.5 seconds. The sample is removed from the clamps and laid

flat for 1 minute. After 1 minute has elapsed, the length of the sample is measured and compared to the original (pre-loading) sample length.

Under the same standard and testing procedure, the example odour filtering material shows a 5.2 % residual extension after 1 minute of load in the first direction and 0.8 %

5 residual extension in the second direction. This data is shown in tabular form below. It is desirable in clothing for this value to be fairly low. Large values for residual extension would make the clothing feel “baggy” and loose as it would not return quickly (or possibly, not at all) to its original size after being stretched by movement of the wearer.

Example Odour Filtering Material	First direction	Second direction
Extension under 2 kg load	47.3 %	8.3 %
Residual extension after 1 minute	5.2 %	0.8 %
Thickness		0.49 mm

10

The results for other fabrics tested using BS 4952:1992 are given below:

Zorflex FM 30K D1J1	First direction	Second direction
Extension under 2 kg load	15.6 %	No-stretch
Residual extension after 1 minute	3.5 %	No-stretch
Thickness		0.37 mm

Odour filtering pyjama lining produced by Shreddies™	First direction	Second direction
Extension under 2 kg load	12 %	No-stretch
Residual extension after 1 minute	5.3 %	No-stretch
Thickness		0.61 mm

Odour adsorbing underwear insert produced by Shreddies™	First direction	Second direction
Extension under 2 kg load*	83.8 %	10.2 %
Residual extension after 1 minute*	16.3 %	4.0 %
Thickness**		0.9 mm

15 * The insert is an odour filtering material which consists of a carbon fibre layer, laminated on each side with cotton mesh, and in the underwear the insert is contained in a protective Lycra pouch providing inner and outer layers of the underwear. The stretch measurements are for the insert, once removed from the pouch.

** The underwear thickness is 1.92 mm, including the pouch material. The insert has a thickness of 0.9 mm.

Below are presented further suitable activated carbon composite fabrics that may be used to make garments for filtering body odour of a person. The fabrics are referred to by a technical numbering system in which:

F5/F3/P8/ST –refers to various inner activated carbon knitted cloths. 'F5', 'F3' and 'ST' refer to activated carbon material made from viscose precursor material of 130 g/m², 100 g/m² and 130 g/m² respectively; whereas 'P8' refers to a synthetic inner activated carbon material, made from the precursor material PAN (Polyacrylonitrile, a synthetic polymer material) of 120 gsm.

+ P3/T5/T5D – refers to outer cloths which are bonded to the inner carbon layer to form the overall composite material. Specifically, '+ P3' is a polyamide knit material; + 'T5' is a polyester and polyamide mix knit material; + 'T5D' is a polyester knit material. All the described outer cloths are within the range of 30-80 gsm.

15

F5 + P3	First direction	Second direction
Extension under 2 kg load	11 %	35.4 %
Residual extension after 1 minute	2 %	5 %
Thickness	0.78 mm	

F5 + T5D	First direction	Second direction
Extension under 2 kg load	6.5 %	43.6 %
Residual extension after 1 minute	1 %	6.5 %
Thickness	0.79 mm	

F3 + P3	First direction	Second direction
Extension under 2 kg load	5.8 %	33.8 %
Residual extension after 1 minute	2 %	5 %
Thickness	0.74 mm	

F3 + T5	First direction	Second direction
Extension under 2 kg load	24.1 %	5.4 %
Residual extension after 1 minute	4 %	1.5 %
Thickness	0.79 mm	

20

ST + P3	First direction	Second direction
Extension under 2 kg load	11.3 %	42.3 %
Residual extension after 1 minute	1.5 %	8.5 %
Thickness	0.69 mm	

P8 + P3	First direction	Second direction
Extension under 2 kg load	27.1 %	5.5 %
Residual extension after 1 minute	2 %	3.1 %
Thickness	0.57 mm	

P8 + T5D	First direction	Second direction
Extension under 2 kg load	31 %	3.8 %
Residual extension after 1 minute	4.5 %	1.5 %
Thickness	0.79 mm	

5 The material used in the Shreddies™ underwear is stored in a protective lyrca pouch such that the total thickness of the underwear is 1.9mm, which is particularly thick for clothing, particularly underwear. This is because the insert material is enclosed in the inner and outer layers forming the pouch, which inevitably adds to the minimum thickness of underwear made using this material. Whilst the pouch provides protection for the insert it
10 affects the stretchability of the underwear in the region of the pouch. Thus the stretchability of the insert is not reflective of the stretchability of the combined insert and inner and outer layers of the pouch.

15 The Zorflex FM 30K D1J1 material has a thickness of 0.37 mm and the Shreddies™ pyjamas material has a thickness of 0.61 mm when tested under the ISO 5084 standard for textiles. Whilst these materials are sufficiently thin to be useful in garments, it will be seen from the above test results that they lack the stretchability achieved in the example odour filtering material of the present invention.

20 The example odour filtering material has a measured basis weight of 216 g/m² when measured under the BS 12127 standard for textiles. The additional examples of suitable odour filtering materials have measured basis weights in the range 240-280 g/m² when measured under the BS 12127 standard for textiles.

Claims:

1. A garment for filtering body odour of a person, the garment comprising an odour filtering material forming the inside of the garment, the odour filtering material consisting of:

5 an activated carbon layer;

a first fabric layer bonded to one side of the activated carbon layer; and

a second fabric layer bonded to an opposite side of the activated carbon layer;

wherein the thickness of the odour filtering material is equal to or less than 0.8 mm; and

wherein the odour filtering material is configured to stretch by 20% or more in at least

10 one direction when tested as follows:

a 50 mm width by 100 mm length sample of odour filtering material is weighted with a 2 kg load that is applied along the length of the sample to stretch the sample.

2. A garment as claimed in claim 1, wherein the mass per unit area of the odour filtering material is equal to or less than 280 g/m², preferably equal to or less than 250 g/m².

3. A garment as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the odour filtering material is configured to stretch by 60% or less when tested as stated.

20 4. A garment as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the odour filtering material forms both the inside and the outside of the garment.

5. A garment as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the first fabric layer is a polyamide fabric layer, and/or the second fabric layer is a polyamide fabric layer.

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6. A garment as claimed in claim 5, wherein the polyamide is a nylon.

7. A garment as claimed in any preceding claim, comprising at least one elasticated portion for sealing the odour filtering material to the person's body.

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8. A garment as claimed in any preceding claim, further comprising a flexible fabric material connected to an edge of the odour filtering material, the flexible fabric material being configured to provide additional flexibility in a region of the garment.

35 9. A garment as claimed in claim 8, wherein the region is a shoulder region.

10. A garment as claimed in claim 8, wherein the region is an outer thigh region.

11. A garment as claimed in any preceding claim wherein the garment is one of: a top, shorts, long pants, underwear, a sock, a hat, head and face covering, a sports bra, and a one-piece suit configured to cover from thigh, to neck to upper arm of a wearer.

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12. A garment as claimed in any preceding claim wherein the garment is a sportswear garment.

13. A garment as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the thickness of the odour

10 filtering material is equal to or less than 0.7 mm, and

wherein the odour filtering material is configured to stretch by 40% or more in at least one direction when tested as follows:

a 50 mm width by 100 mm length sample of odour filtering material is weighted with a 2 kg load that is applied along the length of the sample to stretch the sample.

15

14. A method of filtering body odour by using a garment as claimed in any preceding claim.

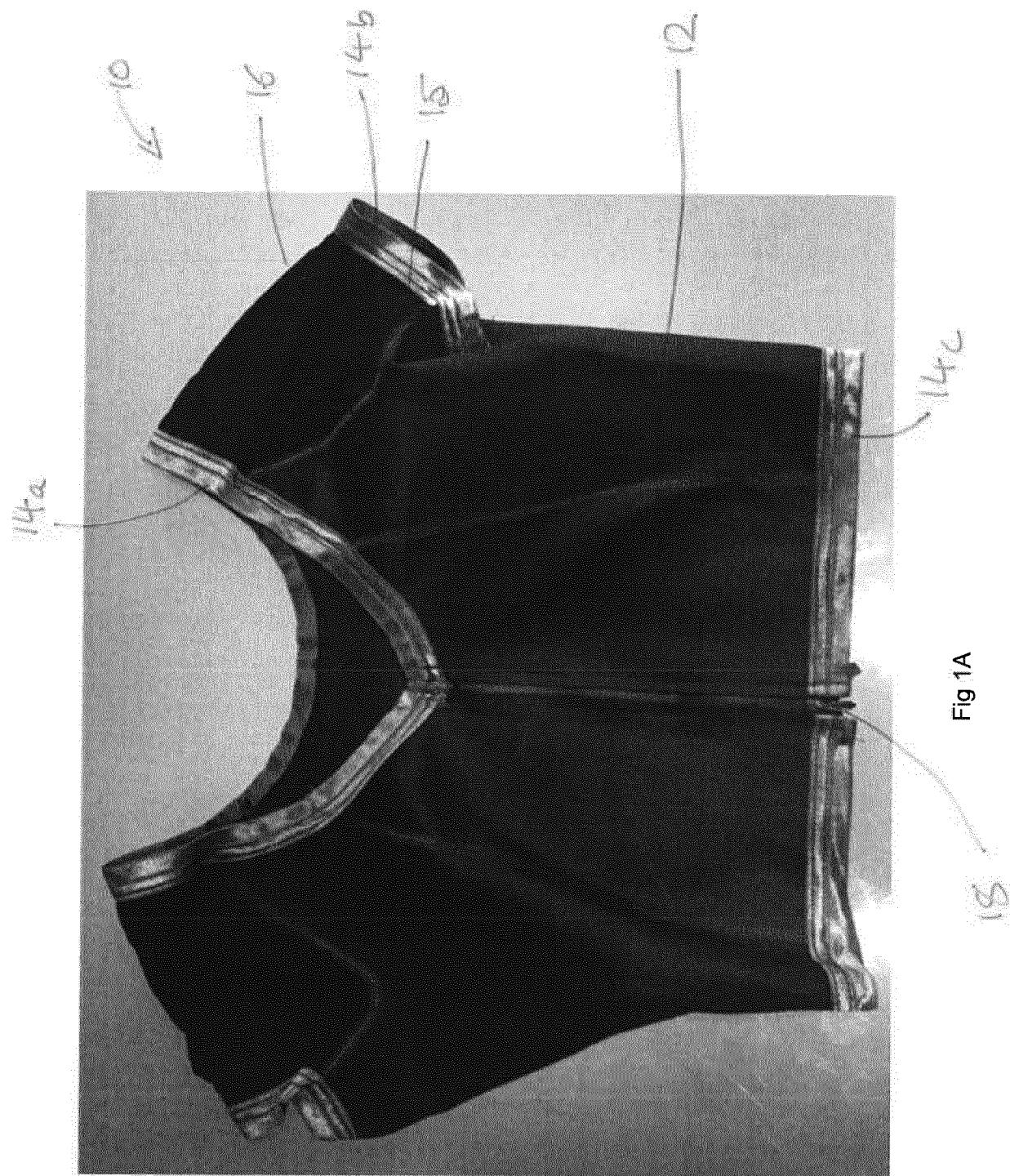
15. Activated carbon for external use adjacent to the skin of a human to adsorb body

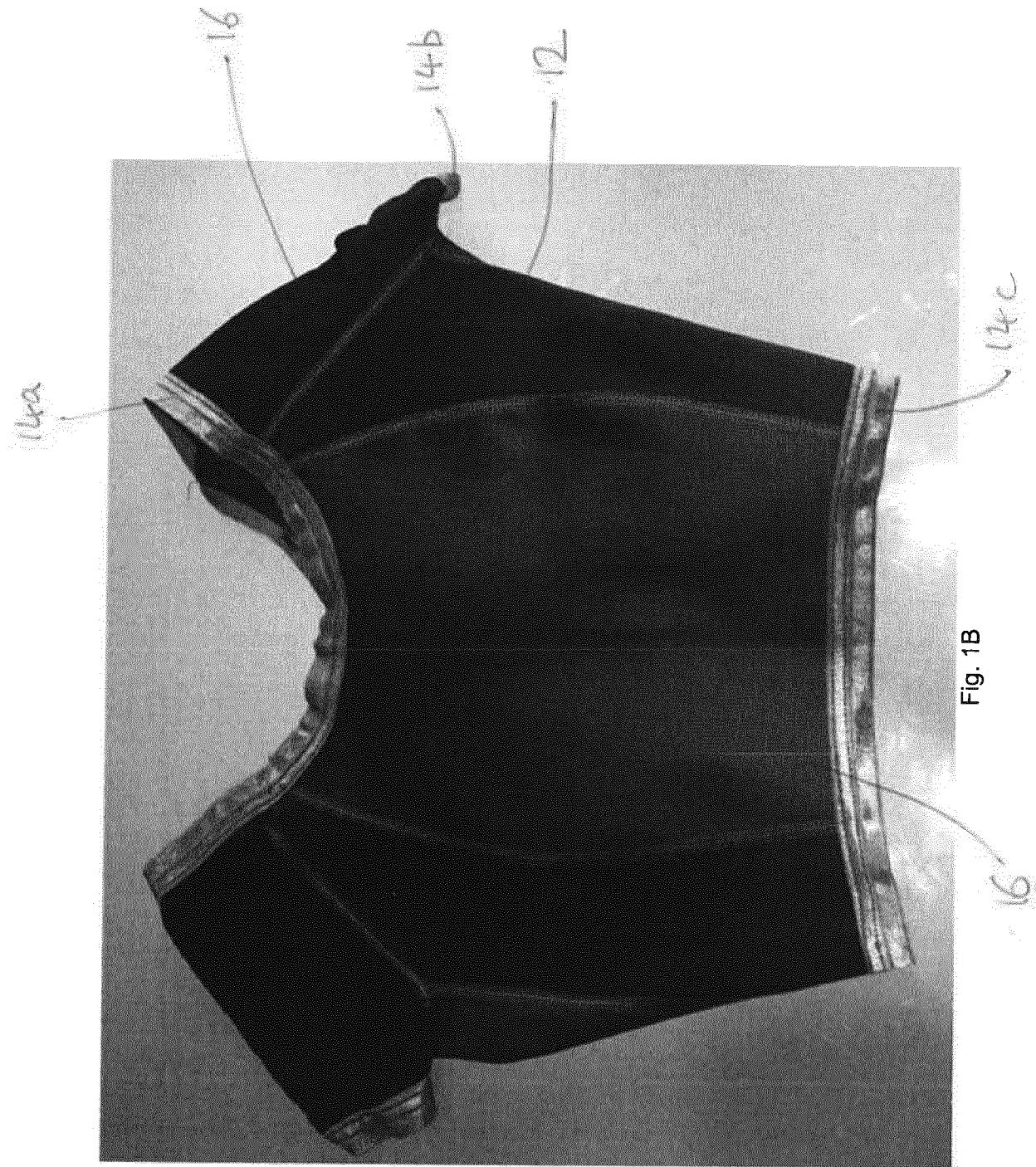
20 malodour caused by volatile molecules emitted from the skin or bodily secretions and not expelled from the anus, wherein the body malodour is caused by at least one of: skin infection, organ disease or failure, such as liver or kidney disease or failure, elevated trimethylamine, drug metabolism or drug side-effects, and/or a gut dysbiosis-related issues.

25 16. Activated carbon for external use adjacent to the skin of a human to adsorb odour caused by a condition of elevated trimethylamine.

17. Activated carbon as claimed in claim 15 or 16, wherein the condition of elevated trimethylamine is trimethylaminuria.

30





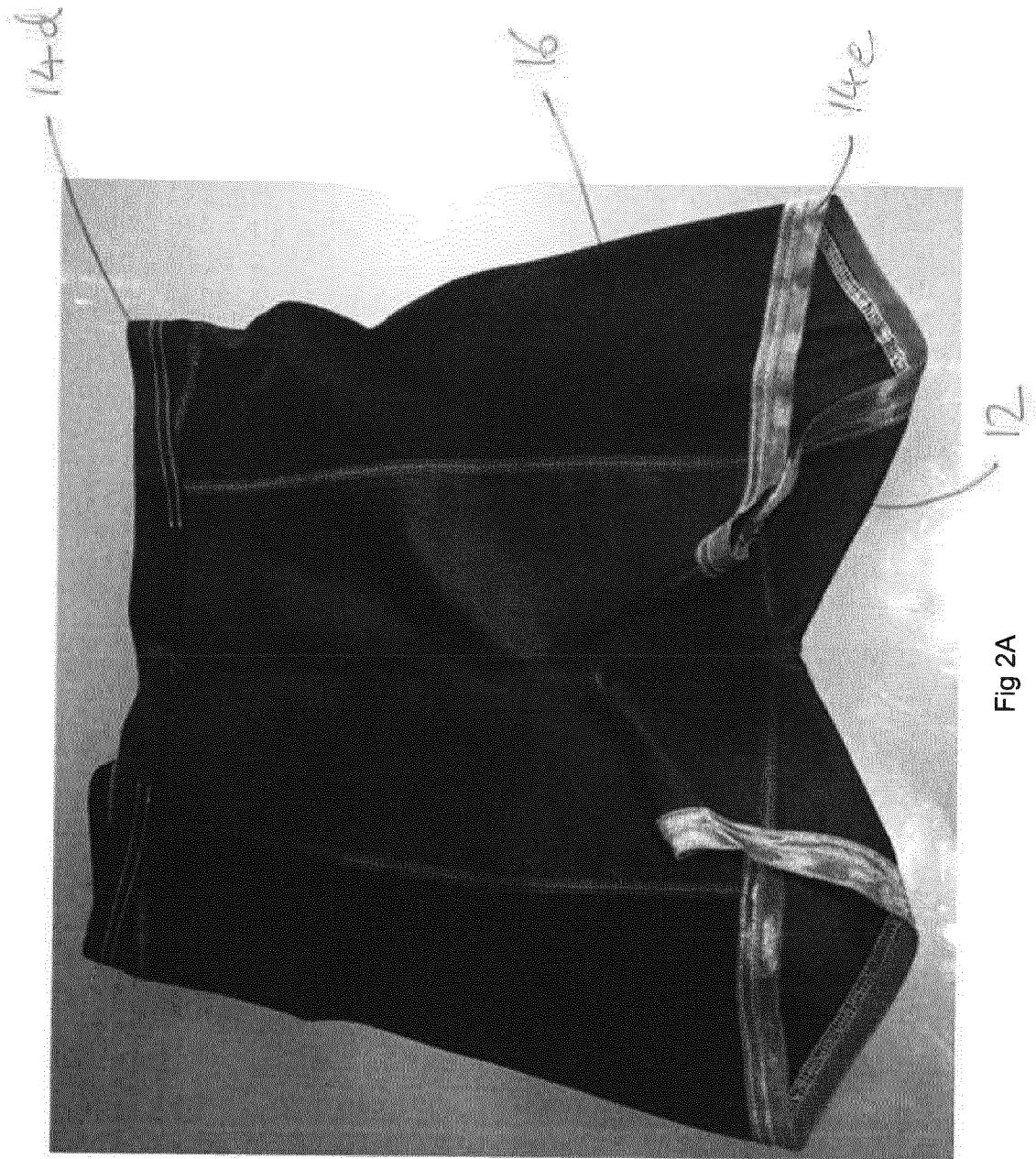


Fig 2A



Fig. 2B

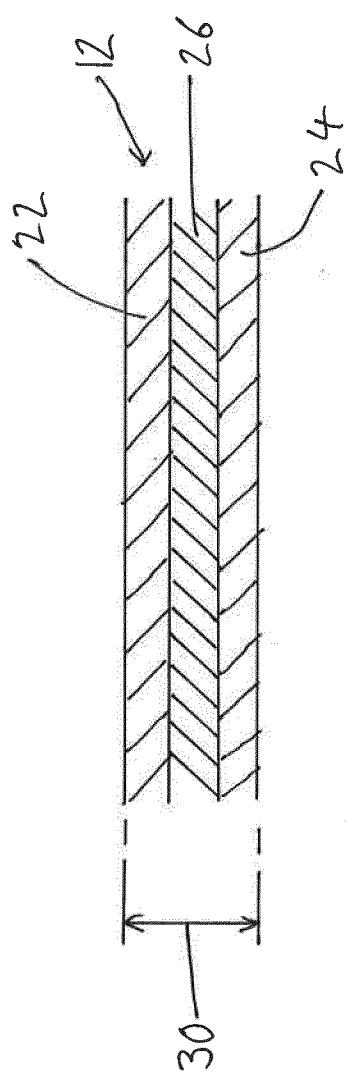


Fig 3

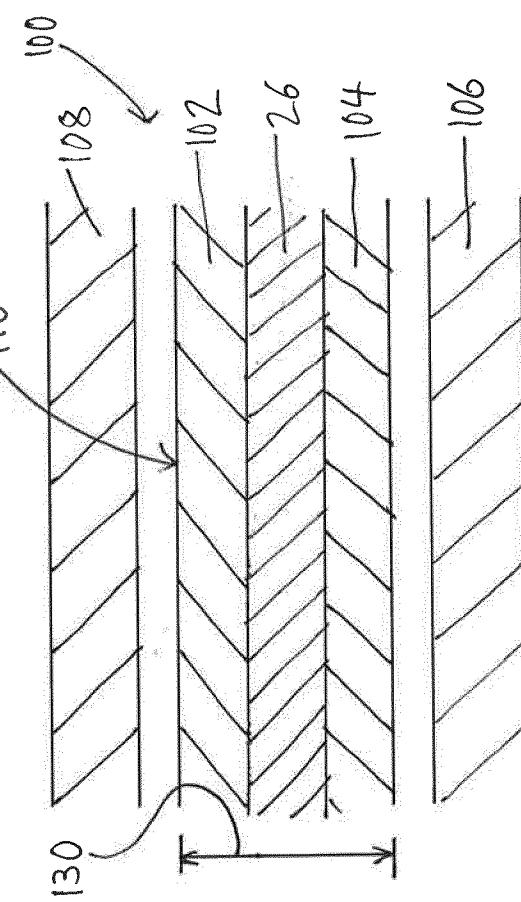


Fig 4A (Prior Art)

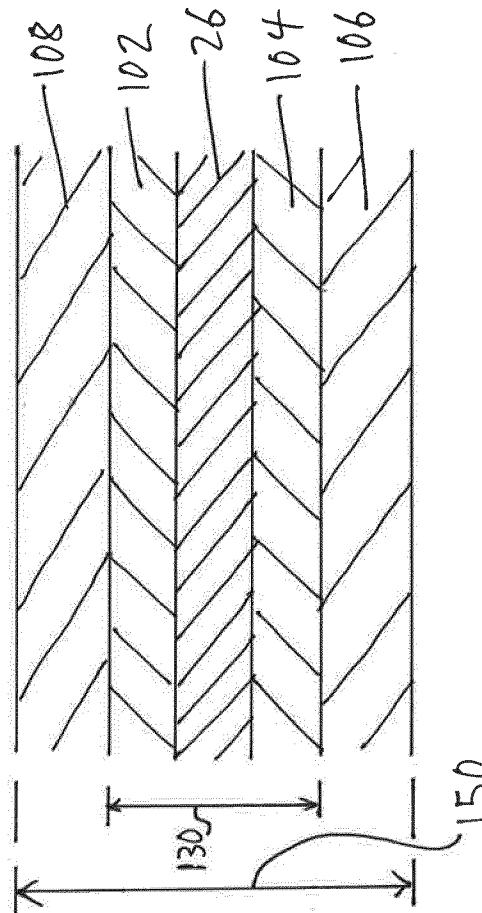


Fig 4B (Prior art)

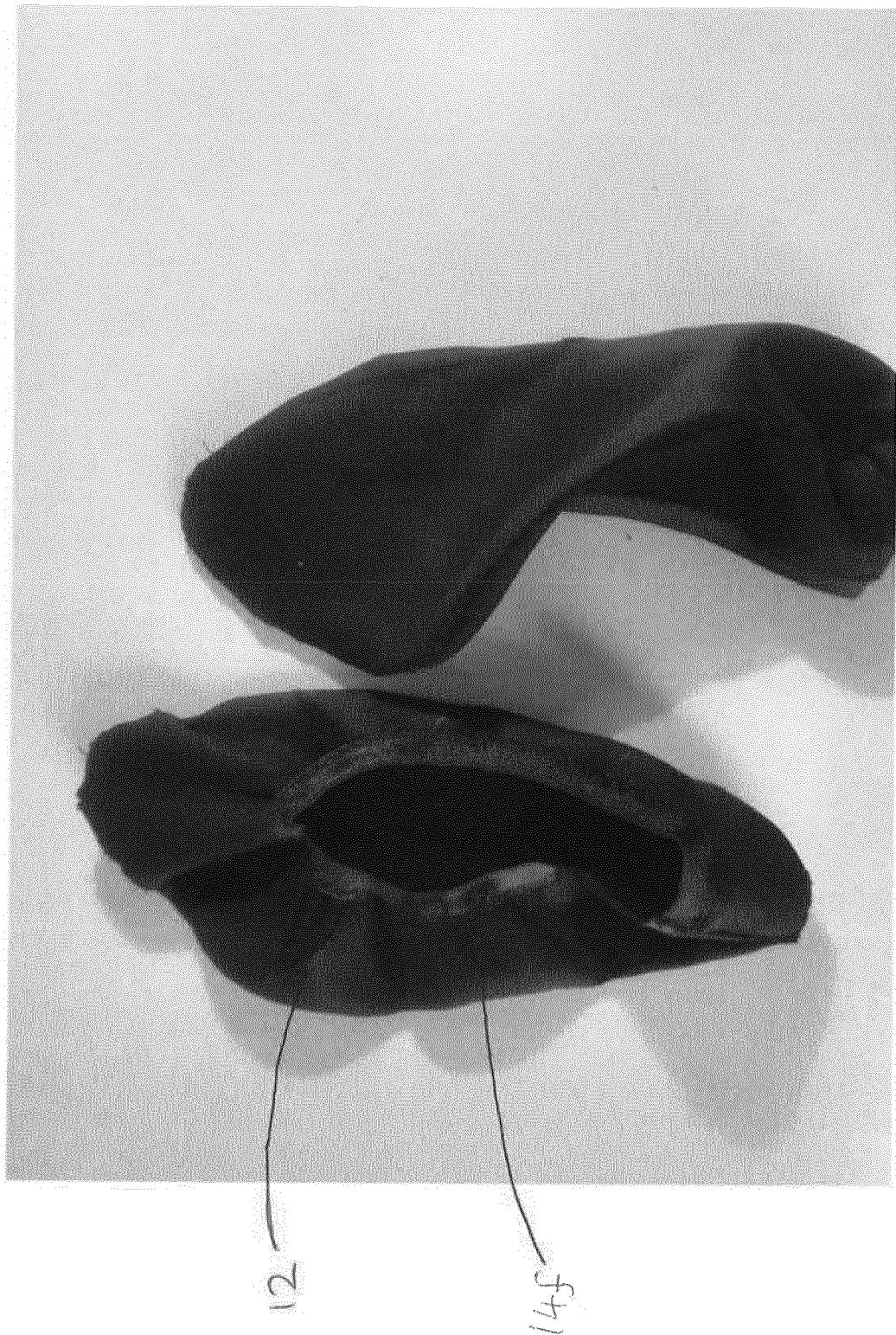


Figure 5

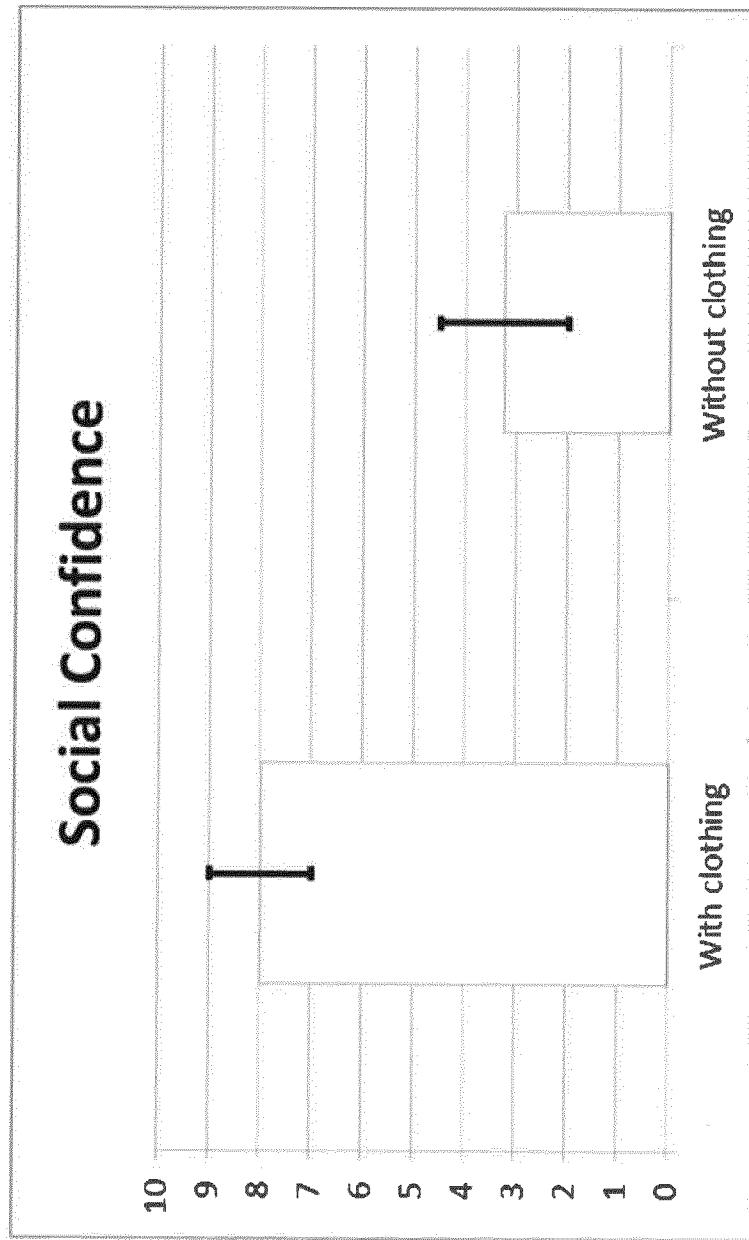


Figure 6

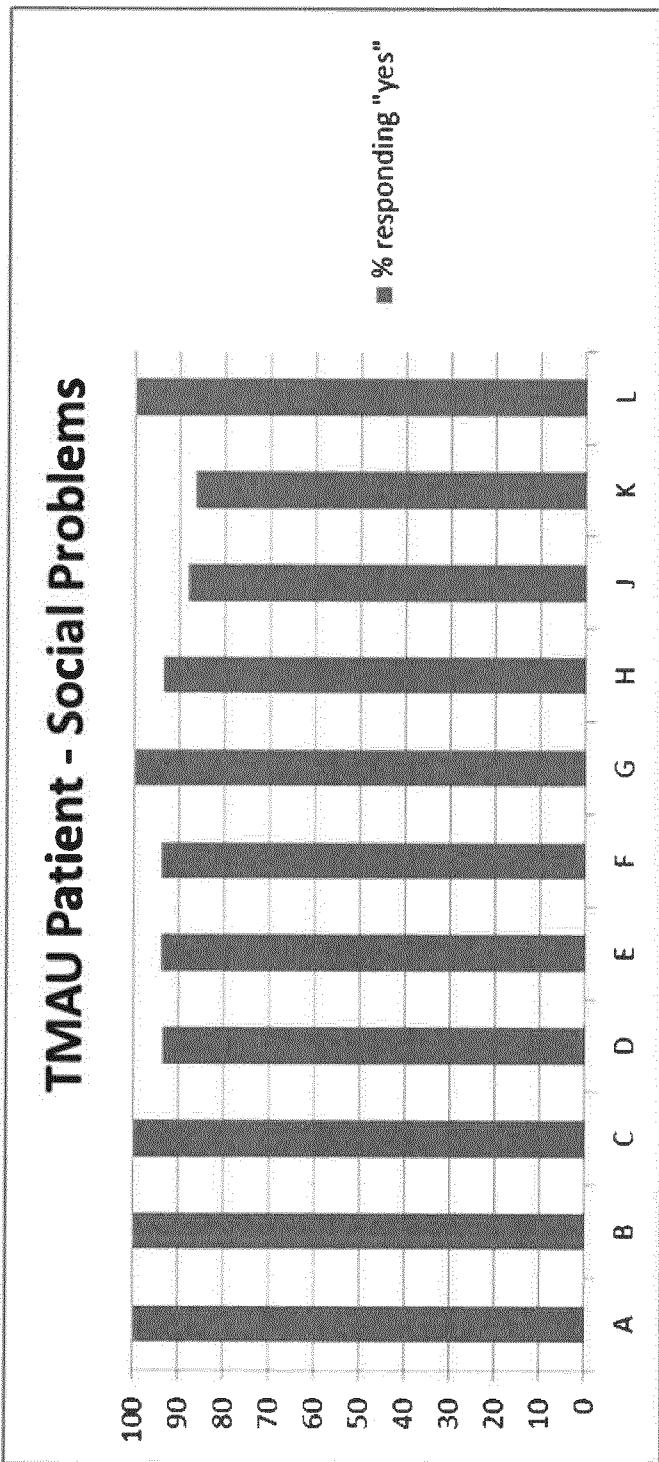


Fig. 7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2018/062819

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. A41B9/12 A41D31/00 B32B5/02 B32B5/16
ADD.

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)

A41B A41D B32B

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 practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DE 20 2006 011163 U1 (BLUECHER GMBH [DE]) 19 July 2007 (2007-07-19) paragraphs [0001], [0021]; figure 1 -----	1-14
X	GB 2 458 210 A (O'LEARY PAUL [GB]) 16 September 2009 (2009-09-16) the whole document -----	1-14



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
- "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)
- "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

"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

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"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

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

Date of mailing of the international search report

3 August 2018

09/10/2018

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
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Authorized officer

Krüger, Sophia

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/EP2018/062819

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. Claims Nos.: because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.

3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-14

Remark on Protest

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.

No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. claims: 1-14

A garment for filtering body odour

2. claims: 15-17

Activated carbon for external use

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2018/062819

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)			Publication date
DE 202006011163 U1	19-07-2007	AT	539630	T	15-01-2012
		DE	102006023155	A1	22-11-2007
		DE	202006011163	U1	19-07-2007
		EP	1856996	A1	21-11-2007
<hr/>					
GB 2458210	A	16-09-2009	CA	2718101	A1
			EP	2249671	A1
			GB	2458210	A
			US	2011023216	A1
			WO	2009112827	A1
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