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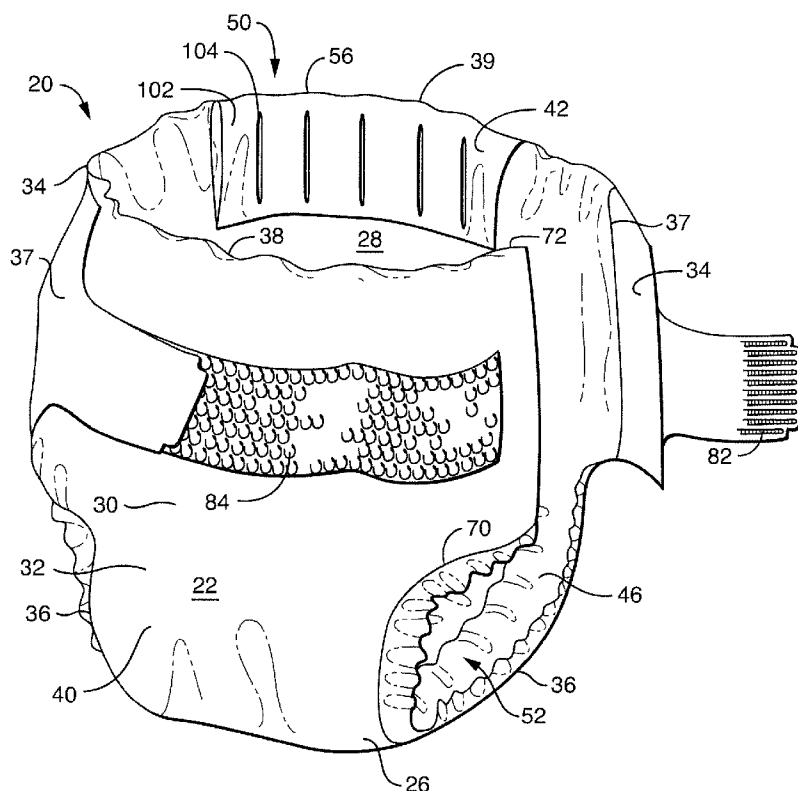
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ELASTIC MEMBER FOR A GARMENT HAVING IMPROVED GASKETING**BACKGROUND**

Many disposable garments, such as diapers, incontinence articles, training pants, feminine hygiene products, hospital gowns, bandages, and the like include various elastic portions that are intended to give the garments form fitting properties. For example, many disposable diapers include elastic members positioned around the waist of the garment and leg elastics which are intended to surround the legs of the wearer. In addition, diapers can also include elasticized, longitudinally extending barrier flaps which encircle the upper thighs of the wearer. The above elastic portions are intended to not only make the garment more comfortable to wear, but are also used to inhibit the leakage of body fluids from the absorbent article.

In addition to elastic portions, in the past, those skilled in the art have also proposed placing adhesives on garments whereby the adhesive may engage the skin of the wearer when the garment is being worn. The adhesive may be positioned on the garment, for instance, to further inhibit the leakage of body exudates from the absorbent article or inhibit the leakage of other fluids. For example, the use of adhesives on absorbent articles is disclosed in PCT Application Publication Number WO 97/17926 (U.S. Patent Number 6,277,106) and in PCT Application Publication Number WO 00/37008 (U.S. Patent Number 6,135,988), which are both incorporated herein by reference.

Although the use of adhesives for securing garments to the wearer's skin has shown to be effective in preventing the leakage of fluids from the garments, problems have been experienced in finding a mechanism that delivers the adhesive on the garment for later attachment to the wearer. For example, in the past, the adhesive areas have been covered with a peelable strip that the user is to remove prior to donning the garment. Consumers, however, have been reluctant to expose the adhesive and thus, in some situations, have opted not to remove the peel strip. Some users, for instance, have a tendency to believe that the exposed adhesive will somehow create a certain amount of discomfort for the wearer instead of improving fit and performance.

In view of the above, a need currently exists for an improved construction for incorporating body adhesives into garments. For instance, a need exists for a garment that incorporates adhesives that automatically adhere to the wearer's skin when the garment is donned.

5

SUMMARY

In general, the present disclosure is directed to various garments that include at least one adhesive member that adheres the garment to a wearer's skin through the use of a body adhesive. In accordance with the present disclosure, an adhesive layer is positioned over an extensible portion of the garment. When the
10 extensible member is in an unstretched condition, the adhesive remains covered and thus not exposed. When the extensible member is stretched, however, the adhesive member is designed to expose the adhesive for attachment to the wearer's skin. In one embodiment, the adhesive member can be constructed so that only a certain amount of adhesive is exposed and contacted with the wearer's
15 skin when the garment is donned. In this manner, not only does the adhesive become automatically exposed when the garment is worn, but the adhesive does not substantially interfere with the comfort of the garment. In one embodiment, the extensible member can be elastic.

In one embodiment, for instance, the present disclosure is directed to a
20 garment comprising a chassis having a shape configured to surround a portion of a wearer's body. The chassis includes an outer surface and an inner surface that is placed adjacent to the wearer's body. The garment includes an extensible portion that permits the chassis to expand in a particular area for providing the chassis with a form fitting property around a portion of a wearer's body. Additionally, the
25 extensible portion can also be elastic to provide additional form fitting characteristics. In accordance with the present disclosure, an adhesive member is positioned on the inner surface of the chassis and over the extensible portion. The adhesive member includes an adhesive layer and a cover member. The cover member substantially covers the adhesive layer. When the adhesive member is
30 stretched with the extensible portion, however, the cover member defines openings that expose the adhesive layer for adhering the adhesive member to a wearer's skin.

In one embodiment, for example, the garment may comprise an absorbent article, such as a diaper, training pants, a feminine hygiene product, or an adult incontinence product. The absorbent article may include an outer cover, a liner, and an absorbent core positioned in between the outer cover and the liner. The adhesive member may be positioned on the inner surface of the liner over an extensible portion. The extensible portion, for instance, may comprise a waist elastic member or a leg elastic member.

In an alternative embodiment, the garment may comprise a hospital gown or the like. The extensible portion, for instance, may form a cuff on the garment that is intended to surround the wearer's arm or leg. The adhesive member may be positioned on the cuff in order to provide a better fit.

The extensible portion contained within the garment can be made from any suitable extensible material. In one embodiment, for instance, the extensible portion can be elastic and comprise an elastic film, an elastic woven material, or an elastic nonwoven material. In one embodiment, the elastic portion may comprise an elastic laminate, such as a stretch bonded laminate. The adhesive layer of the adhesive member can be applied directly to the elastic portion.

The cover material positioned over the adhesive layer can also comprise any suitable material. For instance, the cover member may comprise a woven material, a nonwoven material, or a film. In one embodiment, for instance, the cover member may comprise a spunbond web.

In order for the cover member to define the openings, in one embodiment, the cover member may include a plurality of apertures, such as slits, that form the openings when the cover member is stretched. The slits, for instance, may extend in a direction that is generally perpendicular to the direction in which the extensible portion is stretched while being worn. In one embodiment, the slits have a length that is from about 10 percent to about 80 percent of the length of the cover member, such as from about 50 percent to about 70 percent of the length of the cover member. In one embodiment, for instance, the slits can have a length from about 3 mm to about 12 mm.

As described above, the cover member may include a plurality of slits. In one embodiment, the slits can be positioned generally parallel to each other. The space between the slits can vary depending upon the particular application. In one

embodiment, for instance, the slits can be from about 3 mm to about 10 mm apart. Additionally, the slits can be parallel and offset to adjacent slits. In another embodiment, there may be a plurality of vertically extending strips defining a column of slits. Each column of multiple slits may be defined offset to adjacent columns of multiple slits.

In addition to slits, the cover member may define a plurality of apertures. The cover member, for instance, may comprise a gathered layer that, when stretched, exposes the apertures.

The amount of surface area that is exposed when the cover member is stretched can also depend upon various factors. In one embodiment, for instance, the exposed surface area may be from about 0.01 square cm to about 10 square cm, such as from about 0.05 square cm to about 5 square cm.

The adhesive used to form the adhesive layer is generally an adhesive that has relatively low tack. The adhesive, for instance, should attach to one's skin while also being readily removable. The adhesive may comprise, for instance, a silicone, an acrylic, a polyurethane, a polyester, a polyamide, a styrene butadiene, a polyisobutylene, a polybutadiene, a polyisoprene, a polyvinyl alcohol, a polyvinyl acetate, a methyl cellulose, a styrene-butadiene-styrene, a styrene-isoprene-styrene, a styrene-ethylenepropylene-styrene, a styrene-ethylenepropylene-styrene-ethylenepropylene, a styrene-ethylene butylene-styrene, and mixtures thereof.

The adhesive layer, for instance, may have a peel strength of no more than about 240 grams per centimeter. The adhesive may have a shear storage modulus of from about 1.0×10^3 to about 6.0×10^6 dynes per square centimeter as measured at a temperature of 20°C and at a frequency of 10 radians per second. The adhesive may also have an initial shear strength of no more than about 600 grams per square cm. In addition, the adhesive may be configured to provide an aged shear strength of no more than about 600 grams per square centimeter and may provide a cyclic shear value of no more than about 100 cycles.

The adhesive layer contained below the cover member may comprise a continuous layer or discontinuous layer. When discontinuous, for instance, the adhesive may only be positioned below each of the openings defined in the cover member.

Other features and aspects of the present disclosure are discussed in greater detail below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 A full and enabling disclosure of the present disclosure, including the best mode thereof to one skilled in the art, is set forth more particularly in the remainder of the specification, including reference to the accompanying Figures, in which:

Figure 1 is a rear perspective view of one embodiment of a garment made in accordance with the present disclosure.

Figure 2 is a front perspective view of the garment illustrated in Figure 1;

10 Figure 3 is a plan view of the garment shown in Figure 1 with the article in an unfastened, unfolded and laid flat condition showing the surface of the article that faces away from the wearer;

Figure 4 is a plan view similar to Figure 3 showing the surface of the garment that faces the wearer when worn and with portions cut away to show
15 underlying features;

Figure 5 is a plan view of one embodiment of an extensible adhesive member made in accordance with the present disclosure;

Figure 6 is a plan view of the extensible adhesive member shown in Figure 5 illustrated in a stretched condition;

20 Figure 7 is a plan view of another embodiment of an extensible adhesive member made in accordance with the present disclosure;

Figure 8 is a plan view of the extensible adhesive member shown in Figure 7 illustrated in a stretched condition; and

25 Figure 9 is a perspective view of another embodiment of a garment made according to the present disclosure.

Repeat use of reference characters in the present specification and drawings is intended to represent the same or analogous features or elements of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

30 It is to be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art that the present discussion is a description of exemplary embodiments only, and is not intended as limiting the broader aspects of the present disclosure.

The present disclosure is generally directed to an improved construction for incorporating body adhesives into garments. The garments constructed in accordance with the present disclosure can comprise, for instance, disposable articles, such as diapers, training pants, swim pants, feminine hygiene products, adult incontinence products, surgical drapes, hospital and industrial gowns and clothing, bandages, and the like. The adhesive applied to the garment is intended to adhere the garment directly to the user's skin and can provide numerous benefits and advantages.

For example, when used on an absorbent article such as a diaper, the adhesive can be used provide an effective seal so as to prevent the leakage of any body fluids from the absorbent article. When applied to other garments, however, the adhesive may also be used to prevent contaminants such as airborne particulate matter or fluids from entering the garment. In general, the use of such adhesives has not been favored by consumers in the past. The present disclosure is directed an improved method of incorporating the adhesive into the garment and of adhering the adhesive to a user's skin so as to minimize any discomfort that may be associated with the use of the adhesive.

As will be explained in greater detail below, in accordance with the present disclosure, an adhesive layer is placed over an extensible portion in a garment facing towards the wearer. A cover layer covers the adhesive layer so that when the extensible portion is in a relaxed condition, the adhesive remains covered and not exposed. When the extensible portion is stretched, however, the cover member creates openings that expose the adhesive for attachment to a wearer's body. The adhesive strength of the adhesive and the number and size of the openings created by the cover member can be carefully controlled, if desired, so that only a certain amount of adhesive at a particular strength is contacted with the skin of the user. Through the above construction, an adhesive is incorporated into the garment that does not become exposed until the garment is donned. Further, the amount of exposure can be controlled so as to minimize any discomfort associated with the adhesive.

Referring to **Figs. 1** and **2**, for exemplary purposes, an absorbent article **20** that may be made in accordance with the present disclosure is shown. The absorbent article **20** may or may not be disposable. It is understood that the

present disclosure is suitable for use with various other garments intended for personal wear, including but not limited to diapers, training pants, swim pants, feminine hygiene products, incontinence products, medical garments, gloves, surgical pads and bandages, other personal care, health care or industrial
5 garments, and the like without departing from the scope of the present disclosure.

By way of illustration only, various materials and methods for constructing absorbent articles such as the diaper **20** of the various aspects of the present disclosure are disclosed in PCT Patent Application WO 00/37009 published June 29, 2000 by A. Fletcher et al; U.S. Patent 4,940,464 issued July 10, 1990 to Van
10 Gompel et al.; U.S. Patent 5,766,389 issued June 16, 1998 to Brandon et al., and U.S. Patent 6,645,190 issued November 11, 2003 to Olson et al. which are incorporated herein by reference to the extent they are consistent (i.e., not in conflict) herewith.

A diaper **20** is representatively illustrated in **Fig. 1** in a partially fastened
15 condition. The diaper **20** shown in **Figs. 1** and **2** is also represented in **Figs. 3** and **4** in an opened and unfolded state. Specifically, **Fig. 3** is a plan view illustrating the exterior side of the diaper **20**, while **Fig. 4** illustrates the interior side of the diaper **20**. As shown in **Figs. 3** and **4**, the diaper **20** defines a longitudinal direction **48** that extends from the front of the article when worn to the back of the
20 article. Opposite to the longitudinal direction **48** is a lateral direction **49**.

The diaper **20** defines a pair of longitudinal end regions, otherwise referred to herein as a front region **22** and a back region **24**, and a center region, otherwise referred to herein as a crotch region **26**, extending longitudinally between and interconnecting the front and back regions **22**, **24**. The diaper **20** also defines an
25 inner surface **28** adapted in use (e.g., positioned relative to the other components of the article **20**) to be disposed toward the wearer, and an outer surface **30** opposite the inner surface. The front and back regions **22**, **24** are those portions of the diaper **20**, which when worn, wholly or partially cover or encircle the waist or mid-lower torso of the wearer. The crotch region **26** generally is that portion of the
30 diaper **20** which, when worn, is positioned between the legs of the wearer and covers the lower torso and crotch of the wearer. The absorbent article **20** has a pair of laterally opposite side edges **36** and a pair of longitudinally opposite waist edges, respectively designated front waist edge **38** and back waist edge **39**.

The illustrated diaper **20** includes a chassis **32** that, in this embodiment, encompasses the front region **22**, the back region **24**, and the crotch region **26**. Referring to **Figs. 1-4**, the chassis **32** includes an outer cover **40** and a bodyside liner **42** (**Figs. 1** and **4**) that may be joined to the outer cover **40** in a superimposed relation therewith by adhesives, ultrasonic bonds, thermal bonds or other conventional techniques. Referring to **Fig. 4**, the liner **42** may suitably be joined to the outer cover **40** along the perimeter of the chassis **32** to form a front waist seam **62** and a back waist seam **64**. As shown in **Fig. 4**, the liner **42** may suitably be joined to the outer cover **40** to form a pair of side seams **61** in the front region **22** and the back region **24**. The liner **42** can be generally adapted, i.e., positioned relative to the other components of the article **20**, to be disposed toward the wearer's skin during wear of the absorbent article. The chassis **32** may further include an absorbent structure (not shown) disposed between the outer cover **40** and the bodyside liner **42** for absorbing liquid body exudates exuded by the wearer, and may further include a pair of containment flaps **46** secured to the bodyside liner **42** for inhibiting the lateral flow of body exudates.

The elasticized containment flaps **46** as shown in **Fig. 4** define a partially unattached edge which assumes an upright configuration in at least the crotch region **26** of the diaper **20** to form a seal against the wearer's body (see also **Fig. 9**). The containment flaps **46** can extend longitudinally along the entire length of the chassis **32** or may extend only partially along the length of the chassis. Suitable constructions and arrangements for the containment flaps **46** are generally well known to those skilled in the art and are described in U.S. Patent 4,704,116 issued November 3, 1987 to Enloe, which is incorporated herein by reference.

In some embodiments, the absorbent article **20** may further include a surge management layer (not shown) which may be optionally located adjacent the absorbent structure (not shown) and attached to various components in the article **20** such as the absorbent structure (not shown) or the bodyside liner **42** by methods known in the art, such as by using an adhesive. A surge management layer helps to decelerate and diffuse surges or gushes of liquid that may be rapidly introduced into the absorbent structure of the article. Desirably, the surge management layer can rapidly accept and temporarily hold the liquid prior to

releasing the liquid into the storage or retention portions of the absorbent structure. Examples of suitable surge management layers are described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,486,166; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,490,846. Other suitable surge management materials are described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,820,973. The entire disclosures of these patents are hereby incorporated by reference herein to the extent they are consistent (i.e., not in conflict) herewith.

As shown in **Figs. 1-4**, the absorbent article **20** further includes a pair of opposing elastic side panels **34** that are attached to the back region of the chassis **32**. As shown particularly in **Figs. 1** and **2**, the side panels **34** may be stretched around the waist and/or hips of a wearer in order to secure the garment in place. As shown in **Figs. 3** and **4**, the elastic side panels are attached to the chassis along a pair of opposing longitudinal edges **37**. The side panels **34** may be attached or bonded to the chassis **32** using any suitable bonding technique. For instance, the side panels **34** may be joined to the chassis by adhesives, ultrasonic bonds, thermal bonds, or other conventional techniques.

In an alternative embodiment, the elastic side panels may also be integrally formed with the chassis **32**. For instance, the side panels **34** may comprise an extension of the bodyside liner **42**, of the outer cover **40**, or of both the bodyside liner **42** and the outer cover **40**.

In the embodiments shown in the figures, the side panels **34** are connected to the back region of the absorbent article **20** and extend over the front region of the article when securing the article in place on a user. It should be understood, however, that the side panels **34** may alternatively be connected to the front region of the article **20** and extend over the back region when the article is donned.

With the absorbent article **20** in the fastened position as partially illustrated in **Figs. 1** and **2**, the elastic side panels **34** may be connected by a fastening system **80** to define a 3-dimensional diaper configuration having a waist opening **50** and a pair of leg openings **52**. The waist opening **50** of the article **20** is defined by the waist edges **38** and **39** which encircle the waist of the wearer.

In the embodiments shown in the figures, the side panels are releasably attachable to the front region **22** of the article **20** by the fastening system. It should be understood, however, that in other embodiments the side panels may be permanently joined to the chassis **32** at each end. The side panels may be

permanently bonded together, for instance, when forming a training pant or absorbent swimwear.

The elastic side panels **34** each have a longitudinal outer edge **68**, a leg end edge **70** disposed toward the longitudinal center of the diaper **20**, and waist end edges **72** disposed toward a longitudinal end of the absorbent article. The leg end edges **70** of the absorbent article **20** may be suitably curved and/or angled relative to the lateral direction **49** to provide a better fit around the wearer's legs. However, it is understood that only one of the leg end edges **70** may be curved or angled, such as the leg end edge of the back region **24**, or alternatively, neither of the leg end edges may be curved or angled, without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. As shown in **Fig. 4**, the outer edges **68** are generally parallel to the longitudinal direction **48** while the waist end edges **72** are generally parallel to the transverse axis **49**. It should be understood, however, that in other embodiments the outer edges **68** and/or the waist edges **72** may be slanted or curved as desired. Ultimately, the side panels **34** are generally aligned with a waist region **90** of the chassis.

The fastening system **80** may include laterally opposite first fastening components **82** adapted for refastenable engagement to corresponding second fastening components **84**. In the embodiment shown in the Figures, the first fastening component **82** is located on the elastic side panels **34**, while the second fastening component **84** is located on the front region **22** of the chassis **32**. In one aspect, a front or outer surface of each of the fastening components **82**, **84** includes a plurality of engaging elements. The engaging elements of the first fastening components **82** are adapted to repeatedly engage and disengage corresponding engaging elements of the second fastening components **84** to releasably secure the article **20** in its three-dimensional configuration.

The fastening components **82**, **84** may be any refastenable fasteners suitable for absorbent articles, such as adhesive fasteners, cohesive fasteners, mechanical fasteners, or the like. In particular aspects, the fastening components include mechanical fastening elements for improved performance. Suitable mechanical fastening elements can be provided by interlocking geometric shaped materials, such as hooks, loops, bulbs, mushrooms, arrowheads, balls on stems, male and female mating components, buckles, snaps, or the like.

In the illustrated aspect, the first fastening components **82** include hook fasteners and the second fastening components **84** include complementary loop fasteners. Alternatively, the first fastening components **82** may include loop fasteners and the second fastening components **84** may be complementary hook fasteners. In another aspect, the fastening components **82**, **84** can be interlocking similar surface fasteners, or adhesive and cohesive fastening elements such as an adhesive fastener and an adhesive-receptive landing zone or material; or the like. One skilled in the art will recognize that the shape, density and polymer composition of the hooks and loops may be selected to obtain the desired level of engagement between the fastening components **82**, **84**. Suitable fastening systems are also disclosed in the previously incorporated PCT Patent Application WO 00/37009 published June 29, 2000 by A. Fletcher et al. and the previously incorporated U.S. Patent 6,645,190 issued November 11, 2003 to Olson et al.

In the embodiment shown in the figures, the fastening components **82** are attached to the side panels **34** along the edges **68**. In this embodiment, the fastening components **82** are not elastic or extendable. In other embodiments, however, the fastening components may be integral with the side panels **34**. For example, the fastening components may be directly attached to the side panels **34** on a surface thereof.

As shown, the absorbent article **20** may include various extensible waist members. These extensible waist members may also be elastic for providing elasticity around the waist opening. For example, as shown in **Fig. 4**, the absorbent article **20** can include a front waist elastic member **54** and/or a back waist elastic member **56**. The waist elastic members **54** and **56** are for providing the absorbent article with at least one form fitting property. The waist elastic members also prevent leakage of body fluids from the absorbent article.

In the embodiment illustrated in the figures, the extensible members face the inside of the absorbent article and are attached to the inside surface of the chassis. In one embodiment, the entire perimeter of the extensible members may be secured to the chassis. In other embodiments, however, only the top edge or the bottom edge of the extensible member is secured to the chassis.

For example, referring to **Fig. 9**, an alternative embodiment of an absorbent article **20** made in accordance with the present disclosure is illustrated. Like

reference numerals have been used to indicate similar elements. As shown, in this embodiment, the waist elastic member **56** is attached to the absorbent article generally along one end of the elastic member. For example, as shown, the waist elastic member **56** is joined to the absorbent article along the waist edge **39**. In this manner, the waist elastic member **56** forms a flap **110** that can be secured to a user in accordance with the present disclosure. When secured to a user, for instance, the flap **110** is well suited to containing body fluids including fecal matter within the absorbent article. The manner in which the flap is secured to a wearer is described in greater detail below with reference to **Figs. 5-8**.

In still another embodiment, the entire chassis may be made from an extensible material. In this embodiment, for instance, the entire chassis may be considered an extensible member. For example, in one embodiment, the entire chassis can be made from an elastic member that stretches and contracts.

In order for the extensible member to have elastic properties, the extensible member includes at least one elastomeric component. In general, any material known in the art to possess elastomeric characteristics can be used in the present disclosure as an elastomeric component. Useful elastomeric materials can include, but are not limited to, films, strands, foams, nonwoven materials, etc. For example, suitable elastomeric resins include block copolymers having the general formula A-B-A' or A-B, where A and A' are each a thermoplastic polymer endblock which contains a styrenic moiety such as a poly(vinyl arene) and where B is an elastomeric polymer midblock such as a conjugated diene or a lower alkene polymer. Block copolymers for the A and A' blocks, and the present block copolymers are intended to embrace linear, branched and radial block copolymers. The elastomeric nonwoven web may be formed from, for example, elastomeric (polystyrene/poly(ethylene-butylene)/ polystyrene) block copolymers. Commercial examples of such elastomeric copolymers are, for example, those known as KRATON® materials which are available from Kraton Polymers, LLC of Houston, Texas. KRATON® block copolymers are available in several different formulations, a number of which are identified in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,663,220, 4,323,534, 4,834,738, 5,093,422 and 5,304,599, hereby incorporated by reference.

Polymers composed of an elastomeric A-B-A-B tetrablock copolymer may also be used. Such polymers are discussed in U.S. Patent No. 5,332,613 to

Taylor et al. In such polymers, A is a thermoplastic polymer block and B is an isoprene monomer unit hydrogenated to substantially a poly(ethylene-propylene) monomer unit. An example of such a tetrablock copolymer is a styrene-poly(ethylene-propylene)-styrene-poly(ethylene-propylene) or SEPSEP
5 elastomeric block copolymer available from the Kraton Polymers, LLC of Houston, Texas under the trade designation KRATON® G-1657.

Other exemplary elastomeric materials which may be used include polyurethane elastomeric materials such as, for example, those available under the trademark ESTANE® from B.F. Goodrich & Co. or MORTHANE® from Morton
10 Thiokol Corp., polyester elastomeric materials such as, for example, those available under the trade designation HYTREL® from E.I. DuPont De Nemours & Company, and those known as ARNITEL®, formerly available from Akzo Plastics of Amhem, Holland and now available from DSM of Sittard, Holland.

Another suitable material is a polyester block amide copolymer. Such
15 materials are available in various grades under the trade designation PEBAX® from ELF Atochem Inc. of Glen Rock, New Jersey. Examples of the use of such polymers may be found in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,724,184, 4,820,572 and 4,923,742 to Killian.

Elastomeric polymers can also include copolymers of ethylene and at least
20 one vinyl monomer such as, for example, vinyl acetates, unsaturated aliphatic monocarboxylic acids, and esters of such monocarboxylic acids. The elastomeric copolymers and formation of elastomeric nonwoven webs from those elastomeric copolymers are disclosed in, for example, U.S. Patent No. 4,803,117.

Thermoplastic copolyester elastomers may also be used. Commercial
25 examples of such copolyester materials are, for example, those known as ARNITEL®, formerly available from Akzo Plastics of Amhem, Holland and now available from DSM of Sittard, Holland, or those known as HYTREL® which are available from E.I. DuPont de Nemours of Wilmington, Delaware. Formation of an elastomeric nonwoven web from polyester elastomeric materials is disclosed
30 in, for example, U.S. Patent No. 4,741,949 to Morman et al. and U.S. Patent No. 4,707,398 to Boggs.

Elastomeric olefin polymers are available from Exxon Chemical Company of Baytown, Texas under the trade name ACHIEVE® for polypropylene based

polymers and EXACT® and EXCEED® for polyethylene based polymers. Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Michigan has polymers commercially available under the name ENGAGE®. These materials are believed to be produced using non-stereoselective metallocene catalysts. Exxon generally refers to their

5 metallocene catalyst technology as "single site" catalysts while Dow refers to theirs as "constrained geometry" catalysts under the name INSIGHT® to distinguish them from traditional Ziegler-Natta catalysts which have multiple reaction sites.

When incorporating an elastomeric component, such as described above, into an extensible member of the present disclosure, it is often desired that the
10 elastomeric material form an elastic laminate with one or more other layers, such as foams, films, apertured films, and/or nonwoven webs. The elastic laminate generally contains layers that can be bonded together so that at least one of the layers has the characteristics of an elastic polymer. Examples of elastic laminates include, but are not limited to, stretch-bonded laminates and neck-bonded
15 laminates.

As used herein, the term "stretch-bonded" refers to a composite material having at least two layers in which one layer is a gatherable layer and the other layer is an elastic layer. The layers are joined together when the elastic layer is in an extended condition so that upon relaxing the layers, the gatherable layer is
20 gathered. For example, one elastic member can be bonded to another member while the elastic member is extended at least about 25 percent of its relaxed length. Such a multilayer composite elastic material may be stretched until the nonelastic layer is fully extended. One type of stretch-bonded laminate is disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 4,720,415 to Vander Wielen et al.,
25 which is incorporated herein by reference. Other composite elastic materials are described and disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,789,699 to Kieffer et al., 4,781,966 to Taylor, 4,657,802 to Morman, and 4,655,760 to Morman et al., all of which are incorporated herein by reference thereto.

As used herein, the term "neck-bonded" refers to an elastic member being
30 bonded to a non-elastic member while the non-elastic member is extended in the machine direction creating a necked material. "Neck-bonded laminate" refers to a composite material having at least two layers in which one layer is a necked, non-elastic layer and the other layer is an elastic layer thereby creating a material that

is elastic in the cross direction. Examples of neck-bonded laminates are such as those described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,226,992, 4,981,747, 4,965,122, and 5,336,545, all to Morman, all of which are incorporated herein by reference thereto.

In one embodiment, the elastic member can be a neck stretched bonded laminate. As used herein, a neck stretched bonded laminate is defined as a laminate made from the combination of a neck bonded laminate and a stretch bonded laminate. Examples of necked stretched bonded laminates are disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,114,781 and 5,116,662, which are both incorporated herein by reference. Of particular advantage, a neck stretch bonded laminate is stretchable in the machine direction and in a cross machine direction.

In one particular embodiment, the elastic member comprises a stretch-bonded laminate. The stretch-bonded laminate can include elastic threads made from an elastomeric material sandwiched between two polypropylene spunbond layers. The elastic threads can be, for instance, made from a styrene-ethylene butylene-styrene block of polymer, such as KRATON G2740, available from Krayton Polymers, LLC. The stretch-bonded laminate, for instance, can have a basis weight of from about 0.5 osy to about 8 osy, and particularly from about 1.5 osy to about 3.5 osy.

As used herein, "spunbond fibers" refers to small diameter fibers which are formed by extruding molten thermoplastic material as filaments from a plurality of fine, usually circular capillaries of a spinneret with the diameter of the extruded filaments then being rapidly reduced as by, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,340,563 to Appel et al., 3,692,618 to Dorschner et al., 3,802,817 to Matsuki et al., 3,338,992 to Kinney, 3,341,394 to Kinney, 3,502,763 to Hartman, and 3,542,615 to Dobo et al.. Spunbond fibers are generally not tacky when they are deposited on a collecting surface. Spunbond fibers are generally continuous and have average diameters (from a sample of at least 10) larger than 7 microns, and more particularly, between about 10 and 40 microns.

In accordance with the present disclosure, an adhesive member is placed over the extensible member on the absorbent article, such as over the front waist elastic member **54** and/or over the back waist elastic member **56**. The adhesive member generally comprises an adhesive layer positioned below a cover member. When the extensible member is in a relaxed condition, the cover member

substantially covers the adhesive layer such that substantially no adhesive is exposed. When the extensible member is stretched, however, the cover member is configured to create openings that expose the adhesive for attachment to the skin of a wearer. Thus, in accordance to the present disclosure, the adhesive member is constructed such that the adhesive automatically becomes exposed when the absorbent article is donned by a wearer.

Referring to **Figs. 5 and 6**, one embodiment of the back waist elastic member **56** is shown in greater detail illustrating an adhesive member made in accordance with the present disclosure. As shown, an adhesive layer **100** has been applied to the outer surface of the elastic member **56**. In addition, a cover member **102** is shown positioned over the adhesive layer **100**. In accordance with the present disclosure, the cover member **102** defines a plurality of slits or apertures **104**.

Although the slits can have any suitable orientation, in the embodiment shown, the slits **104** are positioned generally perpendicular to the direction in which the elastic member **56** is stretched during wear. More particularly, the slits **104** are generally perpendicular to the lateral direction of the elastic member. In other embodiments, however, the slits **104** may generally be positioned at a diagonal to the lateral direction.

The slits **104**, as shown, can generally be spaced along the cover member **102** and can be generally positioned parallel to one another. The slits **104** generally do not extend over the entire length of the cover member **102** so that the cover member **102** does not break into multiple pieces when the elastic member **56** is stretched. The slits **104**, for instance, can have a length that is from about 10 percent to about 80 percent of the length of the cover member **102**. For instance, in one embodiment, the slits **104** can have a length that is about 50 percent to about 70 percent of the length of the cover member.

Referring to **Figs. 6 and 7**, another embodiment of a back waist elastic member made in accordance with the present disclosure is shown. Like reference numerals have been used to indicate similar elements. As shown, in this embodiment, the elastic member **56** is coated with an adhesive layer **100**. A cover member **102** defining a plurality of slits or apertures **104** is positioned over the adhesive layer **100**.

In this embodiment, multiple slits **104** are arranged in columns instead of having a single slit extending in the vertical direction as shown in **Fig. 5**. The number of slits contained in each column can vary. In the embodiment illustrated in **Fig. 7**, for instance, each column contains either two slits or three slits. It should
5 be understood, however, that in other embodiments a greater number of slits may be contained in each column.

As shown in **Fig. 7**, the slits **104** contained in one column are offset to the slits contained in an adjacent column. In other embodiments, however, all the slits may align together in rows that extend across the cover member **102**.

10 The slits **104** in each column generally extend from about 10% to about 80% of the length of the cover member **102**. For instance, each column can have a length that is about 50% to about 70% of the total length of the cover member and can comprise two or more slits.

With respect to the embodiment illustrated in **Fig. 5** or the embodiment
15 illustrated in **Fig. 7**, the actual lengths of the slits **104** can vary depending upon the particular application and various factors, including the location of the extensible member and the size of the extensible member. In one embodiment, for instance, the slits **104** can have a length of from about 3 mm to about 12 mm, such as from about 5 mm to about 10 mm. The spacing between the slits and the number of slits
20 positioned along the extensible member can also vary depending upon the particular application. In general, for instance, the slits can be from about 3 mm to about 10 mm apart.

As shown in **Figs. 6 and 8**, as the elastic member **56** is stretched in the lateral direction, the slits **104** form openings **106**. The openings **106** expose the
25 adhesive layer **100** for allowing the adhesive to attach to a user's skin. The number of openings **106** formed into the cover member **102** when the elastic member is stretched and the size of the openings can be controlled so as to control the amount of adhesive that comes in contact with the user. In particular, depending upon where the extensible member is positioned on the garment, the size and
30 number of openings can be designed so as to allow for attachment of the garment to the skin without creating any substantial discomfort. In fact, in one embodiment, the adhesive may actually improve the fit of the garment on the user.

In one embodiment, each of the openings **106** can expose a surface area of the adhesive layer of from about 0.1 square cm to about 0.6 square cm at 30 percent elongation. The total amount of surface area of the adhesive layer that is exposed by the openings **106** can also vary. For instance, the total surface area of the exposed adhesive layer is from about 5 to about 50 percent of the total surface area of the adhesive layer, such as from about 15 to about 35 percent at 30 percent elongation.

As shown in **Figs. 5 and 7**, the adhesive layer **100** can be directly applied to the outer surface of the elastic member **56**. In other embodiments, however, the adhesive layer may be applied to any suitable extensible material that can then be attached to or placed over an elastic member. If the elastic member is directly incorporated into materials used to form the chassis of the garment, for instance, the adhesive member can be applied directly to the chassis or can be applied to an extensible material that is placed upon the chassis. For instance, if the liner of the absorbent article is made from an elastic material, the adhesive may be applied directly to the liner or can be applied to an extensible material that is later attached to the liner.

The adhesive layer **100** can be a continuous layer placed over the elastic member **56**. Alternatively, the adhesive layer **100** can be discontinuous made from a plurality of discrete areas where the adhesive has been applied. For instance, in one embodiment, the adhesive layer may comprise discrete areas of adhesive that are placed directly below each of the slits **104**.

In general, any suitable adhesive capable of securing the garment to one's skin without causing damage to the skin upon disengagement may be used in the present disclosure. Suitable adhesives may include hydrogels, silicones, acrylics, polyurethanes, polyesters, and polyamides. Other suitable adhesives include a rubber-based adhesive such as styrenebutadiene, polyisobutylene, polybutadiene and polyisoprene; a water soluble adhesive such as polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl acetate and methyl cellulose; and, desirably, a hot melt adhesive such as block copolymers of styrene-butadiene-styrene, styrene-isoprene-styrene, styrene-ethylenepropylene-styrene, styrene-ethylenebutylene-styrene and tetrablock copolymers such as styrene-ethylenepropylene-styrene-ethylenepropylene. Desirably, the adhesive is a pressure sensitive adhesive. The adhesive may also

include other substances such as tackifying resins, oils and the like. Such adhesives are commercially available from Findley Adhesives Company, a business having offices in Wauwatosa, Wisconsin and the National Starch and Chemical Company, a business having offices located in Bridgewater, New Jersey.

5 In one embodiment, for instance, the adhesive may comprise a polysiloxane material. A pressure sensitive polysiloxane adhesive composition may generally be formed by curing a mixture of a lower alkenyl-functional polysiloxane, such as a vinyl containing polysiloxane, and a hydrogen containing polysiloxane copolymer containing active hydrogen groups. For example in one embodiment, the
10 polysiloxane adhesive may comprise a two-part adhesive commercially available from the Dow Corning Corporation under the trade designation SYLGARD Q3-6636 silicone dielectric gel adhesive. In one embodiment, the polysiloxane adhesive can contain filler particles, such as fumed silica particles. The fumed silica particles can have a particle size of less than about 1 micron, such as from
15 about 0.001 microns to about 0.05 microns.

 In an alternative embodiment, an adhesive may be used that is based upon polyisobutylene. In many applications, it is desirable that the adhesive have a low adhesion to the skin such that it releases from the skin after a relatively short period of time. It has been discovered that suitable adhesives to provide such an
20 improved fastenability are those which have the following properties.

 As used herein, the term "shear storage modulus" refers to the shear storage modulus value determined according to the methods described in U.S. Patent No. 6,277,106. The shear storage modulus value of an adhesive is meant to represent the flexibility or stretchability of the adhesive. In the different aspects,
25 it is desired that the adhesive does not exhibit a shear storage modulus which is too low, since such will generally indicate that the adhesive lacks sufficient cohesive strength and will, thus, generally break apart and leave residue upon removal from a wearer's skin. Generally, adhesives which exhibit a higher shear storage modulus are desirable when the adhesive is configured to release from the
30 skin after a short period of time. However, as the shear storage modulus of the adhesive increases, the flexibility of the adhesive will decline. Thus, an adhesive which exhibits a shear storage modulus which is too high may not conform to the wearer's body or may cause mechanical irritation.

Thus, to achieve a generally low level of adhesion to the wearer to provide the desired temporary securement, the adhesive can exhibit a shear storage modulus of at least about 1.0×10^3 and desirably at least about 7.8×10^3 dynes per square centimeter as measured at a temperature of about 20°C . and at a
5 frequency of about 10 radians per second. For example, the adhesive may exhibit a shear storage modulus of from about 1.0×10^3 to about 6.0×10^5 and desirably from about 4.0×10^4 to about 6.0×10^6 dynes per square centimeter as measured at a temperature of about 20°C and at a frequency of about 10 radians per second.

As used herein, the term "tan delta" refers to the tan delta value determined
10 according to the methods described in U.S. Patent No. 6,277,106. The tan delta value of an adhesive is meant to represent the ratio between the shear loss modulus and the shear storage modulus of the adhesive.

As used herein, the term "peel strength" refers to the peel strength of the adhesive as determined according to the Peel Strength Test described in U.S.
15 Patent No. 6,277,106. The peel strength of an adhesive is meant to represent the adhesive bond strength of the adhesive. In the different aspects, it is desired that the adhesive does not exhibit a peel strength which is too high, since such will generally indicate that the adhesive is too aggressive and will, thus, remain adhered to the skin of the wearer and cause pain and redmarking upon removal
20 from the skin. Generally, adhesives which exhibit a lower peel strength are desirable when the adhesive is configured to release from the skin after a short period of time. However, as the peel strength of the adhesive decreases, the adhesive may not adhere at all to the wearer's body.

Thus, to achieve the desired level of adhesion to the wearer to provide the
25 desired temporary securement, the adhesive can exhibit a peel strength of no more than about 300 grams per centimeter of width, desirably no more than about 240 grams per centimeter of width, and more desirably no more than about 160 grams per centimeter of width of the adhesive pattern. For example, the adhesive
50 may exhibit a peel strength of from about 0 to about 240 grams per centimeter of width, desirably from about 10 to about 160 grams per centimeter of width, and
30 more desirably from about 40 to about 100 grams per centimeter of width of the adhesive pattern.

The shear strength of an adhesive is another property of adhesives which is important to the selection of an appropriate adhesive for use in the present invention. The shear strength of an adhesive may vary as the duration of use extends. Accordingly, the shear strength of an adhesive can be determined at the
5 time of application to provide an initial shear strength and at any later designated time to provide an aged shear strength. As used herein, the terms "initial shear strength" and "aged shear strength" refer to the shear strength of the adhesive as determined according to the Shear Strength Test described in U.S. Patent No. 6,277,106.

10 The shear strength of an adhesive is also meant to represent the adhesive bond strength of the adhesive. In the different aspects, it is desired that the adhesive does not exhibit an initial shear strength which is too high, since such will generally indicate that the adhesive is too aggressive and will, thus, remain adhered to the skin of the wearer and cause pain and redmarking upon removal
15 from the skin. Generally, adhesives which exhibit a lower initial shear strength are desirable when the adhesive is configured to release from the skin after a short period of time.

Thus, to achieve the desired level of adhesion to the wearer, the adhesive can exhibit an initial shear strength of no more than about 600 grams per square
20 centimeter, desirably no more than about 530 grams per square centimeter, and more desirably no more than about 430 grams per square centimeter of the adhesive pattern. For example, the adhesive 50 may exhibit an initial shear strength of from about 0 to about 530 grams per square centimeter and desirably from about 30 to about 430 grams per square centimeter of the adhesive pattern.

25 The aged shear strength of an adhesive is meant to represent the shear strength of the adhesive after a specific period of time. Thus, the aged shear strength can indicate the likelihood of the adhesive to release from the skin after a short period of time. In the different aspects of the present invention, it is desired that the adhesive does not exhibit an aged shear strength which is too high, since
30 such will generally indicate that the adhesive is too aggressive and will, thus, remain adhered to the skin of the wearer and cause pain and redmarking upon removal from the skin. Generally, adhesives which exhibit a lower aged shear

strength are desirable when the adhesive is configured to release from the skin after a short period of time.

Thus, to achieve the desired level of adhesion to the wearer to provide the desired temporary securement of the garment about the wearer, the adhesive can exhibit an aged shear strength of no more than about 500 grams per square centimeter, desirably no more than about 450 grams per square centimeter, and more desirably no more than about 400 grams per square centimeter of the adhesive pattern. For example, the adhesive may exhibit an aged shear strength of from about 0 to about 400 grams per square centimeter, desirably from about 20 to about 340 grams per square centimeter, and more desirably from about 30 to about 250 grams per square centimeter of the adhesive pattern.

As described above, it is desirable that the adhesive of the different aspects of the present invention releases from the skin of the wearer after a period of time. Another property of an adhesive, the cyclic shear, can be used in the selection of an appropriate adhesive. As used herein, the term "cyclic shear" refers to the cyclic shear value of the adhesive as determined according to the Cyclic Shear Test described in U.S. Patent No. 6,277,106.

In general, the cyclic shear of an adhesive represents the decreasing ability of an adhesive to remain adhered to the skin of a wearer as the wearer moves during use. The cyclic shear is a measure of the number of cycles of movement which an adhesive can endure before separating from a surface. In the different aspects, it is desired that the adhesive does not exhibit a cyclic shear which is too high, since such will generally indicate that the adhesive is too aggressive or too compliant and stretchable and will, thus, remain adhered to the skin of the wearer. Generally, adhesives which have a low cyclic shear, detach from the skin of the wearer after a relatively short duration.

Thus, the adhesive can exhibit a cyclic shear of no more than about 100 cycles and desirably no more than about 50 cycles as tested according to the Cyclic Shear Test. For example, the adhesive 50 may exhibit a cyclic shear of from 0 to about 100 cycles, desirably from 0 to about 50 cycles, and more desirably from 0 to about 20 cycles.

In a particular aspect, the adhesive exhibits a peel strength of no more than about 300 grams per centimeter of width, an initial shear strength of no more than

about 600 grams per square centimeter, and a cyclic shear value of no more than about 100 cycles for improved performance.

The cover member **102** as shown in **Figs. 5-8** can also be made from various different materials. For instance, the cover member **102** can be made from a film, a nonwoven material, or a woven material. Additionally, the cover member **102** can also comprise a laminate made from multiple layers of materials. The cover member **102** should be easily extensible but need not be elastic. In one embodiment, the cover member **102** can be made from a neck bonded laminate. A necked cover provides for improved exposure of the adhesive layer **100** when the extensible member **56** is in a stretched state. The necked cover member also allows for a stiffer cover which also aids in the exposure of the adhesive layer **100**.

In another embodiment, the cover member **102** is made from a meltblown web. Meltblown webs, for instance, are made from meltblown fibers. As used herein, "meltblown fibers" refers to fibers formed by extruding a molten thermoplastic material through a plurality of fine, usually circular, die capillaries as molten threads or filaments into converging high velocity, usually hot, gas (e.g. air) streams which attenuate the filaments of thermoplastic material to reduce their diameter, which may be to microfiber diameter. Thereafter, the meltblown fibers are carried by the high velocity gas stream and are deposited on a collecting surface to form a web of randomly disbursed meltblown fibers. Such a process is disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 3,849,241 to Butin et al.. Meltblown fibers are microfibers which may be continuous or discontinuous, are generally smaller than 10 microns in average diameter, and are generally tacky when deposited on a collecting surface.

In an alternative embodiment, the cover member **102** can be made from a spunbond web. For instance, the spunbond web can be made from a polypropylene polymer.

The cover member **102** is generally secured over the adhesive layer **100**. In one embodiment, for instance, the adhesive layer **100** can be used to secure the cover member **102** in place. In other embodiments, however, the cover member **102** may be further secured to the garment as desired. For instance, depending upon the material used to form the cover member, the cover member can be

thermally bonded, ultrasonically bonded or connected to the garment through an adhesive in addition to the adhesive layer **100**.

In the embodiments illustrated in the Figures, the adhesive member of the present disclosure is shown positioned over the back waist elastic member **56**. It should be understood, however, that similar adhesive members may be positioned anywhere else on the garment as desired where an elastic portion exists. For instance, an adhesive member may also be positioned over the front waist elastic member **54** or over the containment flaps **46**.

To further enhance containment and/or absorption of body exudates, the diaper **20** may also suitably include leg elastic members **58** (**Fig. 4**), as are known to those skilled in the art. The leg elastic members **58** can be operatively joined to the outer cover **40** and/or the bodyside liner **42** and positioned in the crotch region **26** of the absorbent article **20**.

The leg elastic members **58** can be formed of any suitable elastic material. As is well known to those skilled in the art, suitable elastic materials include sheets, strands or ribbons of natural rubber, synthetic rubber, or thermoplastic elastomeric polymers. The elastic materials can be stretched and adhered to a substrate, adhered to a gathered substrate, or adhered to a substrate and then elasticized or shrunk, for example with the application of heat, such that elastic retractive forces are imparted to the substrate. In one particular aspect, for example, the leg elastic members **58** may include a plurality of dry-spun coalesced multifilament spandex elastomeric threads sold under the trade name LYCRA and available from Invista, Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.

In accordance with the present disclosure, an adhesive member as described above may also be placed over the leg elastic members **58** to further enhance containment and prevent leakage of body fluids.

As described above, in addition to diapers as shown in the Figures, the teachings of the present disclosure may be applied to any suitable garment. For instance in other embodiments, adhesive members made according to the present disclosure may be applied to feminine hygiene products, adult incontinence products, hospital gowns, industrial wear, gloves, bandages, surgical drapes, and the like. For example, in one embodiment, adhesive members made according to the present disclosure may be incorporated over an elastic portion contained within

a feminine hygiene product. For instance, in one embodiment, the adhesive members may be positioned over an elastic member on a feminine hygiene product that is positioned to contact the inner thigh of a wearer.

5 In still another embodiment, adhesive members made according to the present disclosure can be incorporated into an elastic cuff on a garment. The cuff, for instance, may be designed to surround the wrist or the leg of a wearer. The cuff, for instance, can be on a glove, a hospital gown, a protective industrial garment, or the like. The adhesive member of the present disclosure can be placed around the cuff over an elastic portion in order to provide a better seal so
10 as to prevent the leakage of any fluids from the garment or alternatively to prevent contaminants present in the environment in which the garment is worn from getting into the garment.

These and other modifications and variations to the present disclosure may be practiced by those of ordinary skill in the art, without departing from the spirit
15 and scope of the present disclosure, which is more particularly set forth in the appended claims. In addition, it should be understood that aspects of the various embodiments may be interchanged both in whole or in part. Furthermore, those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the foregoing description is by way of example only, and is not intended to limit the disclosure so further described in
20 such appended claims.

What Is Claimed:

1. A garment comprising:
 - a chassis having a shape configured to surround a portion of a wearer's body, the chassis including an inner surface that is placed adjacent to the wearer's body and an outer surface;
 - an extensible portion that permits the chassis to expand in a particular area for providing the chassis with a form fitting property around a portion of a wearer's body; and
 - an adhesive member positioned on the inner surface of the chassis and over the extensible portion, the adhesive member including an adhesive layer and a cover member, the cover member substantially covering the adhesive layer and wherein, when the extensible portion is stretched in a lateral direction, the cover member defines openings that expose the adhesive layer for adhering the adhesive member to a wearer.
2. A garment as defined in claim 1, wherein the garment comprises an absorbent article that includes an outer cover, an absorbent core, and a liner, the absorbent core being positioned between the outer cover and the liner, the liner defining the inner surface, the absorbent article including first and second leg openings and a waist opening, the extensible portion surrounding the waist opening or surrounding at least one of the leg openings.
3. A garment as defined in claim 1, wherein the extensible portion comprises a cuff.
4. A garment as defined in claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the extensible portion comprises an elastic laminate.
5. A garment as defined in claim 4, wherein the elastic laminate comprises a stretch bonded laminate.
6. A garment as defined in claim 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, wherein the cover member comprises a nonwoven web.

7. A garment as defined in any of the preceding claims, wherein the cover member defines a plurality of apertures or slits that define the openings when the elastic portion is stretched.

8. A garment as defined in claim 7, wherein the cover member has a length that is generally parallel with the apertures or slits, the apertures or slits only extending over a portion of the length, the slits having a length from about 3 mm to about 12 mm.

9. A garment as defined in claim 8, wherein the apertures or slits are spaced apart a distance of from about 3 mm to about 10 mm.

10. A garment as defined in claim 7, wherein the apertures or slits have a length that is from about 20 percent to about 80 percent of the height of the cover member.

11. A garment as defined in claim 7, wherein, when the extensible portion undergoes a 30 percent elongation, the apertures or slits form the openings that have a total surface area of from about 5 to about 100 mm².

12. A garment as defined in claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the extensible portion comprises an elastic film upon which the adhesive layer is disposed.

13. A garment as defined in any of the preceding claims, wherein the adhesive layer of the adhesive member comprises a silicone, an acrylic, a polyurethane, a polyester, a polyamide, a styrene butadiene, a polyisobutylene, a polybutadiene, a polyisoprene, a polyvinyl alcohol, a polyvinyl acetate, a methyl cellulose, a styrene-butadiene-styrene, a styrene-isoprene-styrene, a styrene-ethylenepropylene-styrene, a styrene-ethylenepropylene-styrene-ethylenepropylene, a styrene-ethylene butylene-styrene, or mixtures thereof.

14. A garment as defined in any of the preceding claims, wherein the adhesive layer of the adhesive member has a peel strength of no more than about 140 grams per centimeter of width.

15. A garment as defined in any of the preceding claims, wherein the adhesive layer of the adhesive member defines a shear storage modulus of from about 1.0×10^3 to about 6.0×10^6 dynes per square centimeter as measured at a temperature of 20°C and at a frequency of 10 radians per second.

16. A garment as defined in any of the preceding claims, wherein the adhesive layer of the adhesive member is configured to provide an initial shear strength of no more than about 600 grams per square centimeter.

17. A garment as defined in any of the preceding claims, wherein the adhesive layer of the adhesive member is configured to provide an aged shear strength of no more than about 500 grams per square centimeter.

18. A garment as defined in any of the preceding claims, wherein the adhesive layer of the adhesive member is configured to provide a cyclic shear value of no more than about 100 cycles.

19. A garment as defined in any of the preceding claims, wherein the adhesive layer comprises a plurality of discrete adhesive areas, the adhesive areas being positioned beneath the openings defined by the cover member.

20. A garment as defined in claim 7, wherein the slits or apertures are arranged in columns over the cover member, each column containing a plurality of apertures or slits.

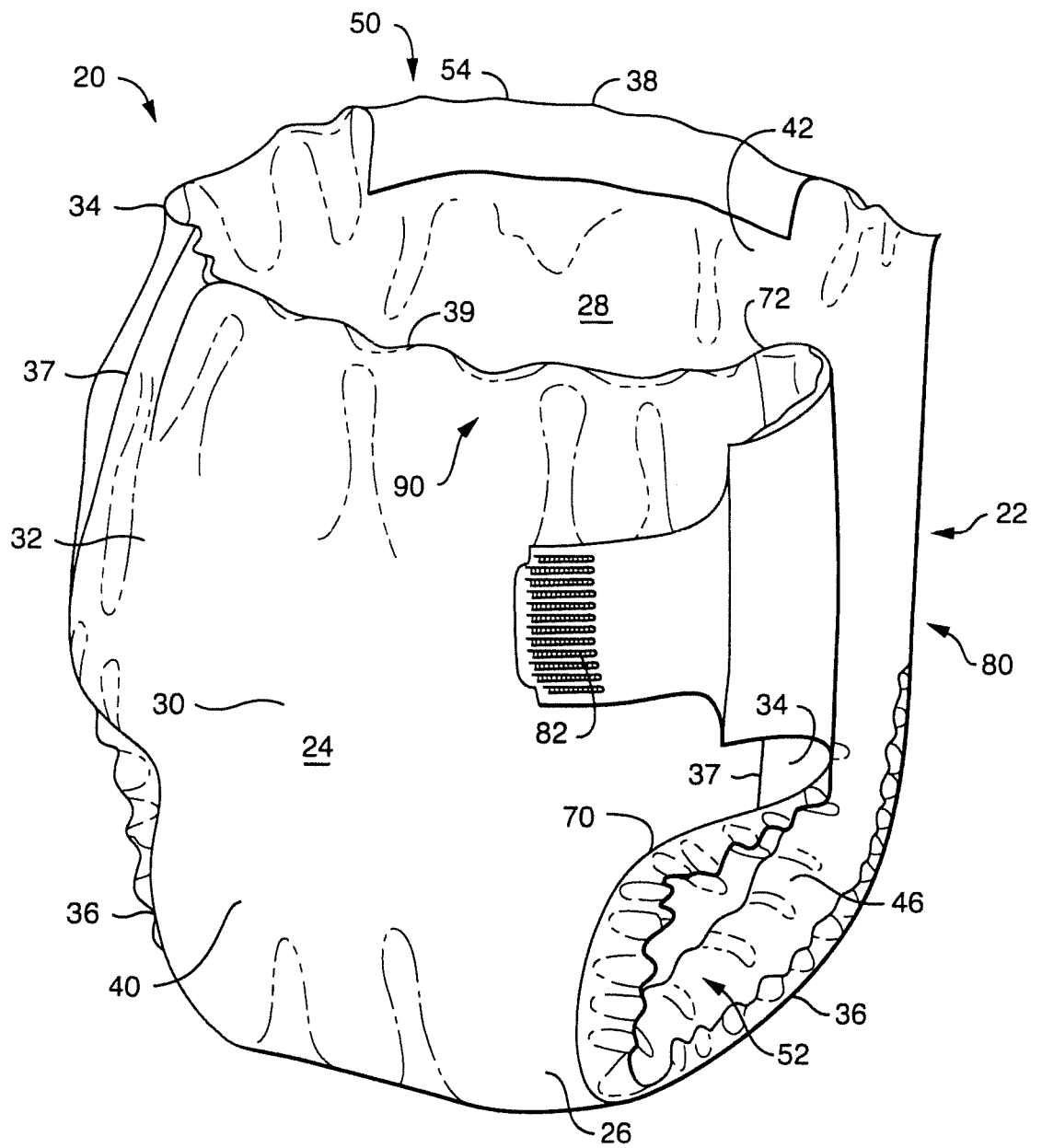


FIG.1

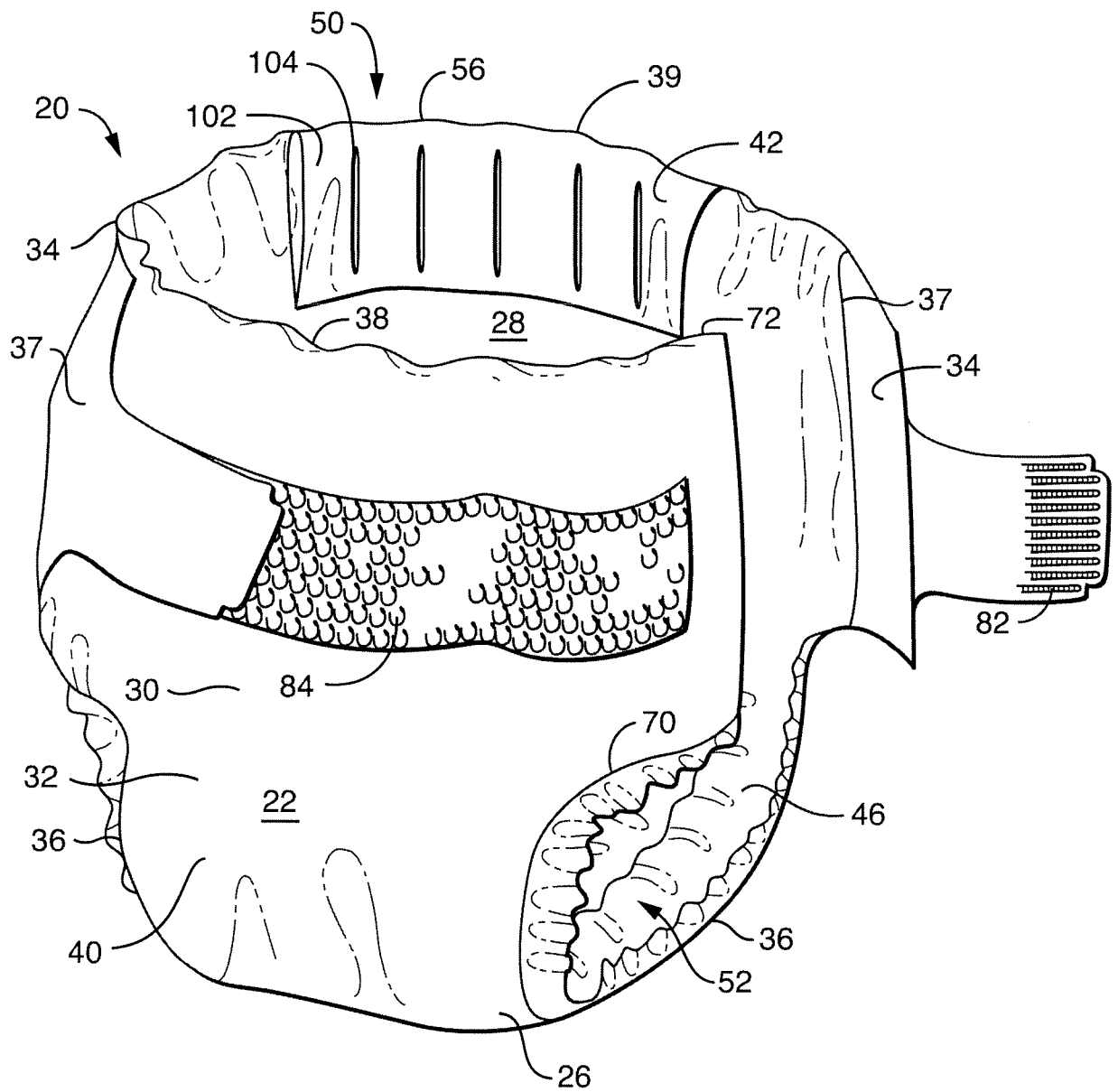


FIG. 2

3/7

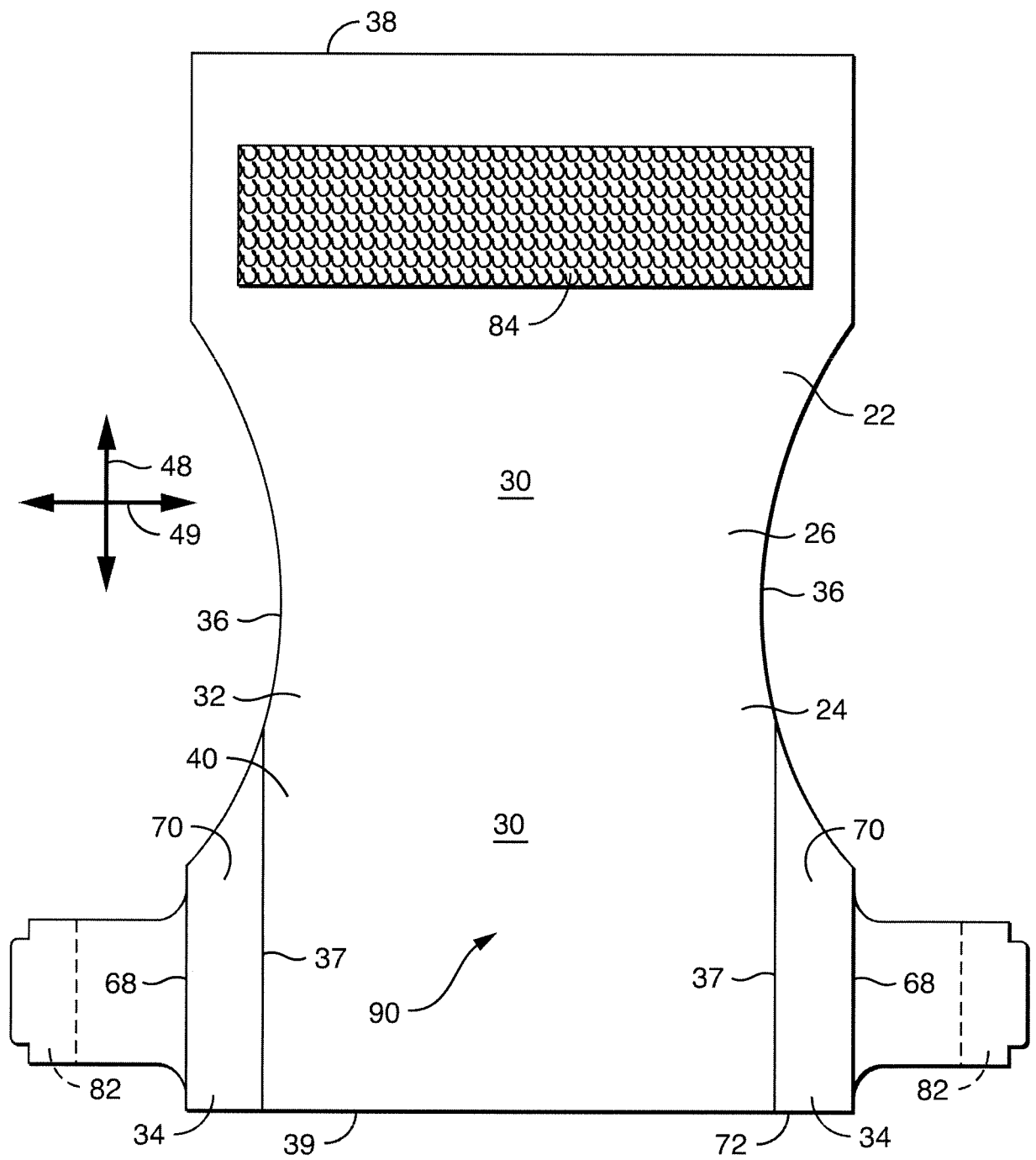


FIG. 3

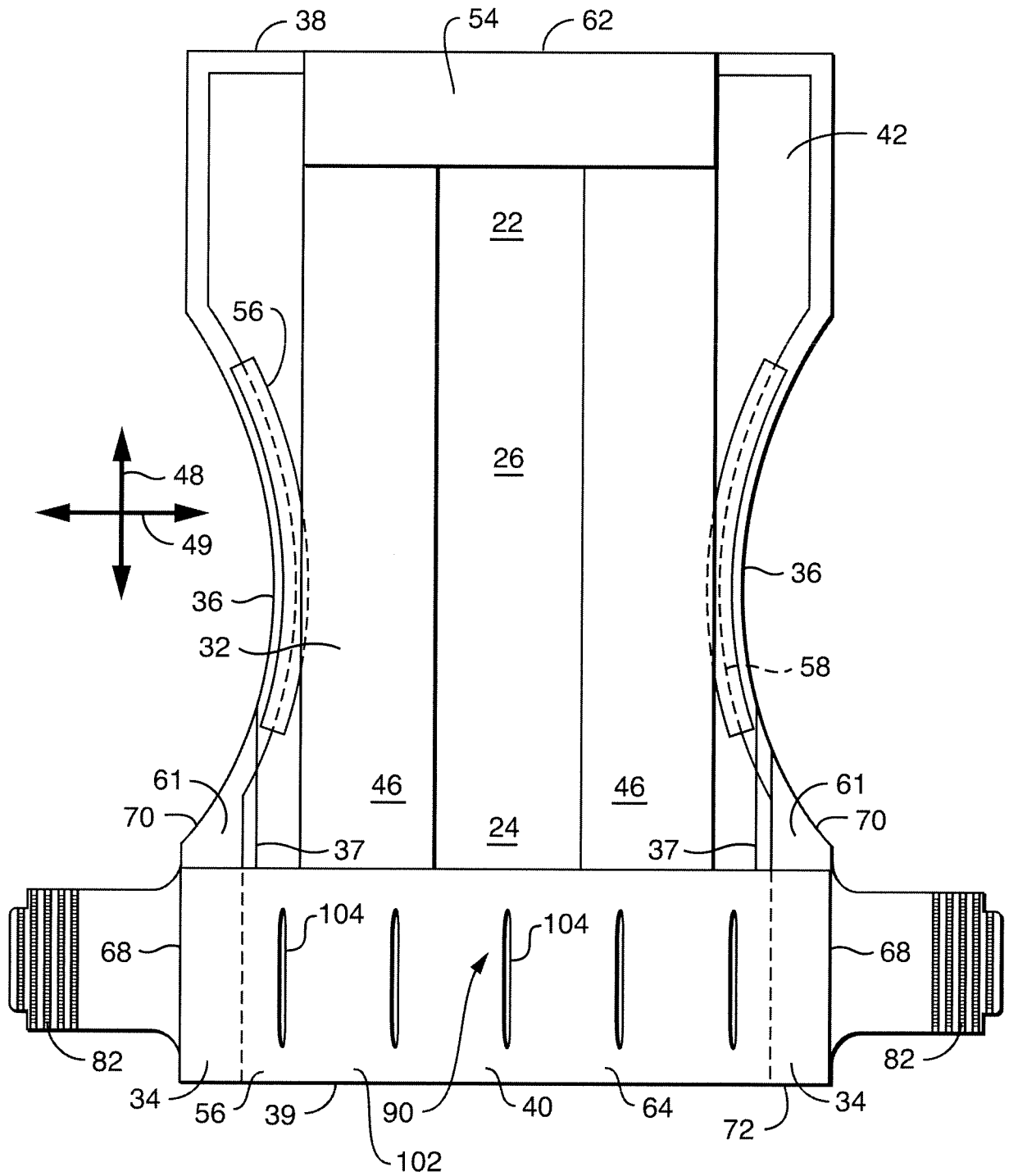


FIG. 4

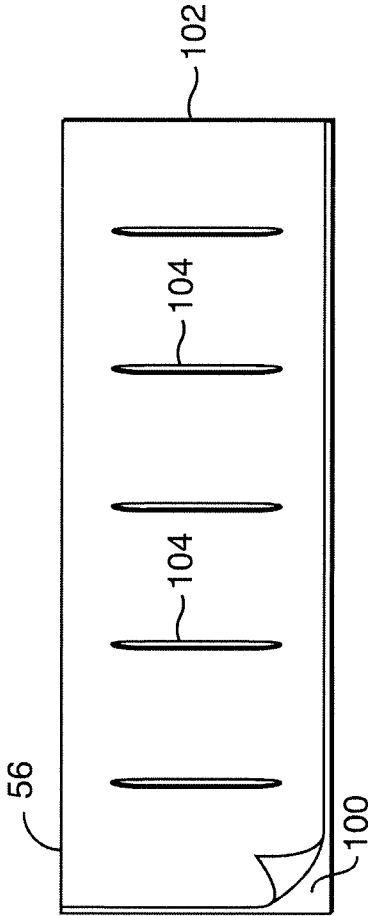


FIG. 5

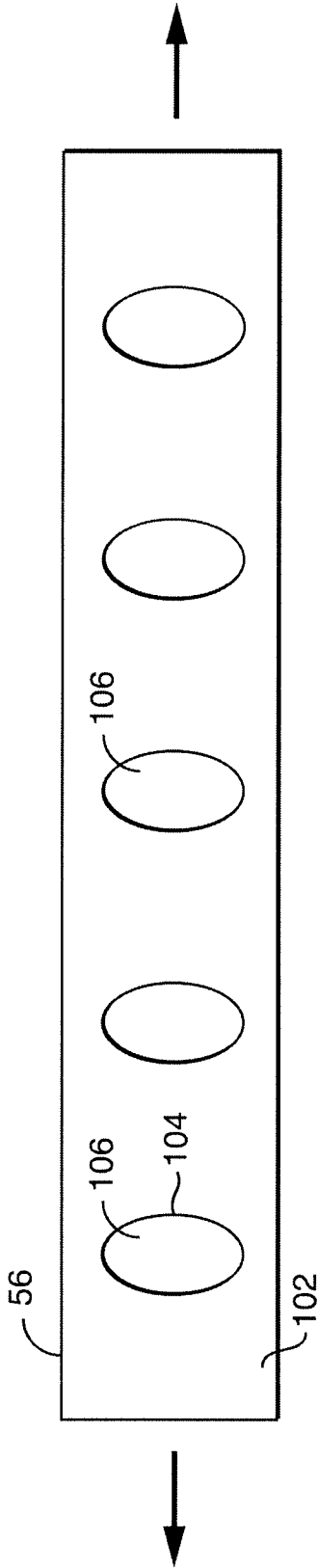


FIG. 6

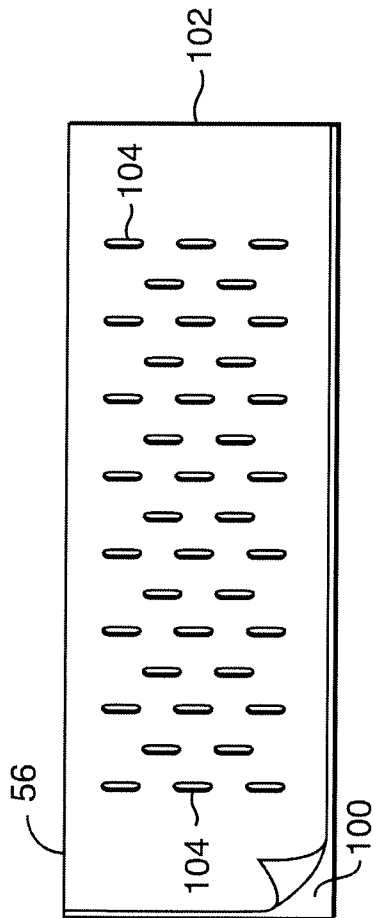


FIG. 7

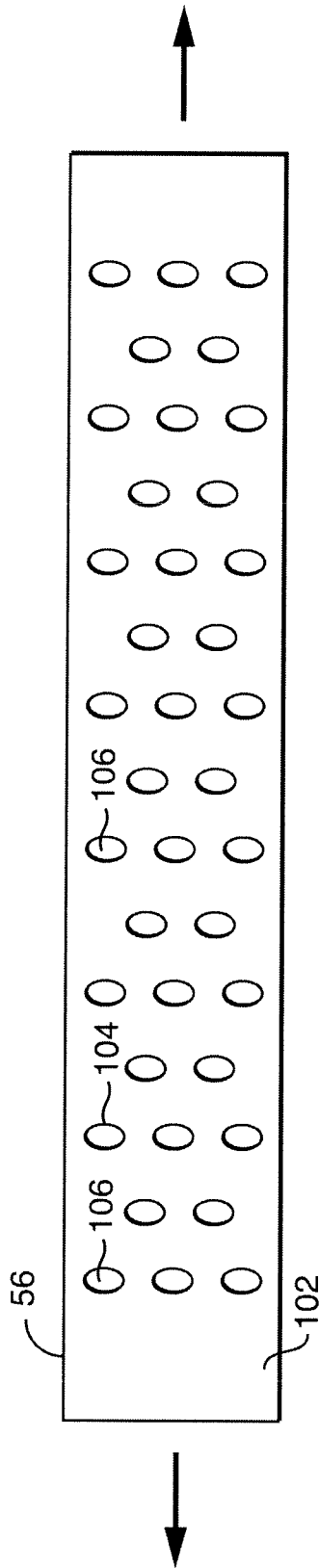


FIG. 8

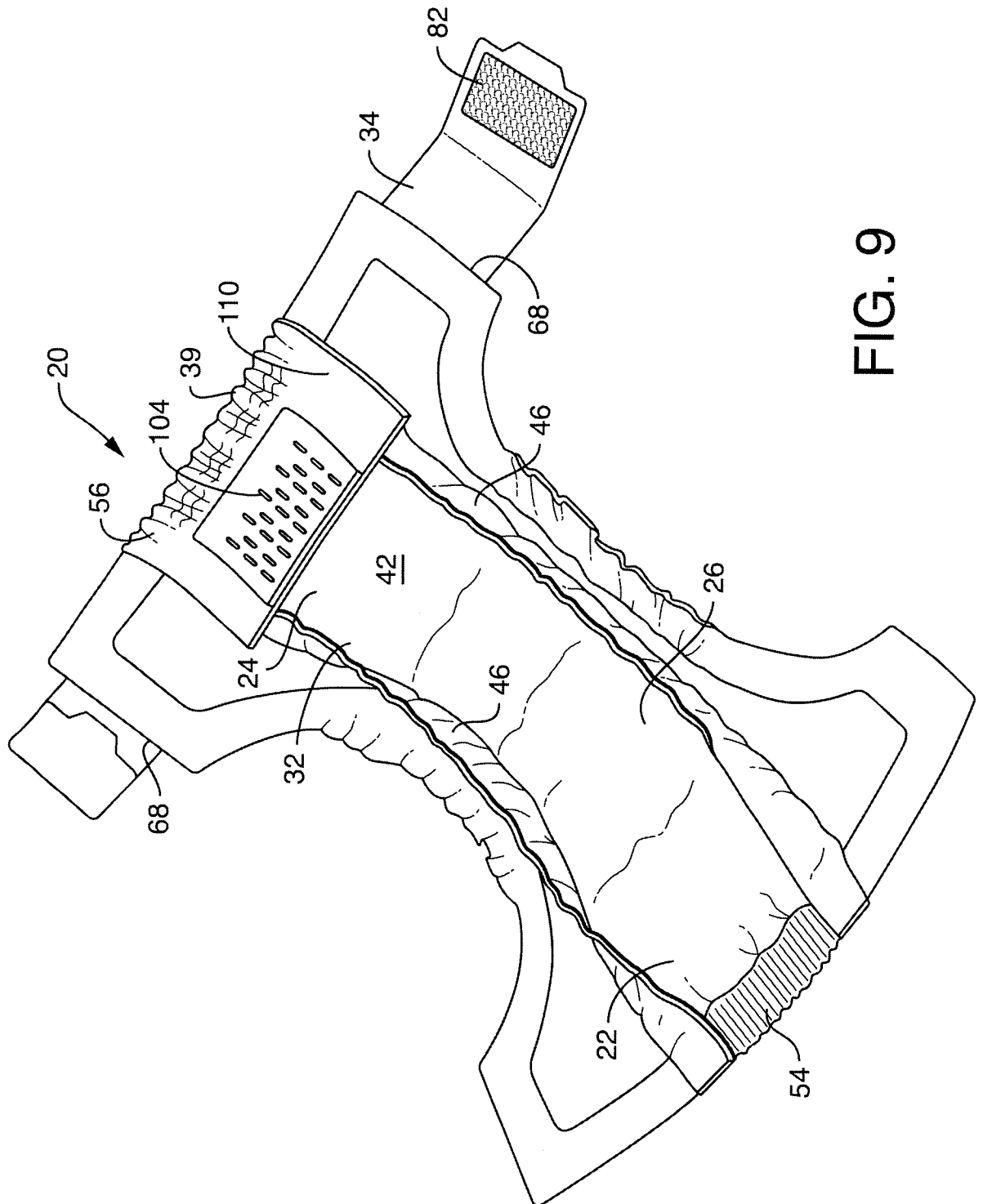


FIG. 9

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER***A61F 13/15(2006.01)i***

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)

IPC 8 A61F 13/15

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

Korean Utility models and applications for Utility Models since 1975

Japanese Utility models and applications for Utility Models since 1975

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

eKIPASS(KIPO internal), F-terms(3B200DE04, 3B029BD01), Google, "elastic, waistband, absorbent, body contact adhesive, and similar terms"

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	KR 10-1997-0007414 B1(KIMBERLY CLARK CO.,LTD) 08 MAY 1997 see abstract;detailed description(pages 4- 5);figure 5	1-5, 12
Y	KR 10-0348680 B1(THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., LTD) 31 JULY 2002 see detailed description(pages 6,8); claims 2,7,8	1-5, 12
A	JP 10-337300 A(KURESHIA CO.,LTD) 22 DEC. 1998 see abstract; figures 1-4	1-5, 12
A	EP 01707171 A2(McNeil-PPC, INC.) 04 OCT. 2006 see detailed description	1-5, 12
A	KR 10-1998-0013985 A(LG CO.,LTD) 15 MAY 1998 see page2, paragraph 6;claim 1	1-5, 12



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 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

05 JANUARY 2009 (05.01.2009)

Date of mailing of the international search report

05 JANUARY 2009 (05.01.2009)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR

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Facsimile No. 82-42-472-7140

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/IB2008/052560**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.: 8-11, 20
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:
Claims 8-11 and 20 are unclear because they refer to claim 7, which is unsearchable.
3. ☒ Claims Nos.: 6-7, 13-19
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:

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 fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
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.:

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.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/IB2008/052560

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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