

MICROENVIRONMENT HYDROGEN-SUPPLYING BREATHABLE LAYER AND APPLICATIONS THEREOF

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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1. Field of the invention

A breathable layer with a hydrogen-producing formula provided in the present disclosure for life health is able to supply nonirritating and well-diffusible hydrogen but no harmful by-products during
10 reactions, to skin or intra-corporal body parts for health care and disease relief.

2. Description of the prior art

Hydrogen (H_2), a colorless and odorless gas which is an
15 antioxidant in cancer therapy according to the research published in 1975, was used to neutralize toxic free radicals for treatment of cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury by Japanese researchers in 2007 and further demonstrated therapeutic effects on several diseases or injuries in many research reports. Hydrogen, which is known for anti-
20 oxidative, anti-inflammatory and anti-apoptosis effects after neutralizing free radicals optionally, has no adverse effect on reactive oxygen for intra-corporal physiological actions such as superoxide anion and hydrogen peroxide and is applicable to the human body

safely. Additionally, hydrogen critically acclaimed for its strong diffusivity and not obstructed by cell membranes or various biological barriers reaches out to any body part, serving as a curative gas for acute and chronic diseases including stroke, diabetes, arteriosclerosis and Parkinson's disease.

Hydrogen can be absorbed through respiration, potable hydrogen water or hypodermic hydrogen-rich saline. Hydrogen absorbed in the human body relieves symptoms of nerve or cardiovascular diseases including stroke and myocardial infarction; hydrogen water in the human body has curative effects on diabetes or metabolic diseases reportedly or relieves allergic diseases such as atopic dermatitis in the animal model; hydrogen has been injected into an eyeball with retinopathy directly for treatment of fundus oculi diseases. In a program launched by Kagoshima University, Japan, and Sam Ratulangi University, Indonesian, hydrogen was demonstrated promotion of tumor cell apoptosis, the obvious effect of fluorouracil (5-FU) as an antineoplastic and the lifespan of an animal with a tumor in cytological and animal models in which high-concentration hydrogen water and fluorouracil were administrated.

In normal applications, hydrogen is supplied from hydrogen water or a high-pressure hydrogen vessel. In this regard, a bulky power-hungry machine for manufacturing of hydrogen is prepared for

dissolving hydrogen in water but produced hydrogen water is
difficultly preserved; high-purity hydrogen is usually stored in a high-
pressure steel cylinder which is bulky, heavy and inconvenient for
carrying and jeopardizes safety for a user. Accordingly, the
5 application of hydrogen is difficultly promoted and restrictive because
a machine for manufacturing of hydrogen or a high-pressure steel
cylinder is not a user-friendly appliance. Against this background,
how to supply hydrogen available at all times and places for non-
bacterial inflammations or other health care effects is an issue to be
10 overcome in the present disclosure.

The diversified sanitary products in daily lives available in the
market, for example, gauze mask, face shield and facial mask, all of
which should contact with skin directly, are widely advertised as
comfortable and convenient paraphernalia. On the other hand, other
15 products which supply good gases such as oxygen to the human body
through reactions of internal materials have been invented by persons
skilled in the art and committed to promoting and creating new
applications for synergic effects. However, the gases are generated from
chemical reactions between materials, which probably consist of many
20 materials or a combination of multiple materials simultaneously for
health care effects, and spawn risks including material dissipation or
unsafe by-products.

Accordingly, a breathable layer for supply of hydrogen to a
sanitary product in daily lives is an important issue to be settled in the

present disclosure.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

To settle the above problems, a hydrogen-supplying breathable
5 layer disclosed by the applicant comprises: a thin layer wrapping a
hydrogen-producing formula inside, having an airtight outer side as
well as an air-permeable inner side on which a plurality of micro pores
are opened and featuring a monolayer or a composite layer; a hydrogen-
producing formula wrapped inside the thin layer and not dissipated but
10 absorbing moistures in air or liquid water for generation of hydrogen;
hydrogen permeating a plurality of micro pores and released to skin and
intra-corporal parts.

To this end, the inner side of the thin layer can be made of silica
gel, nonwovens or plastic breathable film.

15 To this end, the outer side of the thin layer can be made of
polypropylene or polyethylene membrane, aluminum coating or
composite membrane.

To this end, the hydrogen-producing formula can be powdered or
granulated.

20 To this end, the hydrogen-producing formula comprises metal
peroxides (metal hydroxides or metal hydrides) and aluminum
powders (or silica powders).

To this end, the weight ratios of metal peroxides or metal

hydroxides to aluminum powders range from 1:100 to 100:1,
preferably from 1:10 to 10:1.

To this end, the metal peroxides are selected from a group of
metal peroxides consisting of calcium peroxide, magnesium peroxide,
5 sodium peroxide and potassium peroxide; the metal hydroxides are
selected from a group of metal hydroxides consisting of calcium
hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide and potassium
hydroxide; the metal hydrides are selected from a group of metal
hydrides consisting of magnesium hydride, calcium hydride and
10 silicon hydride.

To this end, the hydrogen-producing formula may comprise solid
acids which are selected from a group of solid acids consisting of solid
citric acid, solid lactic acid, solid oxalic acid, solid hydrochloric acid,
solid phytic acid and solid silicic acid.

15 To this end, the hydrogen-producing formula further comprises
super absorbent polymers, activators or catalysts.

To this end, the thin layer further comprises a unit for production
of oxygen and active oxygen.

To this end, the breathable layer is applicable to sanitary
20 paraphernalia in daily lives which comprises eye patch, gauze mask,
face shield, facial mask, bra, breast pasty, breast pad, sanitary towel
(napkin), paper diaper, panty liner, wound dressings, band aid, gauze,

anti-bedsore pad and dressing pack.

A dressing pack provided in the present disclosure comprises:

a thin layer wrapping a hydrogen-producing formula and an oxygen-producing formula inside, having an airtight outer side as well
5 as an air-permeable inner side on which a plurality of micro pores are opened and featuring a monolayer or a composite layer;

a hydrogen-producing formula wrapped inside the thin layer and not dissipated but absorbing moistures in air or liquid water for generation of hydrogen;

10 hydrogen permeating a plurality of micro pores and released to skin;

an oxygen-producing formula wrapped inside the thin layer and not dissipated but absorbing moistures in air or liquid water for generation of oxygen;

15 oxygen permeating a plurality of micro pores and released to skin.

To this end, the inner side of the thin layer can be made of silica gel, nonwovens or plastic breathable film.

To this end, the outer side of the thin layer can be made of
20 polypropylene or polyethylene membrane, aluminum coating or composite membrane.

To this end, the hydrogen-producing formula or the oxygen-producing formula can be powdered or granulated.

To this end, the hydrogen-producing formula comprises metal peroxides (metal hydroxides or metal hydrides) and aluminum powders (or silica powders).

To this end, the weight ratios of metal peroxides or metal hydroxides to aluminum powders range from 1:100 to 100:1, preferably from 1:10 to 10:1.

To this end, the metal peroxides are selected from a group of metal peroxides consisting of calcium peroxide, magnesium peroxide, sodium peroxide and potassium peroxide.

To this end, the metal hydroxides are selected from a group of metal hydroxides consisting of calcium hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide.

To this end, the metal hydrides are selected from a group of metal hydrides consisting of magnesium hydride, calcium hydride and silicon hydride.

To this end, the hydrogen-producing formula may comprise solid acids which are selected from a group of solid acids consisting of solid citric acid, solid lactic acid, solid oxalic acid, solid hydrochloric acid, solid phytic acid and solid silicic acid for the pH value between 4 and 9.

To this end, the oxygen-producing formula comprises metal peroxides which are selected from a group of metal peroxides

consisting of calcium peroxide, magnesium peroxide, sodium peroxide and potassium peroxide.

To this end, the weight ratios of the oxygen-producing formula to the hydrogen-producing formula range from 1:1 to 1:50.

5 To this end, the inflammation means the non-bacteria inflammation.

In the present disclosure, a breathable layer with a hydrogen-producing formula inside produces much hydrogen quickly, supplies hydrogen to skin, nostrils, mouth, eyes or other body parts to be
10 contacted, and shows advantages as follows:

(1) Safe and convenient application:

A breathable layer which is not connected with a tube from a steel vessel or electrically connected is classified as portable, harmless and user-friendly paraphernalia.

15 (2) No harmful by-products derived.

(3) Paraphernalia adhered to and easily absorbed by skin.

(4) Hydrogen produced for health care applications widely:

- Good diffusivity for reaching out to body parts without limitation.
- Nontoxic, mild and safe reducing agent.
- 20 - Neutralization of free radicals and good anti-oxidation and anti-inflammation, particularly non-bacteria inflammation, effects.
- Enriching of intra-corporal microbe flora.

(5) Addition of oxygen to dressings for no oxygen deficit which is common in traditional dressings applied on skin too long.

The present disclosure also discloses preferred weight ratios of a hydrogen-producing formula to an oxygen-producing formula and dosages of the formulae for better health care effects as shown in embodiments in which a breathable layer is applicable to sanitary paraphernalia in daily lives and further applications.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic view of a hydrogen-supplying breathable layer.

FIG. 2 is an exploded view of a breathable layer.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a breathable layer.

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FIG. 4 is a schematic view of a breathable layer applicable to an eye patch.

FIGS. 5A and 5B are schematic views of a breathable layer applicable to gauze masks.

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FIG. 6 is a schematic view of a breathable layer applicable to a facial mask.

FIG. 7 is a schematic view of a breathable layer applicable to wound dressings.

FIG. 8A illustrates a body part affected by gout without

application of a dressing pack.

FIG. 8B illustrates the effect of a dressing pack which was stuck on a body part affected by gout two hours later.

FIG. 8C illustrates the effect of a dressing pack which was stuck
5 on a body part affected by gout three hours later.

FIG. 8D illustrates the effect of a dressing pack which was stuck on a body part affected by gout at Day 4.

FIG. 9 is a schematic view of a dressing pack stuck on a sprained ankle.

10 FIG. 10 is a schematic view of a dressing pack stuck on a patient who was annoyed at menstrual pain.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

15 A hydrogen-supplying breathable layer explained in the following embodiments for specific features, applications and advantages of a breathable layer should not be limited to the embodiments. Any equivalent application or modification without departing from the spirit of the present disclosure should be
20 incorporated in claims hereinafter.

As shown in FIG. 1 to FIG. 3, a breathable layer 1 provided in the present disclosure comprises: a thin layer 11 wrapping a hydrogen-producing formula inside, having an airtight outer side as well as an

air-permeable inner side on which a plurality of micro pores 111 are opened and featuring a monolayer or a composite layer; a hydrogen-producing formula 12 wrapped inside the thin layer 11 and not dissipated but absorbing moistures in air or liquid water for generation
5 of hydrogen. As shown in FIG. 2, hydrogen permeating a plurality of micro pores 111 is absorbed by the human body through skin, nostrils, a mouth, eyes or other contact positions.

In the present disclosure, the hydrogen-producing formula 12 is wrapped by the thin layer 11 having an airtight outer side and an air-
10 permeable inner side on which micro pores 111 are opened wherein the micro pores 111 have bore diameters less than diameters of ingredients in the hydrogen-producing formula 12 for no exposure of the hydrogen-producing formula 12 and the outer side and the inner side of the thin layer 11 is made of an airtight material and a skin-
15 friendly material, respectively.

The hydrogen-producing formula 12 is packed in an airtight material for no reactions between the hydrogen-producing formula 12 and moistures in air early; the hydrogen-producing formula 12 from which an airtight packaging can be removed is applicable to a body
20 part as required. In practice, the breathable layer 1 proves effective in preserving perspiration or moistures inside the airtight outer side such that the hydrogen-producing formula 12 reacts adequately for

directive supply of hydrogen to skin.

The inner side of the thin layer 11 wrapping the hydrogen-producing formula 12 can be made of silica gel, nonwovens or plastic breathable film; the outer side of the thin layer 11 can be made of
5 polypropylene or polyethylene membrane, aluminum coating or composite membrane.

The hydrogen-producing formula 12 which is either powdered or granulated comprises metal peroxides (metal hydroxides or metal hydrides) and aluminum powders (or silica powders).

10 Furthermore, the metal peroxides are selected from a group of metal peroxides consisting of calcium peroxide, magnesium peroxide, sodium peroxide and potassium peroxide; the metal hydroxides are selected from a group of metal hydroxides consisting of calcium hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide and potassium
15 hydroxide.

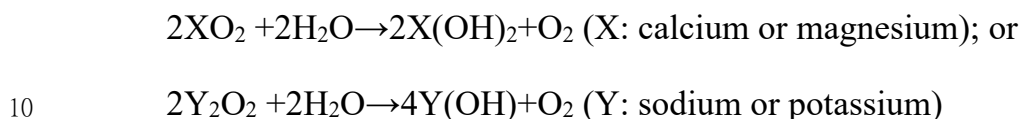
The hydrogen-producing formula 12 also comprises compounds which react with water for production of metal hydroxides such as magnesium hydride, calcium hydride and silicon hydride.

In the hydrogen-producing formula 12, solid acids used to
20 neutralize the hydrogen-producing formula 12 are optionally added for the pH value between 4 and 9 during which skin is not irritated and hydrogen is absorbed increasingly; the solid acids are selected

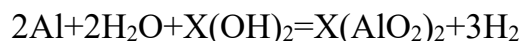
from a group of acids consisting of solid citric acid, solid lactic acid, solid oxalic acid, solid hydrochloric acid, solid phytic acid and solid silicic acid.

The mechanism for supply of hydrogen from the hydrogen-
5 producing formula is shown as follows:

Metal peroxides react with water first to produce metal hydroxides and release oxygen, as shown in the following reaction formulae.



Metal hydroxides react with aluminum powders to produce hydrogen, as shown in the following reaction formulae.

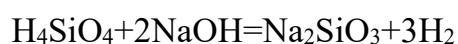


15 Metal hydrides react with water to produce hydrogen and metal hydroxides which further react with water for production of hydrogen continuously.

In the above chemical reactions, highly active alkali metal (Group IA elements, e.g., sodium or potassium) peroxides or
20 hydroxides could be selected as reactants for production of much hydrogen quickly.

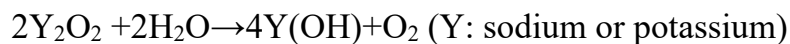
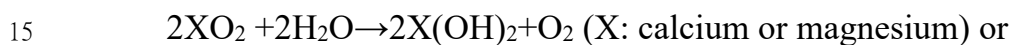
As shown in previous embodiments for various reactions based

on the hydrogen-producing formula, other reactions between silicon and water/metal hydroxides for production of hydrogen well known to persons skilled in the art should be taken as equivalent applications and incorporated in claims for the hydrogen-producing formula in the present disclosure. The reactions are shown as follows:



Furthermore, a powdered or granulate oxygen-producing formula 13 which comprises metal peroxides or metal superoxides inside could be added in the thin layer 11 for prevention of skin contacting with dressings too long from irritation due to oxygen deficit at an airtight outer side of the thin layer 11.

Metal peroxides react with water for release of oxygen, as shown in following reaction formulae:



For better proportions between reactants, the efficiencies of hydrogen produced with reactants (weights from 0.01 to 100 grams) are tested. In the hydrogen-producing formula, the weight ratios of metal peroxides or metal hydroxides to aluminum powders are defined as 1:100 to 100:1 for production of hydrogen generally or 1:10 to 10:1 preferably. For production of oxygen released out of the thin layer 1,

the weight ratios of the oxygen-producing formula to the hydrogen-producing formula could be defined as 1:1 to 1:50.

A breathable layer is applicable to sanitary paraphernalia in daily lives which include, without limitation, eye patch (FIG. 4), gauze mask (FIGS. 5A, 5B), face shield, facial mask (FIG. 6), bra, breast
5 pasty, breast pad, sanitary towel (napkin), paper diaper, panty liner, wound dressings (FIG. 7), band aid, gauze, anti-bedsore pad and dressing pack.

In the present disclosure, sanitary paraphernalia with breathable
10 layers inside such as gauze masks, eye patches, facial masks or wound dressings were distributed to recruited subjects, who suffered from nerve disease, constipation, UV-induced damage, eyestrain, eye discomfort or trauma or received the radioactive therapy, and used for three months (three times a week; two hours every time). In
15 questionnaires submitted by subjects having finished tests, the states including symptom relief and comfort for the hydrogen-producing formula of the breathable layer used in sanitary paraphernalia were evaluated by ratings from 1 (weakest effect) to 10 (most significant effect). Moreover, the breathable layer in the present disclosure was
20 compared with other ordinary products from which no gas was produced (referred to as commercial products hereinafter) or products in which no aluminum powder was added (and no hydrogen was

produced). The ratings based on means are shown as follows. The hydrogen-producing formula in a breathable layer refers to preferred weight ratios mentioned previously (metal peroxides or metal hydroxides: aluminum powders=100:80~120) which were adjusted according to corresponding sanitary paraphernalia.

Embodiment 1: gauze mask

The test groups and results are shown in Table 1. Reactants include 10g calcium peroxides (metal peroxides), 10g calcium hydroxides (metal hydroxides), 1g aluminum powders and adequate citric acids for reactions with skin moistures or added water and production of hydrogen.

As shown in test results, the hydrogen-producing formula in the present disclosure proves effective in symptom reliefs of nerve disease, side effect from radioactive therapy and constipation that are not observed in a commercial mask or another formula for production of oxygen only in which no aluminum powders are added. Moreover, a subject's comfort for the application of a hydrogen-producing formula in which reactants are changed is better than a commercial gauze mask or further promoted with peroxides, hydroxides and solid acids added simultaneously.

Table 1: symptom reliefs of different diseases and comfort attributed to the breathable layer in a gauze mask

Symptom relief/comfort	Formula without H ₂ /O ₂ produced	Hydrogen-producing formula (H ₂ (majority) and O ₂ (minority) produced)			Only O ₂ produced
	Commercial product	Metal peroxides + aluminum powders	Metal hydroxides + aluminum powders	Metal peroxides + metal hydroxides + solid acids	Metal peroxides without aluminum powders added
Nerve disease	1	5	6	8	2
Side effect from radioactive therapy	0	5	5	6	3
Constipation	1	6	7	8	2
Comfort	3	5	5	6	5

Embodiment 2: eye patch

The test groups and results are shown in Table 2. Reactants include 1~10g sodium peroxides (metal peroxides), 1~10g sodium hydroxides (metal hydroxides), 10g aluminum powders and adequate oxalic acids for reactions with added water and production of hydrogen.

As shown in test results, the hydrogen-producing formula in the present disclosure proves effective in good symptom reliefs of eyestrain, eye disease and floaters in contrast to a commercial eye patch or another formula with which no hydrogen is produced because of no aluminum powder added. Moreover, a subject's comfort for the application of a hydrogen-producing formula in which reactants are changed is better than a commercial eye patch; particularly, a subject's

comfort for the application of a hydrogen-producing formula in which peroxides, hydroxides and solid acids are added or both a hydrogen-producing formula and an oxygen-producing formula for production of much hydrogen and oxygen are mixed is further promoted. For that matter, an oxygen-producing formula contributes to relief of skin discomfort induced by oxygen deficit of skin which contacts with a dressing pack too long.

Table 2: symptom reliefs of different diseases and comfort attributed to the breathable layer in an eye patch

Symptom relief/comfort	Formula without H ₂ /O ₂ produced	Hydrogen-producing formula				Only O ₂ produced
		H ₂ (majority) O ₂ (minority)			H ₂ (majority) O ₂ (majority)	
	Commercial product	Metal peroxides + aluminum powders	Metal hydroxides + aluminum powders	Metal peroxides + metal hydroxides + solid acids	Metal peroxides + aluminum powders + solid acids	Metal peroxides without aluminum powders added
Eyestrain	3	7	8	9	9	4
Eye disease	1	6	7	8	8	2
Floaters	0	7	6	7	8	2
Comfort	3	6	6	7	10	6

10 Embodiment 3: facial mask

The test groups and results are shown in Table 3. Reactants include 12.5g magnesium peroxides (metal peroxides), 12.5g magnesium hydroxides (metal hydroxides), 6.25g silica powders and

adequate lactic acids (solid acids) for reactions with added water and production of hydrogen.

As shown in test results, the hydrogen-producing formula in the present disclosure proves effective in good symptom reliefs of

5 ultraviolet injury, side effect from radioactive therapy and nerve disease in contrast to a commercial facial mask or another formula with which no hydrogen is produced due to no aluminum powder added. Moreover, a subject's comfort for the application of a hydrogen-producing formula in which reactants are changed is better

10 than a commercial facial mask; particularly, a subject's comfort for the application of a hydrogen-producing formula in which peroxides, hydroxides and solid acids are mixed is further promoted.

Table 3: symptom reliefs of different diseases and comfort attributed to the breathable layer in a facial mask

Symptom relief/comfort	Formula without H ₂ /O ₂ produced	Hydrogen-producing formula (H ₂ (majority) and O ₂ (minority) produced)			Only O ₂ produced
	Commercial product	Metal peroxide + aluminum powders	Metal hydroxide + silica powders	Metal peroxides + metal hydroxides + solid acids	Metal peroxides without silica powders added
Ultraviolet injury	1	5	6	8	1
Side effect from	1	5	7	9	2

radioactive therapy					
Nerve disease	2	6	7	8	2
Comfort	3	7	6	8	7

Embodiment 4: wound dressings

The test groups and results are shown in Table 4. Reactants include 2.5g potassium peroxides (metal peroxides), 2.5g potassium hydroxides (metal hydroxides), 2.5g aluminum powders and adequate
5 phytic acids (solid acids). Hydrogen is produced from wound dressings in which water has been absorbed and retained but not released to a wound reversely. Moreover, hydrogen is supplied from the breathable layer which is ventilated in design for no double infection at the wound.

10 As shown in test results, the hydrogen-producing formula in the present disclosure proves effective in symptom reliefs of ultraviolet injury, side effect from radioactive therapy and trauma in contrast to commercial wound dressings or another formula with which no hydrogen is produced due to no aluminum powder added. Moreover, a
15 subject's comfort for the application of a hydrogen-producing formula in which reactants are changed is better than commercial wound dressings; particularly, a subject's comfort for the application of a hydrogen-producing formula in which peroxides, hydroxides and solid acids are mixed is further promoted.

Table 4: symptom reliefs of different diseases and comfort attributed to the breathable layer in wound dressings

Symptom relief/comfort	Formula without H ₂ /O ₂ produced	Hydrogen-producing formula			Only O ₂ produced
		H ₂ (majority) and O ₂ (minority) produced			
	Commercial product	Metal peroxides + aluminum powders	Metal hydroxides + aluminum powders	Metal peroxides + metal hydroxides + solid acids	Metal peroxide without aluminum powders added
Ultraviolet injury	1	6	5	8	2
Side effect from radioactive therapy	1	6	4	7	2
Wound healing	0	5	4	7	2
Comfort	2	5	4	6	4

Embodiment 5: dressing pack

In the present disclosure, a dressing pack in which peroxides as
5 oxygen-producing materials are added for generation of much oxygen prevents skin contacting with a dressing pack too long from oxygen deficit or skin discomfort. Absorbing moistures for production of hydrogen/oxygen and moderating reverse moisture leakage to a wound, wound dressings inside the breathable layer which promotes
10 ventilation of gases only and supply of hydrogen in design eases skin discomfort attributed to oxygen deficit at a wound.

Embodiment 5-1: gout

As shown in FIG. 8, the big toe on the right foot of a 55-year-old male subject suffering from a gout attack was red, swollen and serious painful (FIG. 8A). When a dressing pack on which moistures were sprayed was adhered to the red and swollen big toe, the pain of the subject was alleviated obviously after one hour. After a new dressing pack was stuck by the subject every one hour, for example, the second dressing pack in FIG. 8B and the third dressing pack in FIG. 8C, the swelling due to gout subsided by 40%. Finally, the swelling disappeared (FIG. 8D) and no skin allergy/discomfort attributed to a dressing pack contacting with skin was felt when the tenth dressing pack at Day 4 was applied by the subject following the rule of administrating three dressing packs every day. In the present disclosure, a dressing pack comprises 2.5g calcium peroxides and 1.5g aluminum powders for production of much hydrogen and oxygen.

Embodiment 5-2: ankle strain

A dressing pack on which moistures were sprayed was administered to a 65-year-old male subject, who had sprained his ankle and walked with difficulty, at Day 4 (FIG. 9). The pain felt by the subject dropped by 50% after 10 minutes and 70% after 20 minutes dramatically. Finally, the subject, who felt no pain or skin allergy/discomfort due to the dressing pack contacting with skin, walked normally one hour later.

Embodiment 5-3: pain in the cervical spine

After a dressing pack on which moistures were sprayed was administered to a 60-year-old male subject who had suffered from pain in the cervical spine for over 20 years, the subject felt less pain dramatically and no skin allergy/discomfort due to the dressing pack contacting with skin 30 minutes later.

Embodiment 5-4: premenstrual distension of breast

A 21-year-old female subject having suffered from the premenstrual syndrome, for example, premenstrual distension of breast was recruited. The female subject, who felt premenstrual distension of breast, stuck dressing packs on which moistures were sprayed on breasts and felt less pain dramatically and no skin allergy/discomfort due to the dressing pack contacting with skin one hour later. In the present disclosure, the dressing pack comprises 2.5g calcium peroxides and 1.5g aluminum powders for production of much hydrogen and oxygen.

Embodiment 5-5: menstrual pain

A 30-year-old female subject with endometriosis was annoyed at menstrual pain during her menstrual period. The subject who was suffering from menstrual pain stuck a dressing pack on which moistures were sprayed next to her belly bottom (FIG. 10) and felt less pain dramatically 10 minutes later. In the following three days,

she applied dressing packs eight hours every day and felt no skin allergy/discomfort attributed to dressing packs contacting with skin. In the present disclosure, a dressing pack comprises 1g magnesium peroxides, 1.5g potassium hydroxides, 1.5g aluminum powders and
5 adequate phytic acids for production of much hydrogen and oxygen.

Embodiment 5-6: hip pain

A 55-year-old male subject who was upset about hip pain chronically stuck a dressing pack on which moistures were sprayed at the pain and felt much better 20 minutes later and no skin
10 allergy/discomfort attributed to a dressing pack contacting with skin.

As shown in test results, a combination of a hydrogen-producing formula and an oxygen-producing formula in the present disclosure proves effective in moderating inflammation or pain at muscles, bones or viscera but avoiding skin allergy/discomfort attributed to skin
15 contacting with a dressing pack in contrast to other commercial dressing packs.

In a sanitary towel (napkin) for no fluid leakage particularly, a hydrogen-supplying breathable layer in which polymer absorbent materials (super absorbent polymers) are added absorbs liquids and
20 produces hydrogen to avoid skin inflection/inflammation due to liquid backflows.

In summary, a breathable layer in which a distinct hydrogen-

producing formula is incorporated for sanitary paraphernalia in daily lives relieves symptoms of nerve disease, side effect from radioactive therapy, constipation, ultraviolet injury, eyestrain, eye discomfort or trauma, breaking the mold of traditional sanitary products by anti-oxidative hydrogen enriching intra-corporal microbe flora. Compared with another formula (without aluminum powders) for production of hydrogen only, a hydrogen-producing formula in the present disclosure embodies better and diversified health care effects in applications. Furthermore, a breathable layer with an oxygen-producing formula added provides a user with better comfort and ventilation than a commercial product (a formula without oxygen produced). Preferably, a breathable layer in which peroxides, hydroxides and solid acids are added is effective in relieving some symptoms and promoting comfort.

Moreover, much hydrogen and/or oxygen produced by a breathable layer in the present disclosure quickly is supplied to skin, nostrils, mouth, eyes or other body parts to be contacted directly rather than through a tube connected with a steel cylinder or a power-driven gas generator common in a traditional hydrogen generation method or appliance; a breathable layer with a portable, harmless and environment-friendly formula closely adhered to skin produces hydrogen easily without residues of hazardous by-products.

Additionally, as a nontoxic, mild and safe reducing agent, hydrogen known for its simple structure performs well in diffusivity, reaching out to any body part without restriction, neutralizing free radicals and enriching intra-corporal microbe flora. Compared with a traditional sanitary product, hydrogen promotes health care widely and effectively.

In addition to diseases mentioned in embodiments of the present disclosure, other disease such as cancer, side effect of chemotherapy, metabolic disease, immunological disease, allergy, diabetes, obesity, colitis and non-bacterial inflammation can be rationally relieved by a breathable layer from which hydrogen to neutralize free radicals is generated.

For production of much hydrogen, a hydrogen-producing formula may further comprise super absorbent polymers, activators or catalysts as appropriate. Moreover, a unit for production of oxygen and active oxygen may be incorporated in a hydrogen-producing formula pro rata for different requirements and effects.

The above detailed descriptions are feasible embodiments of a hydrogen-supplying breathable layer that should not restrict claims of the present disclosure. Any equivalent application or modification without departing from the spirit of the present disclosure should be incorporated in claims hereinafter.

In summary, a hydrogen-supplying breathable layer in the present application meets novelty and non-obviousness for patentability.

What is claimed is:

1. A hydrogen-supplying breathable layer, comprising:
a thin layer wrapping a hydrogen-producing formula inside, having
an airtight outer side as well as an air-permeable inner side on which
5 a plurality of micro pores are opened and featuring a monolayer or
a composite layer;
a hydrogen-producing formula wrapped inside the thin layer and not
dissipated but absorbing moistures in air or liquid water for
generation of hydrogen; and
10 hydrogen permeating a plurality of micro pores and released to skin
and intra-corporal parts.
2. The breathable layer as claimed in claim 1 wherein the inner side of
the thin layer can be made of silica gel, nonwovens or plastic
breathable film.
- 15 3. The breathable layer as claimed in claim 1 wherein the outer side of
the thin layer can be made of polypropylene or polyethylene
membrane, aluminum coating or composite membrane.
4. The breathable layer as claimed in claim 1 wherein the hydrogen-
producing formula can be powdered or granulated.
- 20 5. The breathable layer as claimed in claim 1 wherein the hydrogen-
producing formula comprises metal peroxides (metal hydroxides or
metal hydrides) and aluminum powders (or silica powders).

6. The breathable layer as claimed in claim 5 wherein the weight ratios of metal peroxides or metal hydroxides to aluminum powders range from 1:100 to 100:1.
7. The breathable layer as claimed in claim 6 wherein the weight ratios of metal peroxides or metal hydroxides to aluminum powders range from 1:10 to 10:1
8. The breathable layer as claimed in claim 5 wherein the metal peroxides are selected from a group of metal peroxides consisting of calcium peroxide, magnesium peroxide, sodium peroxide and potassium peroxide.
9. The breathable layer as claimed in claim 5 wherein the metal hydroxides are selected from a group of metal hydroxides consisting of calcium hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide.
10. The breathable layer as claimed in claim 5 wherein the metal hydrides are selected from a group of metal hydrides consisting of magnesium hydride, calcium hydride and silicon hydride.
11. The breathable layer as claimed in claim 5 wherein the hydrogen-producing formula may comprise solid acids which are selected from a group of solid acids consisting of solid citric acid, solid lactic acid, solid oxalic acid, solid hydrochloric acid, solid phytic acid and solid silicic acid for the pH value between 4 and 9.

12. The breathable layer as claimed in claim 1 wherein the hydrogen-producing formula further comprises super absorbent polymers, activators or catalysts.
13. The breathable layer as claimed in claim 1 wherein the thin layer
5 further comprises a unit for production of oxygen and active oxygen.
14. The breathable layer as claimed in claim 1 wherein the breathable layer is applicable to sanitary paraphernalia in daily lives which comprises eye patch, gauze mask, face shield, facial mask, bra, breast pasty, breast pad, sanitary towel (napkin), paper diaper, panty
10 liner, wound dressings, band aid, gauze, anti-bedsore pad and dressing pack.
15. A dressing pack, comprising:
- a thin layer wrapping a hydrogen-producing formula and an oxygen-producing formula inside, having an airtight outer side as
15 well as an air-permeable inner side on which a plurality of micro pores are opened and featuring a monolayer or a composite layer;
 - a hydrogen-producing formula wrapped inside the thin layer absorbing moistures in air or liquid water for generation of hydrogen;
 - 20 hydrogen permeating a plurality of micro pores and released to skin;
 - an oxygen-producing formula wrapped inside the thin layer and not

dissipated but absorbing moistures in air or liquid water for generation of oxygen;

oxygen permeating a plurality of micro pores and released to skin.

16. The dressing pack as claimed in claim 15 wherein the inner side of
5 the thin layer can be made of silica gel, nonwovens or plastic breathable film.
17. The dressing pack as claimed in claim 15 wherein the outer side of the thin layer can be made of polypropylene or polyethylene membrane, aluminum coating or composite membrane.
- 10 18. The dressing pack as claimed in claim 15 wherein the hydrogen-producing formula or the oxygen-producing formula can be powdered or granulated.
19. The dressing pack as claimed in claim 15 wherein the hydrogen-producing formula comprises metal peroxides (metal hydroxides or
15 metal hydrides) and aluminum powders (or silica powders).
20. The dressing pack as claimed in claim 19 wherein the weight ratios of metal peroxides or metal hydroxides to aluminum powders range from 1:100 to 100:1.
21. The dressing pack as claimed in claim 20 wherein the weight ratios
20 of metal peroxides or metal hydroxides to aluminum powders range from 1:10 to 10:1.
22. The dressing pack as claimed in claim 19 wherein the metal

peroxides are selected from a group of metal peroxides consisting of calcium peroxide, magnesium peroxide, sodium peroxide and potassium peroxide.

23. The dressing pack as claimed in claim 19 wherein the metal
5 hydroxides are selected from a group of metal hydroxides consisting of calcium hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide.

24. The dressing pack as claimed in claim 19 wherein the metal
10 hydrides are selected from a group of metal hydrides consisting of magnesium hydride, calcium hydride and silicon hydride.

25. The dressing pack as claimed in claim 19 wherein the hydrogen-producing formula may comprise solid acids which are selected from a group of solid acids consisting of solid citric acid, solid lactic acid, solid oxalic acid, solid hydrochloric acid, solid phytic acid and
15 solid silicic acid for the pH value between 4 and 9.

26. The dressing pack as claimed in claim 15 wherein the oxygen-producing formula comprises metal peroxides which are selected from a group of metal peroxides consisting of calcium peroxide, magnesium peroxide, sodium peroxide and potassium peroxide.

20 27. The dressing pack as claimed in claim 15 wherein the weight ratios of the oxygen-producing formula to the hydrogen-producing formula range from 1:1 to 1:50.

28. The dressing pack as claimed in claim 15 wherein the inflammation means the non-bacteria inflammation.