

**Textile sheetlike structure impregnated with an
antimicrobial active ingredient preparation and with a
support material based on polyolefin**

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The invention relates to a textile sheetlike structure impregnated with an antimicrobial active ingredient preparation and with a support material based on polyolefin. The sheetlike structure is suitable in particular for use on animate surfaces, for example on human skin. The active ingredient preparation comprises a bispyridiniumalkane. Moreover, a kit comprising synthetic support material based on polyolefin and antimicrobial active ingredient preparation for producing such sheetlike structures is provided.

Disinfectant active ingredient preparations for hygienic hand disinfection according to EN 1500 and for disinfecting hand washing according to EN 1499 are known. Thus, for example, Schülke & Mayr GmbH, Norderstedt (Federal Republic of Germany) sells an aqueous composition for hand washing which comprises 0.3% by weight of the antimicrobially effective bispyridiniumalkane *octenidine dihydrochloride* (hereinbelow octenidine), and also inter alia glycerol and amine oxides as auxiliaries.

Moreover, wet wipes are described in the prior art for use on the human skin. For example, there are wet wipes for use with small children, for intimate care and for the cleaning and total bodycare of bed-ridden persons and those requiring full care. These wet wipes usually comprise substances which clean and care for the skin. For example, the wet wipes of the Menalind® professional project series from Paul Hartmann AG, Heidenheim (Federal Republic of Germany) comprise an alcohol-free care liquid containing creatine and moisture-donating panthenol. For odour neutralization,

a deodorizing composition is also present (cf. EP 401 140 B1). The deodorizing composition comprises a combination of two aldehydes. However, aldehydes are of concern as active ingredients for use on the skin from an allergological point of view.

Moreover, preparations of antimicrobial active ingredients applied to support materials for the disinfection of inanimate surfaces are known. However, support materials impregnated with active ingredient preparations may result in the adsorption of active ingredients, particularly if the active ingredients are quaternary ammonium compounds. This problem of adsorption of active ingredients on carrier materials also arises with the antimicrobially effective bispyridiniumalkanes.

EP 1 661 586 A1, which deals with the disinfection of hard surfaces, proposes, for the purpose of preventing active ingredient adsorption, the use of a support material made of plastic fibres, for example polyethylene terephthalate (PET). However, it has been found that certain active ingredients, which also include bispyridiniumalkanes, are adsorbed even when using PET. The problem of active ingredient adsorption on fibres of the support material is thus not solved by using PET. In particular, EP 1 661 586 A1 reveals no teaching as to how a wet wipe for use on animate surfaces such as human skin can be produced using bispyridiniumalkanes as active ingredients.

WO 2004/000373 A1, which likewise deals with the disinfection of hard surfaces, accordingly proposes introducing specific additives which attach to the fibres of the support materials in order to prevent the adsorption of active ingredients. The additives proposed are specifically quaternary ammonium compounds, polydialkyldiallylammonium salts with acrylamide and/or acrylic acid and/or vinyl acetate and

derivatives thereof. The obligatory use of these additives thus limits the options of formulating an active ingredient preparation with the lowest possible amount of quaternary ammonium compound, and is
5 therefore not contemplated for applications on the skin.

Although, during the production of wet wipes it would in principle be possible, for the purpose of overcoming
10 the disadvantage of the adsorption of active ingredient on the support material, to work with an excess of the active ingredient in the preparation, this procedure is problematic if the support materials impregnated with active ingredient preparations are then to be used on
15 the skin. The increase in the concentration of the active ingredient is limited in this case on account of possible incompatibilities.

The object of the present invention was therefore to
20 provide textile sheetlike materials for the cleaning and disinfection of animate surfaces (in particular human skin). The sheetlike materials should be impregnated with a preparation based on bispyridinium-alkanes as active ingredient, but the described
25 adsorption of active ingredient on the carrier material should not result. Moreover, it should be possible to formulate active ingredient preparations in a variety of ways. Ultimately, the obligatory presence of additives which only serve to prevent adsorption but
30 the presence of which offers no further advantages (as is the case for the additives in WO 2004/000373 A1) should not be necessary.

Surprisingly, it has now been found that these and
35 further objects are achieved through the use of support materials based on polyolefins.

Accordingly, the invention relates to a textile sheetlike structure impregnated with an antimicrobial

active ingredient preparation which comprises

- a) support material, which comprises polyolefin, and
 - b) antimicrobial active ingredient preparation, where
- 5 the antimicrobial active ingredient preparation
 comprises one or more bispyridiniumalkanes.

The invention is based inter alia on the fact that it
has surprisingly been found that the adsorption of
10 bispyridiniumalkanes is prevented with carrier
 materials based on polyolefins.

Preferred polyolefins are homopolymers and copolymers
of ethylene and propylene, where the polyolefins can
15 comprise typical plastics additives. Besides the one
 polyolefin (or the two or more polyolefins), the
 sheetlike structure can also comprise support material
 based on natural polymer (such as polylactide) or
 another synthetic polymer (such as polyethylene
20 terephthalate, PET). In one preferred embodiment,
 however, for the sheetlike structure according to the
 invention, the presence of synthetic support material
 based on natural or other synthetic polymer is
 excluded.

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Likewise preferably excluded is the presence of natural
fibres (such as plant fibres, fibres of animal origin
and mineral fibres).

30 The support material is preferably used as nonwoven.
 All nonwovens are suitable. Preference is given to
 nonwovens consolidated thermally or by water-jet
 methods. Particular preference is given to nonwovens
 consolidated by water-jet methods (spunlace), which are
35 characterized by a particularly high absorbency.

Typical embodiments of the support material are gloves
and wipes.

The typical total area of the glove is 100-2000 cm², preferably 300-1000 cm², in particular 500-850 cm², for example 640-770 cm², such as for example 690 cm².

- 5 If the carrier material is in the form of a glove, then the glove may be, for example, a mitten, three-finger glove or five-finger glove. In a preferred embodiment, however, the glove is produced as a simple mitten from the following amount of support material:

10

	Width (cm)	Length (cm)
Preferably	11-21	30-56
More preferably	13.5-18.5	36.5-49.5
In particular	14.5-17.5	39-47
For example	about 16	about 43

To produce such a simple mitten, the total area is typically placed one on top of the other and sewn or (thermally or adhesively) glued at the two sides in order to produce the mitten which, as an outside dimension, has approximately the stated width x half of the stated length.

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If the support material is in the form of a wipe, then the typical area is 50-2000 cm², preferably 100-1000 cm², more preferably 300-900 cm², in particular 400-800 cm², for example about 600 cm². Typical sizes of the wipe are in the following ranges:

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	Width (cm)	Length (cm)
Preferably	14-26	21-39
More preferably	17-23	25.5-34.5
In particular	18-22	27-33
For example	about 20	about 30

In a further particularly preferred embodiment, in the sheetlike structure according to the invention, no further support material is present besides a support material made of polyolefin, in particular PP. If polyolefin nonwoven, in particular PP, is used as support material, then typical areal weights are $> 15 \text{ g/m}^2$. Preferably, the areal weight when using PP as support material is in the range from $28\text{--}125 \text{ g/m}^2$, more preferably $45\text{--}105 \text{ g/m}^2$, in particular $55\text{--}95 \text{ g/m}^2$, such as, for example, about 75 g/m^2 . A preferred embodiment when using polypropylene as support material is a wipe with the area stated above.

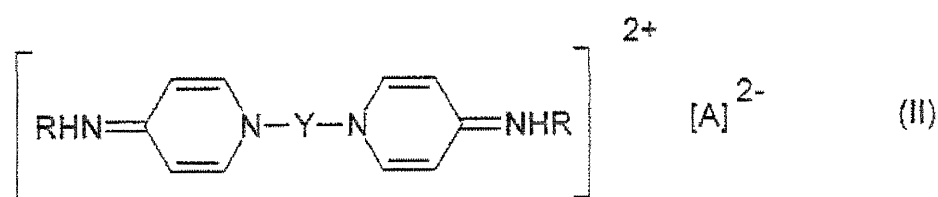
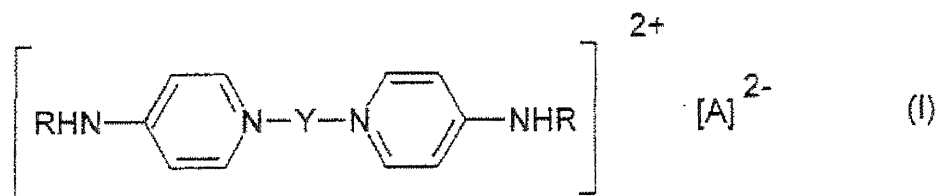
In the preferred embodiment in which the support material is PP nonwoven, preferred physical requirement on the material are:

- (i) Areal weight: $75 \pm 30 \text{ g/m}^2$, preferably $75 \pm 10 \text{ g/m}^2$, in particular $75 \pm 2 \text{ g/m}^2$, such as about 75 g/m^2 ,
- (ii) Thickness: $0.85 \pm 0.50 \text{ mm}$, preferably $0.85 \pm 0.250 \text{ mm}$, in particular $0.85 \pm 0.10 \text{ mm}$, such as about 0.85 mm ,
- (iii) Breaking load, dry, longitudinal: $230 \pm 50 \text{ N/5 cm}$, preferably $230 \pm 30 \text{ N/5 cm}$, in particular $230 \pm 20 \text{ N/cm}$, such as about 230 N/5 cm (DIN EN 29073-2),
- (iv) Breaking load, dry, transverse: $66 \pm 35 \text{ N/5 cm}$, preferably $66 \pm 25 \text{ N/5 cm}$, in particular

66 ± 20 N/5 cm, such as about
66 N/5 cm (DIN EN 29073-2).

Moreover, the textile sheetlike structures according to
the invention comprise b) an active ingredient
preparation. This active ingredient preparation is
preferably a single-phase preparation. Particular
preference is given to active ingredient preparations
which are in the form of a preparation or gel.

The active ingredient preparation present according to
the invention obligatorily comprises b1) one or more
bispyridiniumalkanes. According to the invention, it is
possible to use all suitable bispyridiniumalkanes. The
bispyridiniumalkane used according to the invention is
preferably a bis[4-(substituted amino)-1-
pyridinium]alkane of the general formula I or II



where Y is an alkylene group having 4 to 18 carbon
atoms, R is an alkyl group having 6 to 18 carbon atoms
or a cycloalkyl group having 5 to 7 carbon atoms or the
phenyl radical, which may be substituted by a halogen
atom, and A is one or more anions. In a particularly
preferred embodiment, the bispyridiniumalkane used
according to the invention is N,N'-(1,10-decanediyl-di-
1[4H]-pyridinyl-4-ylidene)bis(1-octanamine) dihydro-
chloride (octenidine dihydrochloride, hereinbelow

octenidine). Moreover, octenidine disulphate is also suitable.

5 A typical amount of component b1) is 0.02 to 5% by weight, preferably 0.03 to 3% by weight, in particular 0.04 to 0.5% by weight, for example 0.06 to 0.2% by weight, such as, for example, 0.08% by weight.

10 Besides the obligatorily prescribed component b1), in one preferred embodiment, the active ingredient preparation used according to the invention comprises one or more of the following optional components:

15 b2) one or more surfactants,

b3) one or more solvents and/or

b4) one or more active ingredients and/or auxiliaries.

20 b2) Surfactant

As optional constituent b2), cationic, anionic, amphoteric and/or nonionic surfactant, preferably amphoteric or nonionic surfactants, are present in the
25 active ingredient preparations according to the invention.

As nonionic surfactant, it is possible to use all suitable nonionic surfactants, preference being given
30 to (i) (fatty) alcohol ethoxylates, (ii) sorbitan esters, (iii) alkyl glycosides (in particular alkyl polyglucosides), (iv) amine oxides and (v) ethylene oxide/propylene oxide block copolymers. Particularly preferred nonionic surfactants are (iii) alkyl
35 polyglucosides and (iv) amine oxides, in particular (iv) amine oxides.

The (i) alcohol polyalkoxylates include fatty alcohol alkoxylates, e.g. isodecyl ethoxylates with different

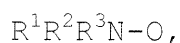
fractions of ethylene oxide, isotridecyl ethoxylates, polyethylene glycol ethers of stearyl alcohol, lauryl alcohol and cetyl alcohol and oleyl alcohol. Here, the alcohols may have been alkoxyated with ethylene oxide, propylene oxide or any desired mixtures of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide. Alcohol polyalkoxylates are known inter alia under the names Lutensol[®], Marlipal[®], Marlox[®], Brij[®] and Plurafac[®]. Lauryl alcohol ethoxylates are particularly preferred as nonionic surfactant.

Furthermore, the nonionic surfactants used are (ii) sorbitan esters, which are in most cases present as oleates, stearates, laurates and palmitates and which are referred to as polysorbates (e.g. Tween[®]).

Moreover, the nonionic surfactant may be a (iii) alkyl glycoside, such as an alkyl glucoside (i.e. an alkyl glycoside of glucose), more preferably a C₈- to C₂₀-alkylpolyglucose, in particular a C₈- to C₁₆-alkylpolyglucose of a fatty alcohol, preference being given to a laurylpolyglucose, a decylpolyglucose or a mixture thereof. The carbon chain length for the cocoylpolyglucose is 8 to 16 atoms, for the laurylpolyglucose is 12 to 16 carbon atoms and for the decylpolyglucose is likewise 8 to 16 carbon atoms.

A typical amount of alkyl glycoside is 0.03 to 10% by weight, preferably 0.06 to 5% by weight, in particular 0.1 to 2% by weight.

According to the invention, in principle all suitable amine oxides can be used as (iv) amine oxide. The amine oxides which are N-oxides of tertiary amines include aliphatic amine oxides, cyclic amine oxides (such as N-alkymorpholine oxide) and aromatic amine oxides (such as pyridine N-oxides). In one preferred embodiment, the amine oxide has the general formula



in which R^1 is methyl, ethyl or 2-hydroxyethyl, R^2 is methyl, ethyl or 2-hydroxyethyl, R^1 and R^2 together may be morpholine, R^3 is alkyl having 8 to 18 carbon atoms or $R^4\text{CONH}(\text{CH}_2)_n$, where R^4 is alkyl having 8 to 18 carbon atoms and n is in the range from 1 to 10, preferably 1 to 5, more preferably 2 to 4, and in particular 3, and 2-hydroxyethyl may be condensed with 1 to 2000 ethylene oxide units, ethylene oxide/propylene oxide units or propylene oxide units.

Examples of amine oxides are cocamidopropylamine oxide, N-cocomorpholine oxide, decadimethylamine oxide, dimethylcetylamine oxide, dimethylcocamine oxide, dimethyl - hydr. tallow amine oxide, dimethylaurylamine oxide, dimethylmyristylamine oxide, (2-hydroxyethyl)cocamine oxide and oleamine oxide. See also "International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook", 10th edition 2004, volume 3, pages 2268-2275 (Surfactants-Cleansing Agents).

In one preferred embodiment, the amine oxide is cocamidopropylamine oxide, i.e. $R^4\text{CO}$ is the acyl radical derived from the fatty acids of coconut oil, $n = 3$, and R^1 and R^2 are methyl. This product is sold as Rewominox B 204 by Goldschmidt, Federal Republic of Germany.

A typical amount of amine oxide is 0.03 to 10% by weight, preferably 0.06 to 5% by weight, in particular 0.1 to 2% by weight.

Likewise suitable as surfactant are amphoteric surfactants, for example betaines. Suitable betaines are described in EP 560 114 A2. Particular preference is given to cocomidopropylbetaine. A typical amount of betaine is 0.03 to 10% by weight, preferably 0.06 to 5% by weight, in particular 0.1 to 2% by weight.

Moreover, suitable surfactants are cationic surfactants, such as quaternary ammonium salts. In principle, all suitable quaternary ammonium compounds can be used according to the invention. The quaternary ammonium compound is preferably a dialkyldimethylammonium salt.

Quaternary ammonium salts used according to the invention are given by the formula $[R^1R^2R^3(CH_3)N]^+[X]^-$, where R^1 to R^3 may be identical or different and are selected from C_1 to C_{30} -alkyl, aralkyl, alkenyl and mixed groups, which can have one or more atoms selected from O, S, N and P, where R^1 to R^3 are, for example, C_8 - to C_{18} -alkyl, benzyl or methyl, preferably C_9 - to C_{18} -alkyl, benzyl or methyl, such as C_{16} -alkyl, benzyl or methyl. X is an anion (of an inorganic or organic acid). In this connection, both anion and also cation of the quaternary ammonium salt may be polyvalent ions, giving rise to a stoichiometry $[A^{(n+1)}]_m[K^{(m+)}]_n$.

According to the invention, suitable quaternary ammonium salts are all quaternary ammonium salts of the aforementioned formula known in the prior art, as are disclosed, for example, in WO 00/63337, to which reference is hereby made. However, preference is given to using dialkyldimethylammonium salts, for example dialkyldimethylammonium chlorides, the alkyl chains of which are selected, independently of one another, from C_8 - to C_{18} -alkyl, preferably C_9 - to C_{18} -alkyl, such as C_{16} -alkyl. In the dialkyldimethylammonium salts, one of the methyl groups may be an alkoxylated, for example ethoxylated, hydromethyl group.

Quaternary ammonium salts preferably used according to the invention are compounds of the formulae $[R^1N(CH_3)_3]^+[X]^-$, $[R^1R^2N(CH_3)_2]^+[X]^-$ and $[R^1R^2R^3(CH_3)N]^+[X]^-$, where R^1 to R^3 , independently of one another, are selected from C_8 - to C_{18} -alkyl and $-(CH_2-CHR^4O)_n-R^5$, where n is a number from 1 to 20, preferably 1 to 5,

and R^4 and R^5 , which may be identical or different, are H and/or C_1 - to C_4 -alkyl, preferably H.

Exemplary anions and classes of anions of the quaternary ammonium salts used according to the invention are hydroxide, sulphate, hydrogensulphate, methosulphate, lauryl sulphate, lauryl ether sulphate, cellulose sulphate, sulphamate, halide (fluoride, chloride, bromide, iodide), nitrite, nitrate, carbonate, hydrogencarbonate, phosphate, alkyl phosphate, metaphosphate, polyphosphate, thiocyanate (rhodanid), carboxylic acid salt such as benzoate, lactate, acetate, propionate, citrate, succinate, glutarate, adipate, toluenesulphonate (tosylate) and salicylate. Particularly preferred anions are chloride and propionate.

Particular preference is given to using the quaternary ammonium salts mecetronium etilsulphate (hexadecyl(ethyl)dimethylammonium ethylsulphate) and benzalkonium chloride.

b3) Solvent

Moreover, the active ingredient preparation used optionally comprises b3) solvent. Preferred solvents are aliphatic alcohols, aromatic alcohols, glycols and water, and also mixtures thereof. Exemplary aliphatic alcohols are linear and branched C_1 - to C_{10} -alcohols, preference being given to using ethanol, isopropanol and n-propanol, and also mixtures thereof, with ethanol being preferred. Exemplary aromatic alcohols are 2-phenoxyethanol, benzyl alcohol, phenthyll alcohol, 1-phenoxypropan-2-ol, 3-(4-chlorophenoxy)-1,2-propanediol, chlorobutanol, 2,4-dichlorobenzyl alcohol or mixtures thereof. A preferred component b3) is water.

b4) Active ingredients and/or auxiliaries

Exemplary active ingredients and/or auxiliaries which may optionally be present in active ingredient

preparations used according to the invention are skincare additives, refatty agents, perfumes, fragrances, thickeners, pH regulators, humectants and dyes. These are inter alia:

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- polyols which act as skincare additives, refatting agents and humectants, such as glycerol, erythritol, 1,2,6-hexanetriol, inositol, lactitol, maltitol, mannitol, methylpropanediol, 10 phytantriol, polyglycerols, sorbitol and xylitol, particular preference being given to glycerol,
 - glycerol esters, preferably glycerol cocoate, isopropyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate, and triglycerides, which act as refatting agents, 15 and/or
 - allantoin and sodium gluconate, which act as skincare additive.

For example, the following constituents are preferably 20 present as component b4):

- polyol, such as glycerol, in an amount of from 0.5 to 10% by weight, preferably 1 to 5% by weight, more preferably 1.5 to 3% by weight, such as 2 to 25 2.8% by weight, and
- glycerol monoalkyl ethers, such as 1-(2-ethylhexyl) glycerol ethers in an amount of from 0.01 to 5% by weight, preferably 0.02 to 2% by weight, in particular 0.03 to 0.5% by weight, such 30 as 0.04 to 0.06% by weight.

The effect described above, namely that absorption of bispyridiniumalkanes does not result with polyolefins as support material, is present at the typical pH 35 values of active ingredient preparations which are contemplated according to the invention. Preferred pH values of the active ingredient preparations are in the range from 3 to 9, more preferably 4 to 8, such as 4.5 to 7, for example about 5.5. The desired pH can be

adjusted, for example, with sodium lactate, citric acid or NaOH.

The antimicrobial active ingredient preparation is preferably a preparation which comprises

- b1) octenidine in an amount of from 0.01 to 4% by weight, preferably 0.02 to 2% by weight, in particular 0.04 to 1.5% by weight, such as 0.06 to 0.2% by weight, for example about 0.08% by weight,
 - b2) amine oxide, preferably coconut fatty acid amidopropyldimethylamine oxide, as surfactant, preferably in an amount of from 0.03 to 10% by weight, more preferably 0.06 to 5% by weight, in particular 0.1 to 2.0% by weight, such as about 0.2% by weight,
 - b3) water as solvent and
 - b4) allantoin, glycerol, 1-(2-ethylhexyl) glycerol ether and sodium lactate as auxiliaries,
- where a preferred active ingredient preparation consists of components b1) to b4).

The antimicrobial active ingredient preparation is likewise preferably a preparation which comprises

- b1) octenidine in an amount of from 0.01 to 4% by weight, preferably 0.02 to 2% by weight, in particular 0.04 to 1.5% by weight, such as 0.06 to 0.2% by weight, for example 0.08% by weight,
 - b2) betaine, preferably cocamidopropylbetaine, as surfactant, preferably in an amount of from 0.03 to 10% by weight, more preferably 0.06 to 5% by weight, in particular 0.1 to 2.0% by weight, such as about 0.2% by weight,
 - b3) water as solvent and
 - b4) allantoin, glycerol, 1-(2-ethylhexyl) glycerol ether and sodium lactate as auxiliaries,
- where a preferred active ingredient preparation consists of components b1) to b4).

Finally, it is preferred if the support material a) is impregnated with 1 to 12 times the weight of the active ingredient preparation b), preferably 1.5 to 8 times, such as 2 to 5 times (weight/weight).

The impregnated sheetlike structures according to the invention are used in the customary manner on animate surfaces, in particular human skin. Because the adsorption of bispyridiniumalkanes on the support material is prevented through the use of the polyolefins, the use of the sheetlike structures leads neither to diminished effectiveness of the active ingredient preparation, nor to incompatibilities (as could arise, for example, when using the additives according to WO 2004/000373 A1).

Secondly, the invention relates to a kit for producing textile sheetlike structures impregnated with an antimicrobial active ingredient preparation which comprises

- a) support material, which comprises polyolefin, and
- b) an antimicrobial active ingredient preparation for impregnating the support material,

where the antimicrobial active ingredient preparation comprises b1) bispyridiniumalkane and - as optional components b2) to b4) - optionally

b2) one or more surfactants,

b3) one or more solvents and/or

b4) one or more active ingredients and/or auxiliaries.

Moreover, the invention relates to the active ingredient preparation with a content of bispyridiniumalkane for use for the disinfection of

animate surfaces, in particular human skin, where the active ingredient preparation as given above is present in the form of a textile sheetlike structure impregnated therewith. Moreover, the invention relates
5 to bispyridiniumalkanes for use for the disinfection of animate surfaces, in particular human skin, where the bispyridiniumalkane is present in the form of an antimicrobial active ingredient preparation in a textile sheetlike structure impregnated therewith and
10 having a support material which comprises polyolefin.

The advantages of the present invention arise in particular from the following examples. In the examples and in the description above, all of the percentages
15 refer to the total weight of the active ingredient preparation.

Example 1

Test design: 9 PET gloves (80 g/m²) and 12 PP wipes (75 g/m²) were impregnated with 3.25 times the weight of impregnation preparation, stored for 24 hours in stacking boxes and then squeezed using a stainless steel potato press. During the squeezing of the wipes/gloves, in each case a squeezing-out rate of ca. 30-50% of the impregnation amount originally used was advised.

	A	B
Purified water	96.875	96.875
Octenidine	0.050	0.050
Glycerol 85%	2.850	2.850
Oxadermol	0.125	0.125
Allantoin	0.10	0.01
Citric acid	x	
NaOH 10%		x
pH	4.0	8.0
	Octenidine [%]	Octenidine [%]
Value	0.052	0.052
PET gloves (comparison)	0.040	0.043
PP wipes	0.048	0.046

Example 2

Test design: In each case 10 PET gloves (80 g/m²), PP wipes (75 g/m²) and PET wipes (45 g/m²) were impregnated with 3.25 times the weight of impregnation preparation, stored for 24 hours in stacking boxes and then squeezed using a stainless steel potato press. During the squeezing of the wipes/gloves, in each case a squeezing-out rate of 30-40% of the impregnation amount originally used was advised. The experiment was repeated.

	C	D
	w (%)	w (%)
Purified water	96.535	96.535
Octenidine dihydrochloride	0.050	0.050
Glycerol 85%	2.850	2.850
Oxadermol	0.125	0.125
Allantoin	0.100	0.10
Sodium lactate solution 50%	0.340	0.34
Total:	100,000	100,000
pH:	5.5	5.6
	Octenidine, %	Octenidine, %
Value	0.051	0.054
PET gloves (comparison)	0.040	0.040
PET wipes (comparison)	0.044	0.045
PP wipes	0.046	0.048

Patent Claims

1. Textile sheetlike structure impregnated with an antimicrobial active ingredient preparation which comprises
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a) support material, which comprises polyolefin, and
b) antimicrobial active ingredient preparation,
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where the antimicrobial active ingredient preparation b1) comprises bispyridiniumalkane.
2. Sheetlike structure according to Claim 1,
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characterized in that the polyolefin is selected from homopolymers and copolymers of ethylene and propylene, where polypropylene is preferred.
3. Sheetlike structure according to Claim 1 or 2,
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characterized in that the bispyridiniumalkane is octenidine dihydrochloride (octenidine).
4. Sheetlike structure according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the
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support material has an areal weight of $75 \pm 30 \text{ g/m}^2$, preferably $75 \pm 10 \text{ g/m}^2$, in particular $75 \pm 2 \text{ g/m}^2$, such as about 75 g/m^2 .
5. Sheetlike structure according to one of the
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preceding claims, characterized in that the active ingredient preparation additionally comprises b2) one or more surfactants.
6. Sheetlike structure according to Claim 5,
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characterized in that the surfactant is selected from cationic, anionic, amphoteric and/or nonionic surfactants, preferably amphoteric or nonionic surfactants.

7. Sheetlike structure according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the active ingredient preparation additionally comprises b3) one or more solvents.
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8. Sheetlike structure according to Claim 7, characterized in that the solvent is selected from aliphatic alcohols, aromatic alcohols, glycols and water, and mixtures thereof, where water is preferred as solvent.
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9. Sheetlike structure according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the active ingredient preparation additionally comprises b4) one or more active ingredients and/or auxiliaries.
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10. Sheetlike structure according to Claim 9, characterized in that the active ingredients and/or auxiliaries are selected from skincare additives, refatting agents, perfumes, fragrances, thickeners, pH regulators, humectants and dyes.
- 20
11. Sheetlike structure according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it comprises
- 25
- a) support material, which comprises or consists of polypropylene, in particular polypropylene, and
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- b) active ingredient preparation,
- where the active ingredient preparation comprises
- b1) bispyridiniumalkane, preferably octenidine, preferably in an amount of from 0.01 to 4% by weight, more preferably 0.02 to 2% by weight, in particular 0.04 to 1.5% by weight, such as 0.06 to 0.2% by weight, for example about 0.08% by weight, and
- 35

- 5 b2) amine oxide, preferably coconut fatty acid
amidopropyldimethylamine oxide, preferably in
an amount of from 0.01 to 5% by weight, more
preferably 0.05 to 1% by weight, in
particular 0.1 to 0.5% by weight, such as
0.2% by weight,
- b3) water and
- b4) glycerol, allantoin and sodium lactate.
- 10 12. Sheetlike structure according to one of Claims 1
to 10, characterized in that it comprises
- c) support material, which comprises or consists
of polypropylene, in particular
15 polypropylene, and
- d) active ingredient preparation,
- where the active ingredient preparation comprises
- 20 b1) bispyridiniumalkane, preferably octenidine,
preferably in an amount of from 0.01 to 4% by
weight, more preferably 0.02 to 2% by weight,
in particular 0.04 to 1.5% by weight, such as
0.06 to 0.2% by weight, for example about
25 0.08% by weight,
- b2) betaine, preferably cocamidopropylbetaine,
preferably in an amount of from 0.01 to 5% by
weight, more preferably 0.05 to 1% by weight,
in particular 0.1 to 0.5% by weight, such as
30 0.2% by weight,
- b3) water and
- b4) glycerol, allantoin and sodium lactate.
13. Kit for producing textile sheetlike structures
35 impregnated with an active ingredient preparation
which comprises
- a) support material, which comprises polyolefin,
and

- b) an active ingredient preparation, where the active ingredient preparation comprises bispyridiniumalkane.