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BODY FLUID ABSORBENT INNER PANEL

This invention relates to a body fluid absorbent inner panel used for disposable articles such as urine absorbent pads for incontinent patient, diaper liners or panty-liners to absorb and hold body fluids discharged onto such articles.

Japanese Patent Application Disclosure No. 1997-276312 describes an auxiliary pad comprising a liquid-pervious topsheet, a liquid-impervious backsheet, a liquid-absorbent core disposed between these two sheets and a rectangular face fastener having a plurality of hook elements and attached to the outer surface of the backsheet. The face fastener has its corners rounded and is attached to the pad in the vicinity of its urine discharged region which is nearer to one of longitudinally opposite ends of the pad. The face fastener attached to the pad in the vicinity of its urine discharged region prevents the pad from shifting from the urination organ and thereby reliably absorbs urine discharged onto the pad.

With the pad disclosed by the above identified Disclosure, the face fastener has its corners rounded. However, even the corners of the face fastener rounded in this manner can not be free from a possibility of being turned up and eventually peeled off from the pad as the inner surface of the article, for example,

a diaper cover or incontinent pants to which the pad has been attached and the face fastener rub together or the pad moves during use of such article. Once the corners of the face fastener have been peeled off from the pad, the edge of the face fastener may irritate the wearer's skin and give the wearer uncomfortable feeling.

It is an object of this invention to propose a body fluid absorbent inner panel provided with a face fastener of male type having corners well resistant to peeling off and not apprehensive of giving the wearer uncomfortable feeling.

According to this invention, there is provided a body fluid absorbent inner panel contoured by transversely opposite side edges extending longitudinally of the panel and longitudinally opposite ends extending transversely of the inner panel, the panel comprising a liquid-pervious topsheet, a liquid-impervious backsheet, a liquid-absorbent core disposed therebetween and a pair of liquid-resistant leak-barrier sheets, wherein each of the barrier side sheets has a fixed edge joined to the topsheet along the side edge of the inner panel, a free edge provided with a longitudinally extending elastic member secured under tension thereto and biased by the elastic member to rise on an outer surface of the

topsheet and fixed ends bonded to the topsheet at the ends of the inner panel. At least one male type face fastener of a substantially rectangular shape continuously extends transversely of the inner panel and is joined to a lower surface of the backsheet in a predetermined region thereof so that the face fastener is anchored on an inner surface of an outer member serving to hold the inner panel; and the fixed edges and/or the fixed ends of the respective barrier side sheets extend outward beyond the side edges of the inner panel over the lower surface of the backsheet and are bonded to the backsheet and the face fastener so as to cover transversely opposite ends of the face fastener lying on the side edges of the inner panel.

In one preferred embodiment of this invention, the face fastener has a base sheet and a plurality of hook elements rising on an outer surface of the base sheet and the hook elements are formed on the face fastener in a region thereof except the transversely opposite ends.

In another preferred embodiment of this invention, a hook elements-formed side extends at a level higher than outer surfaces of the barrier side sheets at the ends thereof.

Fig. 1 is a plan view depicting a partially cutaway urine absorbent pad for incontinent patient as viewed from the side

of the backsheet;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken along line A - A in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the pad; and

Fig. 4 is a perspective view depicting the pad attached to the inner surface of a diaper cover.

Details of a body fluid absorbent inner panel according to this invention will be more fully understood from the description of a urine absorbent pad for incontinent patient as one embodiment of this invention given hereunder with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 is a plan view depicting a partially cutaway urine absorbent pad 1 for incontinent patient as viewed from the side of a backsheet and Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken along line A - A in Fig. 1 depicting the pad 1 as its middle zone being eliminated. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the pad 1. The pad 1 comprises a liquid-pervious topsheet 2, the liquid-impervious backsheet 3, a liquid-absorbent core 4 disposed between these top- and backsheets 2, 3 and joined to the inner surface of at least one of these two sheets 2, 3, and a pair of liquid-barrier side sheets 5 opposed to and spaced apart from each other. The pad 1 is contoured by transversely opposite

side edges 1a, 1a extending longitudinally of the pad 1 and longitudinally opposite ends 1b, 1b extending transversely of the pad 1. The top- and backsheets 2, 3 extending outward beyond a peripheral edge of the core 4 and joined together by means of adhesive 14 along these extensions. The pad 1 is adapted to be attached to the inner surface of an outer member serving to hold the pad 1 such as a diaper cover or pants for incontinent patient in its actual use.

Each of the barrier side sheets 5 longitudinally extends along the associated side edge 1a of the pad 1 and is folded inward along the side edge 1a to define a first portion 5a extending inward from the side edge 5a over the upper surface of the topsheet 2 and a second portion 5e extending inward from the side edge 1a over the lower surface of the backsheet 3.

The first portion 5a has fixed edge 5b joined to the lower surface of the topsheet 2 along the side edge 1a of the pad 1 by means of adhesive 15, a free edge 5c extending parallel to the fixed edge 5b between the longitudinally opposite ends 1b, 1b of the pad 1, and fixed ends 5d, 5d joined to the upper surface of the topsheet 2 at the ends 1b, 1b of the pad 1 by means of adhesive 15. An elastically stretchable member 6 extending longitudinally of the pad 1 is secured under tension to the free edge 5c so as to be wrapped by the free edge 5c. The second

portion 5e is joined to the lower surface of the backsheet 3 by means of adhesive 16 along the side edge 1a and the longitudinally opposite ends 1b, 1b of the pad 1.

A pair of male or mechanical type face fasteners 7, 7 are attached to the lower surface of the backsheet 3 so that the face fasteners 7, 7 may be anchored on the inner surface of the outer member. The pair of face fasteners 7, 7 are of rectangular shape and transversely extend along the longitudinally opposite ends 1b, 1b of the pad 1. Each of the face fasteners 7, 7 comprises a base sheet 7a and a plurality of hook elements 7b rising on the upper surface of the base sheet 7a.

In the face fastener 7, the lower surface of the base sheet 7a is attached to the lower surface of the backsheet 3 by means of adhesive 17. Transversely opposite ends 7c, 7c of the face fastener 7 lying on the respective side edges 1a, 1a of the pad 1 are covered with the second portions 5e of the respective sheets 5 and the upper surface of the base sheets 7a, 7a are bonded at the transversely opposite ends 7c, 7c to the inner surface of the respective second portions 5e.

The face fastener 7 has its transversely opposite ends 7c, 7c disposed between the backsheet 3 and the second portion 5e of the barrier side sheet 5 and has its corners 7d, 7d lying in the vicinity of the transversely opposite ends 7c, 7c are

protectively covered with the barrier side sheet 5. With consequence, it is not apprehended that the corners 7d, 7d of the face fastener 7 might be readily turned up even if the inner surface of the aforesaid outer member and the face fastener rub each other.

As will be apparent from Fig. 2, the face fastener 7 is formed in the region except the transversely opposite ends 7c, 7c with the hook elements 7b. A hook elements-formed side 7e opposed to the base sheet 7a extends at a level higher than the level defined by the upper surface of the second portion 5e of the barrier side sheet 5.

If a thickness of the face fastener 7 is larger at its transversely opposite ends 7c, 7c is larger than in the rest region, the transversely opposite ends 7c, 7c would obstruct the hook elements 7b at the corners 7d from being anchored on the aforesaid outer member. On the contrary, the transversely opposite ends 7c, 7c are formed with none of the hook elements 7b so that the thickness of the transversely opposite ends 7c, 7c can be dimensioned to be less than the thickness in the rest region of the face fastener 7 even when the base sheet 7a is attached at its transversely opposite ends 7c, 7c to the second portion 5e of the barrier side sheet 5. Consequently, the transversely opposite ends 7c, 7c do not obstruct the hook

elements 7b at the corners 7d from being anchored on the outer member.

If the hook-formed side 7e does not extend at the level higher than the level at which the upper surface of the second portion 5e extends, the barrier side sheet 5 would obstruct the hook elements 7b in the vicinity of the transversely opposite ends 7c, 7c from being anchored on the outer member and, as a result, the pad 1 would be readily detached from the outer member during use of the article. On the contrary, the hook-formed side 7e lies at the level higher than the level at which the upper surface of the second portion 5e extends so that the presence of the barrier side sheet 5 does not cause the obstruction and the hook elements 7b can be reliably anchored on the inner surface of the outer member.

Referring now to Fig. 3, the pad 1 is longitudinally curved with its inner surface inside and contraction of the elastic member 6 provided along the first portion 5a causes the free edge 5c of the first portion 5a to rise on the upper surface of the topsheet 2 and forms gathers along the free edge 5c.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the pad 1 attached to the inner surface of a diaper cover with a diaper cover 8 (partially broken away) for the outer member. The diaper cover 8 comprises an inner sheet 9 made of nonwoven fabric and an outer

sheet 10 made of plastic film and is longitudinally composed of a front waist region 20, a rear waist region 22 and a crotch region 21 extending between these front and rear waist regions 20, 22. The cover 8 is of an hourglass shape contoured by transversely opposite side edges 8a, 8a which are curved transversely inward and longitudinally opposite ends 8b, 8b.

The front and rear waist regions 20, 22 of the cover 8 are provided along the opposite ends 8b, 8b with elastic members 11, 11 disposed between the inner and outer sheets 9, 10 and secured under tension to the inner surface of at least one of these two sheets 9, 10 so that the elastic members 11 are destined to be associated with a waist-opening. The crotch region 21 is provided along the transversely opposite side edges 8a, 8a with elastic members 12, 12 disposed between the inner and outer sheets 9, 10 and secured under tension to the inner surface of at least one of these two sheets 9, 10 so that these elastic members 12, 12 are destined to be associated with respective leg-openings.

The pad 1 is detachably attached to the inner side of the cover 8 between the front and rear waist regions 20, 22 by means of the face fasteners 7, 7. Thus the pad 1 lies between the front and rear waist regions 20, 22 of the cover 8. The hook elements 7b of the face fastener 7 are inserted into fiber

interstices and engaged with component fibers of the nonwoven fabric forming the inner sheet 9 and thereby prevent the pad 1 from moving or shifting with respect to the inner side of the cover 8.

The cover 8 is provided on the side edges 8a, 8a in the rear waist region 22 with a pair of tape fasteners 13, 13 enabling an assembly of the pad 1 and the cover 8 to be put on a wearer's body after the manner in which the disposable diaper of well known art is put on the wearer's body.

Using the pad 1 in combination with the cover 8 as has been described, excretion is discharged reliably onto the inner surface of the pad 1 and the cover 8 is never soiled with excretion. After only the pad 1 soiled with excretion has been detached from the cover 8 and disposed, the cover 8 can be reused.

Configuration of the hook elements of the face fastener 7 is not specified so far as said hooks can be effectively engaged with the outer member used with the pad 1, more specifically, with component fibers of nonwoven fabric forming the inner sheet 10 of the cover 8 or component fibers of fabric cover or incontinent pants.

The face fasteners 7 may be attached to the pad 1 not only its longitudinally opposite ends 1b, 1b but also in the vicinity of a transverse center line bisecting a longitudinal dimension.

of the pad 1. In fact, locations at which the face fasteners are attached to the pad 1 are not specified. Without departing from the scope and spirit of this invention, it is possible to provide three or more face fasteners and it is also possible to round the respective corners 7d of these face fasteners.

The topsheet 2 is formed by a liquid-pervious sheet such as nonwoven fabric or porous plastic film, more preferably by a liquid-pervious and hydrophilic sheet. The backsheet 3 and the barrier side sheets 5 are formed by a hydrophobic nonwoven fabric, a liquid-impervious plastic film or a laminated sheet consisting of a hydrophobic nonwoven fabric and a plastic film, more preferably by a breathable but liquid-impervious sheet.

The nonwoven fabric may be selected from a group including a spun lace nonwoven fabric, a needle punch nonwoven fabric, a melt blown nonwoven fabric, a thermal bond nonwoven fabric, a spun bond nonwoven fabric and a chemical bond nonwoven fabric. The component fiber of such nonwoven fabric may be selected from a group including polyolefine, polyester and polyamide fibers and a conjugated fiber of polyethylene/polypropylene or polyester.

The core 4 is formed by a mixture of fluff pulp and highly absorptive polymer grains compressed to a desired thickness and having its surface entirely covered with a water-pervious sheet

such as a liquid-pervious nonwoven fabric or tissue paper (not shown).

Joining of the core 4, the sheets and the elastic members may be carried out using adhesive such as hot melt adhesive or pressure-sensitive adhesive, or using a technique of heat-sealing. This invention is applicable not only to the pad 1 but also to the other article such as diaper liner or panty liner.

With the body fluid absorbent inner panel according to this invention, it is not apprehended that the corners of the face fasteners might be peeled off from the panel even if the inner surface of the outer member and the face fasteners rub one with another since the transversely opposite ends of the face fasteners and therefore the corners are protectively covered with the barrier side sheets. Unlike the case in which the corners of the face fasteners are exposed on the lower surface of the backsheet, the corners of the face fasteners are not readily peeled off from the backsheet and the wearer's skin is free from any uncomfortable feeling due to the edges of the face fasteners which might have peeled off from the backsheet and come in contact with the wearer's skin.

None of the hook elements are formed on the transversely opposite ends of the respective face fasteners. This unique arrangement allows the thickness of the panel at the

transversely opposite ends of the face fasteners to be less than the thickness of the panel at the regions of the face fasteners except the transversely opposite ends. In this way, it is not apprehended that the transversely opposite ends might obstruct the hooks from being anchored on the outer member.

The hook-formed side of the face fastener extends at a level higher than the upper surface of the barrier side sheets so that the hook elements distributed in the vicinity of the transversely opposite ends can be engaged with the inner surface of the outer member reliably to hold the pad on the outer member during use.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A body fluid absorbent inner panel contoured by transversely opposite side edges extending longitudinally of said panel and longitudinally opposite ends extending transversely of said inner panel, comprising:

a liquid-pervious topsheet, a liquid-impervious backsheet, a liquid-absorbent core disposed therebetween and a pair of liquid-barrier side sheet, wherein each of said barrier side sheets has a fixed edge joined to said topsheet along said side edge of said inner panel, a free edge provided with a longitudinally extending elastic member secured under tension thereto and biased by said elastic member to rise on an upper surface of said topsheet and fixed ends joined to said topsheet at said ends of said inner panel;

at least one male type face fastener of a substantially rectangular shape continuously extending transversely of said inner panel and being attached to the lower surface of said backsheet in a predetermined region thereof so that said face fastener is anchored on an inner surface of an outer member serving to hold said inner panel; and

said fixed edges and/or said fixed ends of said respective barrier side sheets extending outward beyond said side edges



of said inner panel over the lower surface of said backsheet and being joined to said backsheet and said face fastener so as to cover transversely opposite ends of said face fastener lying on said side edges of said inner panel.

2. The body fluid absorbent inner panel according to Claim 1, wherein said face fastener has a base sheet and a plurality of hook elements rising on the an upper surface of said base sheet and said hook elements are formed on said face fastener in a region thereof except said transversely opposite ends.

3. The body fluid absorbent inner panel according to Claim 1, wherein a hook elements-formed side said base sheet extends at a level higher than an outer surfaces of said barrier side sheets.

