

NON-OCCLUDING, LIQUID-IMPERVIOUS, COMPOSITE BACKSHEET
AND USE THEREOF IN AN ABSORPTIVE DEVICE

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to absorptive devices such as disposable diapers, sanitary napkins, disposable bedpads and incontinent pads.

5 The present invention has particular relation to a backing for such devices which exhibits a highly desirable tactile impression on its exposed surface, which prevents transmission of liquids absorbed within the absorptive device through the back side of the absorptive device, yet which
10 improves wearer comfort by substantially preventing occlusion of the wearer's skin by those portions of the backsheet which come in contact therewith.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 Absorptive devices, such as diapers, sanitary napkins, disposable bedpads, incontinent pads, and the like are well known. These devices are used to absorb liquid from the human body and retain that liquid. It is also known to cover the exterior of these devices with a flexible, plastic sheet to prevent the liquid absorbed from striking through
20 the absorptive device and soiling other adjacent clothing, such as bedding and wearing apparel. Although such waterproof plastic sheets of the prior art are highly effective in preventing strikethrough and help contain the liquid within the absorptive device, they also tend to be uncomfortable to
25 wear. Accordingly, numerous prior art attempts have been made to provide breathable backsheets for such absorptive devices, i.e., backsheets which are resistant to the passage of liquid moisture, but which are, at least to a degree, pervious to the passage of gases and vapors. The purpose
30 of such prior art breathable backsheets is to provide

communication between the interior of the absorptive device and the exterior of the absorptive device, thus permitting evaporation of the absorbed liquids to the atmosphere and air circulation between the interior and exterior of the absorptive device.

Exemplary of such prior art absorptive devices employing breatheable backsheets are commonly assigned U.S. Patent 3,989,867 issued to Sisson on November 2, 1976; U.S. Patent 3,156,242 issued to Crow, Jr. on November 10, 1964; U.S. Patent 2,119,610 issued to Tasker on June 7, 1938; U.S. Patent 3,439,678 issued to Thomas on April 22, 1969; and commonly assigned U.S. Patent 4,341,216 issued to Obenour on July 27, 1982.

The aforementioned commonly assigned patent to Obenour discloses a disposable diaper provided with a two-element breatheable backsheet. The two elements are a vapor-pervious, relatively liquid-impervious outer sheet and a liquid-impervious inner panel. The inner panel is placed between the outer sheet and an absorbent core of the device in the crotch region of the disposable diaper. The relatively liquid-impervious outer panel disclosed by Obenour preferably comprises a polymeric film exhibiting a pattern of tapered capillaries as described in commonly assigned U.S. Patent 3,929,135 issued to Thompson on December 30, 1975. The outer panel is oriented in a direction such that the direction of relative liquid-impermeability is from the absorbent core to the exterior surface of the diaper. In the illustrated embodiment, this means that the apices of the tapered capillaries in the outer sheet are oriented in the direction of the absorbent core.

As with the earlier prior art structures, the primary thrust of Obenour is to permit breatheability between the moist absorptive core of the device and the atmosphere surrounding the exposed backsheet of the disposable diaper.

Because of the wide range of conditions experienced in use, absorbent devices of the prior art employing breathable backsheets which permit limited communication between the absorptive element and the atmosphere surrounding the backsheet have not always functioned in the intended manner. For example, when such devices are subjected to higher than normal pressures due to movements or actions of the wearer, liquid may be discharged through the breathable backsheet, thereby wetting the surrounding garments of the wearer.

An alternative prior art approach to improve wearer comfort yet preserve liquid impermeability between the absorptive element and the surrounding atmosphere has involved adding an additional wearer-contacting layer outside a moisture impermeable backing layer used to restrain the liquid. One such structure is disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,200,103 issued to Black et al. on April 29, 1980.

The patent to Black et al. discloses an absorbent product for absorbing and retaining body fluids. It has a body facing side and a garment facing side and comprises an elongated, planar absorbent pad. The pad is enveloped in a generally rectangular, menstrual fluid-pervious wrapper with the longitudinal edges of the wrapper overlapping on the garment facing side of the product. A generally rectangular menstrual fluid-impervious barrier sheet is sandwiched between the wrapper and the pad. The barrier sheet overlies the garment facing side of the pad and at least the longitudinal side edges of the pad. At least two menstrual barrier seal lines are provided extending longitudinally with the product and sealing the longitudinal edge portions of the barrier sheet to the cover. The longitudinal seals are intended to prevent menstrual fluid from transferring, either by wicking or by seeping, across the seal line, while the fluid-impervious barrier sheet prevents strikethrough of any

absorbed fluids. In a particularly preferred embodiment of the Black et al. invention a pocket is formed between the barrier sheet and the overlying wrapper. According to Black et al., the area in this pocket is open to free circulation of moisture vapor and air on both the inside and the outside surfaces of the wrapper, whereby perspiration deposited on the longitudinal edges of the pad can be evaporated and removed from the product before causing user skin irritation.

The fluid-pervious wrapper of Black et al., in a preferred embodiment, is comprised of a substantially planar fibrous material which, according to Black et al., is prevented from wicking menstrual fluid to the outermost surface of the pad by the longitudinal barrier seals. When the pad of Black et al. is subjected to pressure, the wearer's skin causes the outermost wrapper to make contact with the underlying fluid-impervious barrier layer. Thus, in situations where the wrapper is subjected to continuous pressure, the pocket formed between the wrapper and the barrier layer will be non-functional in those areas subject to the continuous pressure, i.e., any air circulation between that portion of the wearer's body applying the pressure and the barrier layer must be provided through the substantially planar wrapper material. If the substantially planar fibrous wrapper material disclosed by Black et al. does not provide sufficient separation between the wearer's skin and the barrier layer of the pad to permit significant air circulation to occur between the wearer's skin and the barrier layer, this may result in wearer perspiration at the interface, with consequent wearer discomfort.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a composite backsheet comprising an outermost liquid-pervious wearer contacting layer and an innermost substantially liquid-impervious barrier layer, said composite

backsheet being suitable for use on an absorptive device wherein the ability to provide air circulation between the wearer's skin and the liquid-impervious barrier layer of said composite backsheet is not dependent upon the formation of a pocket between the wearer contacting layer and the barrier layer.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a composite backsheet having a resilient, non-wicking polymeric exterior layer which can provide sustained air circulation between the wearer's skin and the underlying barrier layer, even when the absorbent device on which the backsheet is employed is subjected to normal pressures caused by the wearer's body movements.

It is another object of the present invention to provide such a composite backsheet having a wearer contacting surface which exhibits a soft and silky tactile impression which is generally consumer preferred when compared to prior art woven and nonwoven materials typically used in contact with the wearer's skin.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide a composite backsheet having a wearer contacting polymeric layer exhibiting a multiplicity of tiny apertured protuberances which minimize contact and frictional forces with the wearer's skin when there is relative movement between the backsheet and the wearer's skin, thereby minimizing the sensation of stickiness which often results when a backsheet does not readily move relative to the wearer's skin.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide a composite backsheet which does not generate a rustling noise upon movement by the wearer, thereby avoiding possible embarrassment to the wearer.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide methods for making such composite backsheets.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

According to the present invention there is provided a composite backsheet for use adjacent an absorbent device on a wearer's body, said backsheet comprising:

- (a) a first substantially liquid-impervious innermost layer juxtaposed adjacent said absorbent device, said innermost layer being soft and compliant, whereby it is resistant to noise under conditions of movement relative to the wearer's body; and
- (b) a liquid-pervious polymeric film secured in superposed relation adjacent said innermost layer to form an exterior layer, said polymeric film exhibiting a multiplicity of resilient protuberances across its exposed surface, each protuberance originating in a plane adjacent said innermost layer and terminating to form a volcano-like aperture at its apex, each of said volcano-like apertures exhibiting a multiplicity of outwardly oriented cusps which contact the wearer's skin in use to prevent sticking therebetween, said protuberances further permitting air circulation between said innermost layer and said exterior layer, whereby the wearer's skin remains substantially non-occluded by said composite backsheet at points of contact therebetween.

The interior liquid-impervious layer may, if desired, be vapor-pervious, but this is not a requirement of the present invention. Those portions of the composite backsheet which do come in contact with the wearer's skin are non-occluding, since air circulation may readily occur between the outermost and innermost layers comprising the backsheet. In addition, because the surface area of the outermost web in contact with the skin is very small, there is little tendency for sticking to occur between the outermost layer and the wearer's skin when relative movement occurs between the two. As a result, composite backsheets of the present invention are generally perceived as non-sticky, i.e. there is very little tendency

for the backsheet to stick to the skin and stretch the skin when movement of the wearer's body occurs relative to the backsheet of the absorptive device. It is believed that the tiny volcano-like apertures exhibit tiny feathered edges which tend to glide easily across the surface of the skin rather than sticking to it, thereby substantially eliminating the sticky feeling which normally results when the wearer's body undergoes movement relative to prior art polymeric webs.

Quite unexpectedly, it has also been learned that composite backsheets of the present invention do not generate the rustling sounds typically generated by unapertured polymeric backsheets of the prior art. This may be of considerable importance in products, such as adult incontinent briefs, where these rustling sounds can cause considerable embarrassment to the wearer.

In a particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention, the innermost substantially liquid-impervious layer is comprised of a very thin polymeric membrane which prevents transmission of liquid, yet which is sufficiently soft and compliant that it does not create noise upon movement of the wearer's body. However, the substantially liquid-impervious layer may, if desired, be vapor-pervious. This layer may be secured either to or beneath the finely apertured outermost polymeric layer of the composite backsheet. In yet other embodiments of the present invention it may take the form of a substantially continuous coating applied to that surface of the finely apertured web which is opposite the volcano-like cusps.

Thus, backsheets of the present invention provide the highly desirable liquid-impervious properties characteristic of prior art polymeric film backsheets, but in combination with desirable tactile and aesthetic properties previously associated only with fibrous woven and nonwoven structures. In addition, composite backsheets of the present invention provide improved wearer comfort at points of contact without creating a noise problem which can often cause embarrassment to the wearer.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

While the specification concludes with claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the present invention, it is believed the present invention will be better

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understood from the following description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a simplified perspective view of a sanitary napkin employing a composite backsheet of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a simplified cross-section of the sanitary napkin shown in Figure 1 taken along section line 2-2 of Figure 1;

Figure 2A is a simplified cross-section of an alternative sanitary napkin of the type generally shown in Figure 1, also taken at a point corresponding to that of section line 2-2 of Figure 1; and

Figure 3 is a simplified cross-sectional illustration generally similar to that of Figure 2A, but showing the conformation of the sanitary napkin to the wearer's pelvic area and the type of contact established between the innermost surface of the wearer's thighs and the exterior surface of a composite backsheet of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In Figure 1 there is shown a simplified view of a sanitary napkin 10 employing a composite backsheet 19 of the present invention. It should be understood that although the absorbent device described in detail herein is in the form of a sanitary napkin, the general principles of the present invention and its application to other absorbent devices or articles of apparel will be readily appreciated by those skilled in the art. In addition, the term "backsheet" is not intended to limit to a particular surface of the absorbent device. For example, the edges of the backsheet may, in certain instances be folded over and form a part of the face of the absorbent device, such as in a disposable diaper waistband, or a disposable diaper legband. Accordingly, its use as a particularly preferred backsheet material in a sanitary

napkin is in no way intended to limit the present invention, the scope of which is fully described in the appended claims.

The sanitary napkin 10 shown generally in Figure 1 is of a substantially hourglass shape to facilitate placement
5 between the wearer's legs without causing distortion. Sanitary napkins of the type generally shown in Figure 1 are often utilized as panty liners, and may be secured to the wearer's undergarments by means well known, such as, for example, a pressure sensitive adhesive tape (not shown) on
10 the lowermost surface of the napkin. The sanitary napkin 10 preferably has a fluid-pervious topsheet 15 which, ideally, permits menses or other body fluids deposited on the uppermost surface of the structure to pass through the topsheet 15 and be retained by the absorbent element 30 lying
15 beneath the topsheet. One particularly preferred topsheet material is comprised of a macroscopically expanded, three-dimensional polymeric web exhibiting a fiber-like appearance and tactile impression and having a multiplicity of capillary networks 17, each defined by a multiplicity of
20 interconnected fiber-like elements. Structures of this general type are disclosed in commonly assigned U.S. Patent 4,342,314 issued to Radel and Thompson on August 3, 1982.

It will of course be understood that the particular type of topsheet is non-critical to the practice of the present
25 invention, and may be readily formed of more conventional materials such as woven and nonwoven fibrous materials.

Absorbent element 30 may be comprised of any of the known absorbent materials, such as airlaid comminuted woodpulp fibers, commonly known as airfelt. Alternatively,
30 absorbent element 30 may be comprised of plies of tissue paper, absorbent foam, or combinations of any of the aforementioned materials. The exact composition and construction of absorbent element 30 is also non-critical to the practice of the present invention.

In the embodiment shown in Figure 1, absorbent element 30 is preferably of an hourglass shape. In a particularly preferred embodiment the periphery of absorbent element 30 is coextensive with the border of the topsheet 15.

5 Beneath absorbent element 30 there is preferably provided a liquid-impervious composite backsheet 19 of the present invention. As can be seen in Figure 1 and the cross-section of Figure 2, composite backsheet 19 is comprised of an innermost layer 25 and an outermost layer 20. As can also be

10 observed from Figures 1 and 2, the layers 20, 25 of composite backsheet 19, the intermediate edges of absorbent element 30 and topsheet 15 are secured to one another in a seal area 35 which forms the perimeter about the sanitary napkin 10. The bonded seal area 35 may be formed with or without the

15 peripheral edges of absorbent element 30 being secured between the layers. Seal area 35 may be continuously bonded or spot bonded at random or predetermined intervals about the perimeter of napkin. Any suitable means well known in the art may be utilized to secure the various layers to one

20 another, including, for example only, the use of relatively pliable adhesives intermediate the various layers. It is, of course, generally desirable that the edges of the seal area 35 remain soft so as not to cause chafing of the wearer's skin.

Because layers 20 and 25 are secured in superposed

25 relation about the periphery of the sanitary napkin 10, it is not necessary that layers 20 and 25 be secured to one another at other locations along the lowermost surface of the napkin.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, innermost

30 layer 25 of composite backsheet 19 is preferably comprised of a substantially liquid and vapor-impervious polymeric film such as polyethylene, preferably having a thickness between 0.005 mm and 0.02 mm.

For extremely thin films, it may be desirable to extrusion coat the innermost

35 layer onto the outermost apertured layer 20, particularly if

the operation is to be carried out at high speed. It is also feasible to employ a substantially liquid-impervious, but vapor-pervious material in practicing the present invention. One such material is a porous polytetrafluoroethylene web such as PLASTOLON available from Carlock, Inc. of Newtown, Pennsylvania. However, such liquid-impervious, vapor pervious materials are generally more expensive than liquid and vapor-impervious polymeric films.

Since it is normally not necessary for the liquid-impervious layer 25 to resist significant mechanical forces such as tension applied to the absorbent device, this material is normally chosen to be as thin as practical and as compliant as possible so that its presence does not generate noise whenever the wearer's body undergoes movement.

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The outermost layer of the composite backsheet 19 preferably comprises a second layer of polymeric film exhibiting a multiplicity of relatively small, resilient protuberances 21, each exhibiting a tiny aperture 22 at its apex. As can be seen in the cross-section of Figure 2, layer 20 is oriented so that the protuberances face outwardly away from the moisture impervious layer 25. As a result, the tiny apertures 22 at the peaks of the protuberances 21 have small volcano-shaped cusps 23 which may contact the wearer's skin when the sanitary napkin 10 is placed in use. The protuberances 21 may be formed by subjecting a substantially planar polymeric film to a fluid pressure differential while supported on a fine-scale forming structure, such as an 31.5 filament per cm x 31.5 filament per cm woven wire mesh comprised of filaments having a diameter of 0.178 mm. The apertured protuberances thus formed correspond to the interstices formed between intersecting filaments. To provide the visual and tactile benefits described herein it is generally preferred to use wire mesh counts of 31.5 per cm by 31.5

per cm or greater. As the mesh count increases, the filament diameter preferably decreases. More specific details as to particularly preferred size and spacing criteria for the multiplicity of protuberances are provided in the commonly
5 assigned U.S. Patent No. 4629643.

While it is recognized that the backsheet of an absorbent device such as a sanitary napkin is normally not intended for extensive contact with the wearer's skin, it is significant to note that the exterior surface of the absorbent
10 device often comes in contact with the wearer's skin when the device is placed in service. In particular, when a sanitary napkin is worn by an adult female, the exterior surfaces of the pad may conform to the pelvic area of the user such that the innermost surfaces of the thighs may make substantial
15 contact with the outermost surface of the pad. This condition is generally illustrated in the cross-sectional schematic of Figure 3, which discloses an alternative sanitary napkin embodiment 10' in use.

Similar skin contacting situations exist in
20 circumstances involving incontinent adult briefs, baby diapers, and related structures wherein the backsheet material may be caused to come into contact with the wearer's skin to aid in establishing a seal to prevent leakage over the edges of the absorbent device.

25 While not wishing to be bound, it is believed that the nature of the contact between a composite backsheet of the present invention and the wearer's skin causes the wearer to perceive such absorbent devices as more comfortable and non-sticky. In particular, the tiny volcano-like cusps
30 located at the apex of each protuberance 21 have a very small contact area with the user's skin. Since the outermost web is

resilient, the protuberances 21 tend to spring-back and restore air circulation to the skin wherever any compressive loads which are sufficient to temporarily collapse the protuberances are removed therefrom. By way of contrast, 5 unapertured, non-resilient plastic backsheets of the prior art tend to exhibit a large contact area with the wearer's skin. Because there is a tendency for the large contact areas of a polymeric film to occlude the skin, thereby causing perspiration and consequent sticking of the skin to such prior 10 art backsheets, relative movement of the wearer's body and the backsheet tends to stretch the wearer's skin when the wearer attempts to move. Furthermore, since most such webs are substantially planar and lack resilience, there is no tendency for them to separate from the wearer's skin once 15 contact is established, at least until the wearer moves. It is believed that the adverse "sticky" comments often heard in connection with liquid-impervious prior art backsheets is due to the aforementioned tendency of the adhered skin and backsheet material to stick to one another when relative 20 movement between the two surfaces occurs. This relative movement stretches the skin when the wearer's body moves sufficiently to cause separation between the affected portion of the wearer's body and the portion of the backsheet to which it is temporarily adhered. It is believed that this is 25 one of the primary reasons such unapertured polymeric backsheets of the prior art produce a negative consumer reaction.

An additional benefit afforded by Applicants' composite backsheet 19 is that the relatively small volcano-like 30 cusps 23 associated with apertures 22 do not significantly occlude the wearer's skin. The pattern of protuberances 21 allows air to continually circulate between the innermost layer 25 and the exterior layer 20 of the composite backsheet 19. Unlike prior art structures, such as those disclosed in the 35 aforementioned patent to Black et al., this continual

circulation of air is not dependent upon the formation of a pocket or any other structural member intermediate innermost liquid-impervious layer 25 and exterior apertured layer 20. Accordingly, it is independent of end product configuration.

5 Because of the improved air circulation, it is believed that there is less tendency for the user's skin to perspire. It is further believed that the reduced contact area and the reduced tendency to cause perspiration both tend to minimize sticking of the wearer's skin to the
10 backsheet. Consequently relative movement between the wearer's skin and composite backsheets of the present invention has a much lesser tendency to stretch the wearer's skin.

 Another preferred embodiment of a sanitary napkin
15 10' of the present invention is shown in the cross-section of Figure 2A. The sanitary napkin 10' shown in Figure 2A is in most respects similar to the sanitary napkin 10 shown in Figure 2 with the exception that the composite backsheet 19'
20 of the present invention employs a macroscopically expanded, three-dimensional outermost layer 20' rather than a substantially planar outermost layer 20. Outermost layer 20' is generally similar to outermost layer 20 with the exception that it has been macroscopically expanded so as to exhibit a multiplicity of debossments 24 which increase the overall
25 caliper of outermost layer 20'. If desired, the debossments 24 may also be formed with macroscopic cross-section apertures 27 at the end of each debossment 24. In the web embodiment 20' shown in Figures 2 and 3 protuberances 21, including tiny apertures 22 and volcano-like cusps 23 located
30 at their apices, are present substantially uniformly across the surface of the macroscopically expanded, three-dimensional web 20'. Debossments 24 in layer 20' of composite backsheet 19' provide a three-dimensional macroscopic cross-section to the web which imparts an even greater feeling of resilience to
35 web 20' when the exterior surface of sanitary napkin 10' is

contacted by the wearer. In addition, due to the greater overall caliper of macroscopically expanded three-dimensional layer 20' and the presence of macroscopic cross-section apertures 27 at the ends of debossments 24, there is even
5 more room for air to circulate intermediate liquid-impervious layer 25 and outermost layer 20'. This is illustrated with particular clarity by the arrows "A" shown in the cross-section of Figure 3, which discloses a sanitary napkin 10' of the type disclosed in Figure 2A in use.

10 As can be seen in Figure 3, even when the wearer's thighs exert pressure upon the resilient portions of exterior layer 20' with which they come in contact, the tiny protuberances 21 ending in apertures 22 help to prevent complete occlusion of the wearer's skin. Furthermore, when
15 the wearer's body moves, as by walking, those portions of exterior layer 20' which contact the wearer's thighs move readily across the surface of the skin without sticking because of the presence of the tiny volcano-like cusps 23 formed about each tiny aperture 22.

20 Thus, while prior art techniques have for the most part, attempted to solve the "stickiness" problem by simply providing breathable backsheets to resist the transmission of liquid, but permit vapors to pass through the backsheet from the absorbent element, it is believed that composite
25 backsheets of the present invention solve many of the problems previously attributed to the lack of breatheability between the absorbent element and the surrounding atmosphere in a novel and unobvious manner. In particular, the solution provided by the present invention retains the
30 security associated with liquid-impervious backsheets of the prior art. However, it eliminates the negative consumer reaction typically produced by such prior art backsheets by simultaneously eliminating the "stickiness" problem and providing visually and tactually preferred appearance and
35 texture on the exterior surface of the backsheet.

Particularly preferred methods for making exterior layers 20 and 20' of composite backsheets 19 and 19', respectively, are disclosed in Figure 1 of the commonly assigned U.S. Patent No. 4609518.

- 5 Finely apertured webs, such as web 20, may be formed by subjecting a substantially planar web of polymeric film to only the first stage of the multi-stage forming process therein disclosed. Alternatively, finely apertured and macroscopically expanded, three-dimensional webs, such as web 20', may be
10 formed by subjecting the polymeric film to both stages of the multi-stage process disclosed in Figure 1 of the aforementioned commonly assigned U.S. Patent.

- Particularly preferred characteristics for wearer contacting webs such as 20 and 20' are described in
15 detail in the commonly assigned U.S. Patent No. 4629643.

- As pointed out earlier herein composite backsheets of the present invention may be comprised of wearer contacting exterior and interior barrier layers which are
20 merely secured in superposed relation to one another in the finished product or they may be bonded to one another in either random or uniform fashion. Alternatively the barrier layer may actually be applied to the exterior web as an extrusion or a coating and, if necessary, cured in place,
25 e.g., as by an electron beam. For example, an extruder, such as a National Rubber Machinery Co. Pacemaker III (NRM Process Systems, Columbiana, Ohio) could be used to cast either a thin film (e.g., about 0.0002^(0.005mm) inches) in thickness) of low density polyethylene or a thin film of nylon directly onto
30 a finely apertured, macroscopically expanded, three-dimensional web 20' of the type generally disclosed in Figure 2A. A suitable material and process for producing a web such as 20' is generally disclosed in Example 1 of the commonly assigned, U.S. Patent No. 4609518.

The resultant composite structure 19' would exhibit a liquid impervious barrier layer 25 comprised of the thin polyethylene or Nylon coating and a non-occlusive finely apertured and macroscopically expanded 5 wearer contacting layer 20'.

Still another approach might be to kiss coat a suitable monomer or other suitable crosslinkable coating onto the surface of a web such as 20' and thereafter cure the monomer in place using a known curing stimulus, such as an 10 electron beam or an ultraviolet light.



CLAIMS

1. A composite backsheet for use adjacent an absorbent device on a wearer's body, said backsheet comprising:

(a) a first substantially liquid-impervious innermost layer juxtaposed adjacent said absorbent device, said innermost layer being soft and compliant, whereby it is resistant to noise under conditions of movement relative to the wearer's body; and

(b) a liquid-pervious polymeric film secured in superposed relation adjacent said innermost layer to form an exterior layer, said polymeric film exhibiting a multiplicity of resilient protuberances across its exposed surface, each protuberance originating in a plane adjacent said innermost layer and terminating to form a volcano-like aperture at its apex, each of said volcano-like apertures exhibiting a multiplicity of outwardly oriented cusps which contact the wearer's skin in use to prevent sticking therebetween, said protuberances further permitting air circulation between said innermost layer and said exterior layer, whereby the wearer's skin remains substantially non-occluded by said composite backsheet at points of contact therebetween.

2. A composite backsheet according to Claim 1, wherein the spacing density of said resilient protuberances in said liquid-pervious polymeric film is at least 31.5 per cm by 31.5 per cm.

3. A composite backsheet according to either one of claims 1 and 2 wherein said exterior layer is macroscopically expanded to provide a multiplicity of macroscopic cross-section three-dimensional debossments in its surface, the endwalls of said debossments being positioned adjacent said first substantially liquid-impervious layer.



4. A composite backsheet according to Claim 3, wherein said endwalls of said debossments in said polymeric film include macroscopic cross-section apertures.

5. A composite backsheet according to any one of claims 1-4, wherein said first substantially liquid-impervious layer and said liquid-pervious layer are secured directly to one another.

6. A composite backsheet according to Claim 5, wherein said substantially liquid-impervious layer comprises a substantially continuous polymeric coating applied to the non-wearer contacting surface of said polymeric film.

7. A composite backsheet according to any one of claims 1-6, wherein said substantially liquid-impervious layer comprises a compliant polymer which has been cured in place.

8. A composite backsheet according to any one of claims 1-7, wherein said substantially liquid-impervious layer is vapor-pervious.

9. A composite backsheet according to any one of claims 1-8, wherein said protuberances are regularly spaced with respect to one another.

10. A composite backsheet according to any one of claims 1-9, wherein substantially all of said protuberances are of substantially the same size and shape.

11. An absorbent device comprising:

- (a) a liquid-pervious wearer contacting topsheet;
- (b) a liquid absorbent element secured beneath said liquid-pervious topsheet; and
- (c) a composite backsheet secured adjacent the surface of said absorbent element opposite said topsheet wherein the backsheet comprises a composite web according to any one of claims 1-10.



12. The absorbent device of Claim 11, wherein said composite backsheet overlies at least a portion of said wearer contacting topsheet.

13. A composite backsheet according to Claim 1 substantially as described.

14. An absorbent device according to Claim 11 substantially as described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.
