

**Textile sheetlike structure impregnated with an
antimicrobial active ingredient solution for use on
animate surfaces**

5 The invention relates to a textile sheetlike structure
impregnated with an antimicrobial active ingredient
solution for use on animate surfaces, for example on
human skin. The active ingredient solution comprises a
bispyridiniumalkane. Furthermore, the invention relates
10 to the use of additives in such an active ingredient
solution for reducing the adsorption of the bis-
pyridiniumalkane on synthetic support materials.
Finally, a kit of synthetic support material and
antimicrobial active ingredient solution for producing
15 such sheetlike materials is also provided.

Disinfectant active ingredient solutions for hygienic
hand disinfection according to EN 1500 and for
disinfecting hand washing according to EN 1499 are
20 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 bis-
pyridiniumalkane *octenidine dihydrochloride*
25 (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
30 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®
35 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.

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Moreover, solutions of antimicrobial active ingredients applied to support materials for the disinfection of inanimate surfaces are known. However, support materials impregnated with active ingredient solutions 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 bispyridinium-alkanes.

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.

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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

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additives thus limits the options of formulating an active ingredient solution with the lowest possible amount of quaternary ammonium compound, and is 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 the disadvantage of the adsorption of active ingredient on the support material, to work with an excess of the active ingredient in the solution, this procedure is problematic if the support materials impregnated with active ingredient solutions are then to be used on 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 provide textile sheetlike materials for the cleaning and disinfection of animate surfaces (in particular human skin). The sheetlike materials should be impregnated with a solution based on bispyridinium-alkanes as active ingredient, but the described adsorption of active ingredient on the carrier material should not result. The impregnated sheetlike structures should also be able to be formulated on the basis of a large number of support materials. Moreover, it should be possible for active ingredient solutions to be formulated in diverse ways. Ultimately, the obligatory presence of additives which only serve to prevent adsorption, but the presence of which offers no further advantages (as is the case for the additives in WO 2004/000373 A1) should not be necessary.

It has now surprisingly been found that these and further objects are achieved through the use of certain additives in the solutions of bispyridiniumalkanes.

Accordingly, in one aspect, there is provided a textile

sheetlike structure impregnated with an antimicrobial active ingredient solution which comprises

5 a) synthetic support material, made of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) or of polypropylene, wherein no further support material is present, and

b) antimicrobial active ingredient solution,

10 where the antimicrobial active ingredient solution comprises

b1) bispyridiniumalkane,

b2) additive selected from nonionic and amphoteric surfactants and

15 b3) solvent.

In another aspect, there is provided the use of additives selected from nonionic and amphoteric surfactants in an antimicrobial active ingredient solution which, besides the specified additives, also comprises bispyridiniumalkane and solvent, in the production of textile sheetlike structures impregnated with the active ingredient solution for reducing the adsorption of the bispyridiniumalkane on the synthetic support material used, wherein the synthetic support material is made of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) or of polypropylene and no further support material is present.

30 In still another aspect, there is provided a kit for producing textile sheetlike structures impregnated with an antimicrobial active ingredient solution which comprises

35 a) synthetic support material made of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) or of polypropylene, wherein no further support material is present and

b) an antimicrobial active ingredient solution for impregnating the support material,

where the antimicrobial active ingredient solution
5 comprises

- b1) bispyridiniumalkane,
- b2) additive selected from nonionic and amphoteric surfactants and
- 10 b3) solvent.

The invention is based inter alia on the fact that it has surprisingly been found that the specified additives prevent the adsorption of bispyridinium-
15 alkanes on synthetic support materials. Here, the additives are multifunctional, i.e. they impart additional advantageous properties to the active ingredient solution (besides the effect preventing adsorption).

20 The term "synthetic support material" refers to a manmade fibre material which, besides the polymer, can comprise typical plastics additives. The term thus includes manmade fibre material based on natural
25 polymer (such as polylactide fibres) and manmade fibre material based on synthetic polymer. Synthetic polymers are preferred for the synthetic support material. Particularly preferred materials for the synthetic support materials are (i) polyester, in particular
30 polyethylene terephthalate (PET), and (ii) polyolefins (in particular homopolymers and copolymers of ethylene and propylene), such as polypropylene (PP), and mixtures of polyesters, mixtures of polyolefins, or mixtures of one or more polyesters with one or more
35 polyolefins. Besides the synthetic support material based on synthetic polymer, the sheetlike structure can

also contain support material based on natural polymer. In one preferred embodiment, however, in the sheetlike structure according to the invention - besides the synthetic support material based on synthetic polymer -
 5 the presence of synthetic support material based on natural polymer is excluded.

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

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

Typical embodiments of the support material are gloves
 20 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.
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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
 30 the following amount of support material:

	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 glove which, as an outside dimension, has approximately the stated width x half of the stated length.

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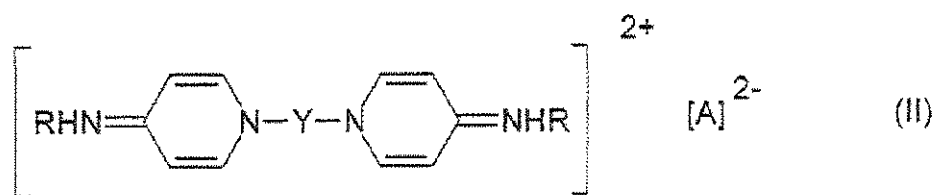
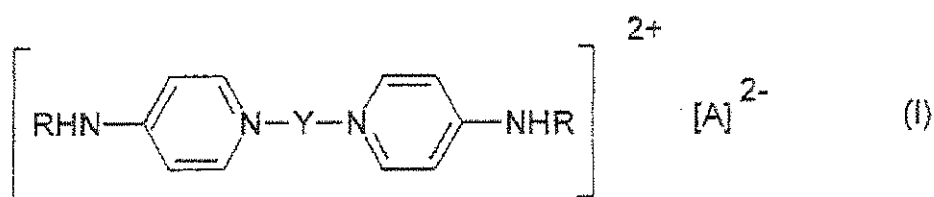
If the support material is in the form of a wipe, then the typical area is 50-2000 cm², preferably 100-1000 cm², more preferably 300-900 cm², in particular 400-800 cm², for example about 600 cm². Typical sizes of
10 the wipe are in the following ranges:

	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 one particularly preferred embodiment, besides a support material made of (i) polyester, in particular
15 PET, no further support material is present. If PET nonwoven is used as support material, then typical areal weights are > 15 g/m². Preferably, the areal weight when using PET as support material is in a range from 30-130 g/m², more preferably 50-110 g/m², in
20 particular 60-100 g/m², such as, for example, about 80 g/m². A typical embodiment when using PET as support material is a glove with the total area stated above.

In a further particularly preferred embodiment, besides
25 a support material made of (ii) polyolefin, in particular PP, no further support material is present. If polyolefin nonwoven, in particular PP, is used as support material, then typical areal weights are likewise > 15 g/m². Preferably, the areal weight when
30 using PP as support material is in a range from 28-125 g/m², more preferably 45-105 g/m², in particular 55-95 g/m², such as, for example, about 75 g/m². A typical embodiment when using polypropylene as support material is a wipe having the area stated above.

The textile sheetlike structures according to the invention moreover comprise b) an antimicrobial active ingredient solution. This active ingredient solution 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) dihydrochloride (octenidine dihydrochloride, hereinbelow octenidine). Moreover, octenidine disulphate is also suitable.

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.

Besides the active ingredient component b1), the active ingredient solution used according to the invention comprises b2) one or more additives selected from b2a) nonionic and b2b) amphoteric surfactants. Typically, 5 the total amount of component b2) 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, as b2a) nonionic surfactant 10 it is possible to use all suitable nonionic surfactants, preference being given to (i) (fatty) alcohol ethoxylates, (ii) sorbitan esters, (iii) alkyl glycosides (in particular alkyl polyglucosides), (iv) amine oxides and (v) ethylene oxide/propylene oxide 15 block copolymers. Particularly preferred nonionic surfactants are (iii) alkyl polyglucosides and (iv) amine oxides, in particular (iv) amine oxides.

The (i) alcohol polyalkoxylates include fatty alcohol 20 alkoxyates, 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, 25 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.

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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®).

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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-alkyl-

polyglucose 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-alkylmorpholine 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 $R^4CONH(CH_2)_n$, 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, dimethyl-laurylamine 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).

5 In one preferred embodiment, the amine oxide is cocamidopropylamine oxide, i.e. R^4CO 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.

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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.

15 Likewise suitable as additive according to the invention are b2b) amphoteric surfactants, for example betaines. Suitable betaines are described in EP 560 114 A2. Particular preference is given to cocamidopropylbetaine. A typical amount of betaine is
20 0.03 to 10% by weight, preferably 0.06 to 5% by weight, in particular 0.1 to 2% by weight.

Moreover, the active ingredient solution used according to the invention comprises b3) solvent. Preferred
25 solvents are aliphatic alcohols, aromatic alcohols, glycols and water, and also mixtures thereof. A preferred solvent is water.

Finally, further auxiliaries may be present in the
30 active ingredient solution, for example

- (i) 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 2.8% by weight, and
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- (ii) glycerol monoalkyl ethers, such as 1-(2-ethylhexyl) glycerol ether 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 as 0.04 to 0.06% by weight.

5 The effect described above, namely that through the addition according to the invention of the specified additives, the adsorption of bispyridiniumalkanes to synthetic support materials is prevented, is present at the typical pH values of active ingredient solutions which are contemplated according to the invention.
10 Preferred pH values of the active ingredient solutions 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, using sodium lactate, citric acid or NaOH.

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The antimicrobial active ingredient solution is preferably a solution which comprises

20 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,

25 b2) amine oxide, preferably coconut fatty acid amidopropyldimethylamine oxide, as additive, 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,

30 b3) water as solvent and

b4) allantoin, glycerol, 1-(2-ethylhexyl) glycerol ether and sodium lactate as auxiliaries,

35 where a preferred active ingredient solution consists of components b1) to b4).

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

- 5 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,
- 10 b2) betaine, preferably cocamidopropylbetaine, as additive, 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,
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where a preferred active ingredient solution consists of components b1) to b4).

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

25 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 specified additives, the use of the sheetlike structures leads

30 neither to diminished effectiveness of the active ingredient solution, nor to incompatibilities (as could arise, for example, when using the additives according to WO 2004/000373 A1).

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Secondly, the invention relates to the use of additives selected from nonionic and amphoteric surfactants in an antimicrobial active ingredient solution which, besides the specified additives, also comprises bispyridinium-

alkane and solvent, in the production of textile sheetlike structures impregnated with the active ingredient solution for reducing the adsorption of the bispyridiniumalkane on the synthetic support material
5 used.

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

- a) synthetic support material and
- b) an antimicrobial active ingredient solution for impregnating the support material,

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where the antimicrobial active ingredient solution comprises

- b1) bispyridiniumalkane,
- 20 b2) additive selected from nonionic and amphoteric surfactants and
- b3) solvent.

Moreover, the invention relates to the aforementioned
25 active ingredient solution for use for the disinfection of animate surfaces, in particular human skin, where the active ingredient solution as given above is present in the form of a textile sheetlike structure impregnated therewith. Moreover, the invention relates
30 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 solution in a textile sheetlike structure impregnated therewith.

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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

refer to the total weight of the active ingredient solution.

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 solution, stored for 24 hours in stacking boxes and then squeezed using a stainless steel potato press (WMF). 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 (comp.)	B (comp.)	C	D	E	F	G
Purified water	96.875	96.875	94.535	91.535	94.285	91.875	91.875
Octenidine dihydrochloride	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050
Glycerol 85%	2.850	2.850	2.850	2.850	2.850	2.850	2.850
Rewominox B 204			2.000	5.000		5.000	5.000
Cocamidopropyl- betaine 30%					2.500		
Oxadermol	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125
Allantoin	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Sodium lactate solution 50%			0.34	0.34	0.09		
Citric acid	x					x	

NaOH 10%		x					x
pH	4.0	8.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	4.0	8.0
	Octenidine [%]	Octenidine [%]	Octenidine [%]	Octenidine [%]	Octenidine [%]	Octenidine [%]	Octenidine [%]
Blank value	0.052	0.052	0.050	0.054	0.052	0.053	0.052
PET gloves	0.040	0.043	0.052	0.054	0.052	0.054	0.051
PP wipes	0.048	0.046	0.052	0.054	0.052	0.054	0.051

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 solution, 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.

	H (comp.)	I	J	K
	w (%)	w (%)	w (%)	w (%)
Purified water	96.535	95.875	96.675	96.675
Octenidine dihydrochloride	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050
Glycerol 85%	2.850	2.850	2.850	2.850
Rewominox B 204			0.200	0.200
Oxadermol	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125
Allantoin	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100
Sodium lactate solution 50%	0.340			
C12-C16 fatty alcohol polyglycoside (ca. 50%)		1.000		
10% strength NaOH solution				x
10% strength citric acid solution		x	x	
Total:	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000

pH:	5.5	5.5	4.0	8.2
Content of octenidine in % blank value	0.051	0.050	0.052	0.052
Content of octenidine in %/squeezed-out solution PET glove format	0.040	0.049	0.048	0.048
Content of octenidine in %/squeezed-out solution PP wipe format	0.046	0.048	0.048	0.047
Content of octenidine in %/squeezed-out solution PET wipe format	0.044	0.048	0.049	0.047

Example 3

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 solution, stored for 24 hours in stacking boxes and then squeezed using the 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.

	L (comp.)	M	N	O	P	Q
	w (%)	w (%)	w (%)	w (%)	w (%)	w (%)
Purified water	96.535	94.535	96.335	96.125	90.125	96.335
Octenidine dihydrochloride	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050
Glycerol 85%	2.850	2.850	2.850	2.850	2.850	2.850
Rewominox B 204		2.000	0.200			
Cocamidopropylbetaine 30%				0.660	6.660	
Oxadermol	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125
Allantoin	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.100
Sodium lactate solution 50%	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.09	0.09	0.340
C12-C16 fatty alcohol polyglycoside (ca. 50%)						0.20
10% strength citric acid						x

Total:	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
pH:	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4
Content of octenidine in %, blank value	0.054	0.055	0.053	0.052	0.051	0.056
Content of octenidine in %/squeezed-out solution PET glove format	0.040	0.052	0.048	0.047	0.050	0.051
Content of octenidine in %/squeezed-out solution PP wipe format	0.048	0.052	0.049	0.049	0.050	0.051
Content of octenidine in %/squeezed-out solution PET wipe format	0.045	0.052	0.049	0.049	0.051	0.051

Patent claims

1. Textile sheetlike structure impregnated with an antimicrobial active ingredient solution which
5 comprises:

a) support material, made of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) or of polypropylene, wherein no further support material is present, and

10 b) antimicrobial active ingredient solution,

where the antimicrobial active ingredient solution comprises

15 b1) bispyridiniumalkane,

b2) additive selected from nonionic and amphoteric surfactants and

b3) solvent.

20 2. Textile sheetlike structure according to claim 1, characterized in that the bispyridiniumalkane is octenidine.

3. Textile sheetlike structure according to one of the
25 preceding claims, characterized in that the nonionic surfactant is selected from (i) (fatty) alcohol ethoxylates, (ii) sorbitan esters, (iii) alkyl

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glycosides (in particular alkyl polyglucosides), (iv) amine oxides and (v) ethylene oxide/propylene oxide block copolymers, where (iii) alkyl polyglucosides and (iv) amine oxides are preferred.

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4. Textile sheetlike structure according to Claim 3, characterized in that the alkyl polyglucoside is a C₈-C₂₀-alkylpolyglucose, in particular a C₈-C₁₆-alkylpolyglucose of a fatty alcohol, such as a laurylpolyglucose, a decylpolyglucose or a mixture thereof.

5. Textile sheetlike structure according to Claim 3, characterized in that the amine oxide is cocamidopropylamine oxide.

6. Textile sheetlike structure according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the amphoteric surfactant is betaine, in particular cocamidopropylbetaine.

7. Textile sheetlike structure according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the solvent is selected from aliphatic alcohols, aromatic alcohols, glycols and water, and mixtures thereof.

8. Textile sheetlike structure according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the antimicrobial active ingredient solution (b) comprises

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b1) octenidine in an amount of from 0.01 to 4% by weight, preferably 0.02 to 2% by weight, in

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- 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) betaine, preferably cocamidopropylbetaine, as additive, 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 solution consists of the components b1) to b4).

9. Textile sheetlike structure according to one of Claims 1 to 7, characterized in that the antimicrobial active ingredient solution (b) 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 additive, 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, for example, 0.2% by weight,
- b3) water as solvent and
- b4) allantoin, glycerol, 1-(2-ethylhexyl) glycerol ether and sodium lactate as auxiliaries,