

Description

This invention relates to a sanitary napkin comprising:

- (a) an absorbent element having longitudinally extending sides, transverse ends, a body-facing side and an undergarment-facing side; and
- (b) flaps extending laterally from each of said longitudinal sides of said absorbent element, both of said flaps comprising a longitudinally extending resilient portion for permitting said flaps to expand longitudinally.

A sanitary napkin of this type is known from GB-A-2 168 253. The liquid-impermeable backsheet of this known absorbent article is provided with thin liquid-impermeable upwardly folded side flaps which extend beyond the absorbent core along the lateral edges of the core. Strips of elastic material are affixed to the backsheet material. Prior to affixing, the strips are stretched to 150 - 300% of their original length. The strips are placed at a distance of 1 to 5 mm from the outer edge of the side flaps. The elastics act as folding means and keep the backsheet side flaps in an upwardly folded configuration and impart a curvature to the absorbent core. Instead of elastic strips, other elastic means like heat-shrinkable tape or elastic glue, may be used.

Many of today's sanitary napkins are equipped with "side-protecting" flaps, or wings, that extend laterally from the longitudinal sides of a central absorbent. See Mattingly, U.S. Patent No. 4,608,047, McNair, U.S. Patent No. 4,589,876. These napkins typically function by having their users bend the lateral flaps downward along straight parallel hinge lines. Unfortunately, however, the crotch portion of most undergarments is concavely contoured to conform to the legs of the wearer. Thus, in order to accommodate a comfortable fit, only a portion of the side of the napkin has side protection. Accordingly, a need exists for a sanitary napkin that offers sanitary protection substantially along the entire longitudinal length of the napkin without substantially deforming the undergarment.

To achieve the afore-mentioned object, the present invention is characterized in that said flaps comprise outwardly extending concave sides.

Furthermore, the invention provides also a method for applying an sanitary napkin to an undergarment, comprising:

- (a) providing a sanitary napkin having an absorbent element having longitudinally, extending sides, transverse ends, a body-facing side and an undergarment-facing side, said napkin further including flaps extending laterally from each of said longitudinally extending sides of said absorbent element, both of said flaps having a longitudinally extending resilient portion for permitting said flaps to expand longitudinally. In accordance with

the present invention, said method is characterized in that

- (b) both of said flaps comprising outwardly extending concave sides;
- (c) said undergarment facing side of said sanitary napkin is disposed to said undergarment; and
- (d) said flaps are folded over the sides of the crotch portion of said undergarment whereby said flaps are longitudinally expanded to fit over the sides of that crotch portion.

These flaps can be, but are not necessarily limited to, extensions of the cover and backing of the absorbent element, and are also referred herein as "flap portions" of the napkin. The flaps and/or flap portions are designed to fold smoothly over the exterior of the panty and then to expand to conform with the contour of the undergarment. Adequate expandability can be achieved if the material used to effect this feature can elongate at least 110%, preferably about 150% of its prestretched length.

Thusly, the design flaw of the prior art, that only the center portion of the napkin offers the side protection of wings, can be overcome. This invention further provides for the contouring of the flaps of a sanitary napkin along the curved line of the crotch. If the flaps of a prior art napkin were extended from the transverse ends at the top end and the bottom of the central absorbent, the flap would be too wide at the center portion of the crotch resulting in "bunching" of the panty and attendant discomfort. The flaps of this invention, on the other hand, are expandable and can readily adapt to the contour of the panty without bunching. Additionally, the longitudinally extending sides of the absorbent element, which can comprise extensions of the impervious and pervious surfaces of the absorbent element, can be concavely configured and extended laterally to more appropriately conform to the contour of the panty crotch.

Accordingly, the long felt need of providing sanitary protection substantially along the entire longitudinal edges of sanitary napkins is provided. The flaps of this invention can be made expandable by using an elastic type element, by slitting an extension of the cover or barrier, or both, or by using an accordion or pleated flap material.

It is therefore an object of this invention to provide a sanitary napkin that more completely follows the contour of the undergarment it is attached to.

It is another object of this invention to provide a method of attaching a sanitary napkin so as to provide substantially complete lateral protection without bunching of the undergarment.

It is still another object of this invention to provide a sanitary napkin which can be folded smoothly around the crotch portion of a panty in comfortable fashion.

With these and other objects in view, which will become apparent to one skilled in the art as the de-

scription proceeds, this invention resides in the novel construction, combination, arrangement of parts and methods substantially as hereinafter described and more particularly defined in the attached claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings illustrate a complete embodiment of the invention according to the best mode for the best practical application of the principles thereof, and in which:

FIG. 1: is a planar view of the body-facing side of a sanitary napkin embodiment of this invention illustrating flexible flap portions extending along the longitudinal sides of the napkin;

FIG. 2: is a perspective view of the application of the sanitary napkin embodiment of FIG. 1, illustrating how the flexible flap portions are folded around the crotch portion of the undergarment.

FIG. 3: is a planar view of the body-facing side of another sanitary napkin embodiment of this invention illustrating elastic stretch elements disposed within the flexible flap portions;

FIG. 4: is a perspective view illustrating the application of the sanitary napkin embodiment of FIG. 3 and further illustrating how the elastic elements are stretched;

FIG. 5: is a planar view of the body-facing side of another sanitary napkin embodiment of this invention illustrating flexible flap portions containing slits for enabling these portions to expand; and

FIG. 6: is a perspective view of the application of the sanitary napkin of FIG. 5 illustrating how the flexible flap portions, including their slits, can be expanded to fold around the outer crotch portion of an undergarment.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

With reference to the drawings, and particularly FIGS. 1 and 2 thereof, there is shown a preferred sanitary napkin 100 having an absorbent element 20 having longitudinally extending side, transverse ends, a body-facing side and an undergarment facing side. The flaps of this embodiment 10 extend laterally from each of the longitudinal sides of the absorbent element and at least one of these flaps comprises a longitudinally extending resilient portion for permitting this flap to expand longitudinally when folded over a side of a crotch portion of an undergarment 25.

As described by the embodiments of FIGS. 1, 3, 5, both of the flaps of the napkins of this invention can comprise longitudinally resilient flap portions 10, 30, and 50, which are ideally disposed substantially along the entire longitudinal sides of the napkins 100, 200, and 300. As illustrated, the flaps and/or resilient portions thereof 10, 30, 50 comprise concave configured

portions of the outwardly extending sides of the napkins 100, 200, and 300.

In order to accomplish the preferred "fit" of this invention, the flaps of these napkins 100, 200, and 300, preferably comprise stretchable material, including but not limited to elastic, perforated thermoplastic and pleated materials. If a thermoplastic material is selected for the flexible flap portion, it can comprise an extended portion of the body-facing side or undergarment-facing side of the absorbent element 20, 40, or 60. In each of the selected embodiments, the flaps should be expandable to about 110% to 200%, preferably about 130% to 175%, and most preferably to about 150% of their original or unstretched length. As used herein the "length" of the flaps refers to a flap measurement taken substantially parallel with the longitudinal sides of the absorbent element 20, 40, or 60.

Referring now to FIGS. 2, 4 and 6, the napkins 100, 200 of this invention can be novelly applied to the undergarment 25 by disposing their undergarment facing side onto the undergarment 25, and then folding the flaps over the sides of the crotch portion of the undergarment 25. In the preferred methods of this invention, the flaps are folded to substantially protect the entire longitudinal sides of the absorbent elements 20, 40 and 60.

In the preferred constructions, the absorbent elements 20, 40 and 60 can contain conventional resilient material for enabling the napkins 100, 200, and 300 to bend easily without excessive distortion. Such materials include compacted cellulosic fibers and hydrocolloidal material such as those described by Kopolow, U.S. Patent No. 4,551,142, which is herein incorporated by reference. The preferred absorbent elements 20, 40, and 60 can be approximately 10, 16-30, 48 cm (4-12 inches) long, preferably about 20, 32-27, 94 cm (8-11 inches). They generally comprise a core, which preferably is made of loosely associated absorbent hydrophilic materials such as cellulose fibers, wood pulp, regenerated cellulose or cotton fibers, and/or other materials generally known in the art. The absorbent element 20, 40 or 60 may be either rectangular or shaped.

As is customary in the art, covering the body-facing side of these napkins 100, 200 and 300 are body-fluid pervious surfaces. These body fluid pervious surfaces can be made of a resilient, relatively non-absorbing fluid pervious material. This material is provided for comfort and conformability and directs fluid to an underlying layer, for example wood pulp, which retains such fluid. These surfaces may be woven or non-woven material pervious to body fluid. Furthermore, they should retain a little or no fluid in their structure to provide a relatively dry surface next to the skin. Generally, the fluid permeable surfaces are a single, rectangular sheet of material having a width sufficient to cover the body-facing side of the absor-

bent elements 20, 40 and 60. Preferably, the fluid pervious surfaces are longer than the core so as to form end tabs, which may be sealed with other pervious or non-pervious layers to fully enclose the cores. The fluid pervious surfaces are preferably made of fibers or filaments of thermoplastic polymers such as polyethylene or polypropylene or apertured polymeric film.

Underlying the core of the absorbent elements 20, 40, and 60 can be another layer of absorbent material to provide additional resiliency to the product. This layer can extend beyond the longitudinal sides of the absorbent core to entrap any body fluid which escapes from the sides of the absorbent elements 20, 40 and 60. This layer may also be substantially wider than the core of the absorbent elements 20, 40 and 60 and may extend into the flaps. The absorbent layer may comprise a thin, absorbent layer of material such as tissue, fabric, or the like, made of cellulosic fibers. Because such material is provided as a safety measure and is only required to contain escaped fluid, it need not be very absorbent at all, and, in fact, may be comprised of any capillary or cellular system including hydrophobic material. However, the preferred material is a hydrophilic fabric comprised of cellulosic fibers such as wood pulp tissue or other suitable hydrophilic woven or non-woven material. The preferred tissue has the advantage of providing resiliency and conformability to the product.

The sanitary napkins 100, 200, and 300 of this invention further can include body-fluid impervious surfaces on their undergarment-facing sides. The impervious surfaces will preferably allow the passage of air and moisture vapor while blocking the passage of fluid to the outer surface. The impervious surfaces may be heat sealed or fastened by way of adhesives to a core or to a core wrapped in a pervious surface cover. The impervious surfaces may comprise any thin, flexible, body fluid impermeable material such as, a polymeric film, for example, polyethylene, polypropylene, cellophane or even a normally fluid pervious material that has been treated to be impervious, such as impregnated fluid repellent paper or non-woven fabric material. In the most preferred embodiments of this invention, the impervious surfaces include a plastic film of polyethylene or a bi-component films such as an EVA/PE coextruded film.

The preferred expandable flaps 10, 30, and 50 of this invention should be made of a stretchable, flexible material. The stretchability can be obtained by an elastic-type element 32, such as that described in FIG. 3. Similarly the requisite stretchability may be obtained by providing slits or perforations, as described in FIGS. 5 and 6, in an extension of the cover and/or barrier of the absorbent element 60. Alternatively, this flexibility can be incorporated into the napkins by using a polymeric foam, i.e. polyurethane foam, or an accordion-pleated flap material, such as that described

in FIGS. 1 and 2. The percent elongation required depends upon the width of the flaps employed, and generally the flexible flaps 10, 30 and 50 should accommodate an elongation of about 110-200%, preferably about 125- 175%, and most preferably about 150% of their original length.

Although preferably not including absorbent pulp materials, the flaps 10, 30, and 50 of this invention can also include a body fluid impervious backing such as the materials described in connection with the above-mentioned body-fluid impervious surfaces. It is also expected that the flaps 10, 30 and 50 can comprise body fluid pervious covers, much like the above-mentioned body-fluid pervious layers, and absorbent tissues disposed between their covers and their backings. In addition, it is preferred that the flaps 10, 30, and 50 of this invention contain absorbent tissue with sufficient capillary action to retain small quantities of escaped liquid. This tissue can be heat sealed or adhesively sealed around the edges of the flaps 10, 30, and 50 with the preferred impervious backings and body fluid pervious covers of the flaps 10, 30, and 50 to form absorbent areas.

Also included with this invention are attachment adhesives which can be made of any known, pressure-sensitive adhesive material. As used herein, the term "pressure-sensitive" refers to any releasable adhesive or releasable tenacious means. Adhesive compositions suitable for sanitary napkins, include, for example, the water-based, pressure-sensitive adhesives such as acrylate adhesives. Alternatively, the adhesive may comprise rapid setting thermoplastic "hot-melt", rubber adhesives, or two-sided adhesive tape. As is customary in the art, a preferred kraft paper release strip can also be applied to these adhesive compositions to protect them prior to use.

From the foregoing it can be realized that this invention provides improved side-protection for winged sanitary napkins. Although various embodiments have been illustrated, this was for the purpose of describing, but not limiting, the invention. Various modifications, which will become apparent to one skilled in the art, are within the scope of this invention described in the attached claims.

Claims

1. A sanitary napkin (100; 200; 300) comprising:
 - (a) an absorbent element (20; 40; 60) having longitudinally extending sides, transverse ends, a body-facing side and an undergarment facing side; and
 - (b) flaps (10; 30; 50) extending laterally from each of said longitudinal sides of said absorbent element (20; 40; 60), both of said flaps comprising a longitudinally extending resilient portion for permitting said flaps to expand



bent elements 20, 40 and 60. Preferably, the fluid pervious surfaces are longer than the core so as to form end tabs, which may be sealed with other pervious or non-pervious layers to fully enclose the cores. The fluid pervious surfaces are preferably made of fibers or filaments of thermoplastic polymers such as polyethylene or polypropylene or apertured polymeric film.

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 - (b) flaps (10; 30; 50) extending laterally from each of said longitudinal sides of said absorbent element (20; 40; 60), both of said flaps comprising a longitudinally extending resilient portion for permitting said flaps to expand



longitudinally, characterized in that said flaps (10; 30; 50) comprise outwardly extending concave sides.

2. A method of applying a sanitary napkin to an undergarment, comprising:

(a) providing a sanitary napkin (100; 200; 300) having an absorbent element (20; 40; 60) having longitudinally extending sides, transverse ends, a body-facing side and an undergarment facing side, said napkin further including flaps (10; 30; 50) extending laterally from each of said longitudinally extending sides of said absorbent element (20; 40; 60), both of said flaps having a longitudinally extending resilient portion for permitting said flaps to expand longitudinally, characterized in that

(b) both of said flaps (10; 30; 50) comprise outwardly extending concave sides;

(c) said undergarment facing side of said sanitary napkin (100; 200; 300) is disposed to said undergarment (25); and

(d) said flaps (10; 30; 50) are folded over the sides of the crotch portion of said undergarment (25) whereby said flaps (10; 30; 50) are longitudinally expanded to fit over the sides of that crotch portion.

Patentansprüche

1. Hygienische Binde (100;200;300) bestehend aus:

(a) einem absorbierenden Element (20;40;60) mit sich längs erstreckenden Seiten, querverlaufenden Enden, einer dem Körper zugekehrten Seite und einer der Unterwäsche zugekehrten Seite; und

(b) Laschen (10;30;50), die sich seitlich von jeder Längsseite des absorbierenden Elements (20;40;60) erstrecken, wobei beide Laschen ein sich längs erstreckendes elastisches Teil umfassen, das eine Längsdehnung der Laschen ermöglicht, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Laschen (10;30;50) sich nach außen erstreckende konkave Seiten umfassen.

2. Verfahren zum Anbringen einer hygienischen Binde an einem Unterwäschestück, bestehend aus:

(a) dem Zurverfügungstellen einer hygienischen Binde (100;200;300) mit einem absorbierenden Element (20;40;60) mit sich längs erstreckenden Seiten, querverlaufenden Enden, einer dem Körper zugekehrten Seite und einer der Unterwäsche zugekehrten Seite,

wobei die Binde ferner Laschen (10;30;50) aufweist, die sich seitlich von jeder sich längs erstreckenden Seite des absorbierenden Elementes (20;40;60) erstrecken und beide Laschen ein sich längs erstreckendes elastisches Teil aufweisen, das eine Längsdehnung der Laschen ermöglicht,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß

(b) beide Laschen (10;30;50) sich nach außen erstreckende konkave Seiten umfassen;

(c) die der Unterwäsche zugekehrte Seite der hygienischen (c) die der Unterwäsche zugekehrte Seite der hygienischen Binde (100; 200;300) an dem Unterwäschestück (50) angeordnet wird; und

(d) die Laschen (10;30;50) über die Seite des Schritteils des Unterwäschestücks (25) gefaltet werden, wodurch die Laschen (10;30;50) längs gedehnt werden, damit sie über die Seite dieses Schritteils passen.

Revendications

1. Une serviette hygiénique (100 ; 200 ; 300) comprenant :

(a) un élément absorbant (20 ; 40 ; 60) ayant des côtés s'étendant de façon longitudinale, des extrémités transversales, un côté faisant face au corps et un côté faisant face au sous-vêtement ; et

(b) des pattes (10 ; 30 ; 50) s'étendant latéralement à partir de chacun desdits côtés longitudinaux dudit élément absorbant (20 ; 40 ; 60), lesdites pattes comprenant toutes les deux une partie élastique s'étendant de façon longitudinale pour permettre l'expansion longitudinale desdites pattes, caractérisée en ce que lesdites pattes (10 ; 30 ; 50) comprennent des côtés concaves s'étendant vers l'extérieur.

2. Un procédé pour appliquer une serviette hygiénique sur un sous-vêtement et comprenant les étapes consistant à :

(a) fournir une serviette hygiénique (100 ; 200 ; 300) ayant un élément absorbant (20 ; 40 ; 60) muni de côtés s'étendant de façon longitudinale, des extrémités transversales, un côté faisant face au corps et un côté faisant face au sous-vêtement, ladite serviette comprenant en outre des pattes (10 ; 30 ; 50) s'étendant latéralement à partir de chacun desdits côtés s'étendant longitudinalement dudit élément absorbant (20 ; 40 ; 60), lesdites pattes ayant toute les deux une partie élastique s'étendant de façon longitudinale pour permettre l'expansion longitudinale des-



dites pattes

caractérisé en ce que :

(b) lesdites pattes (10 ; 30 ; 50) comprennent toutes les deux des côtés concaves s'étendant vers l'extérieur ;

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(c) ledit côté faisant face au sous-vêtement de ladite serviette hygiénique (100 ; 200 ; 300) est disposé contre ledit sous-vêtement (25) ; et

(d) lesdites pattes (10 ; 30 ; 50) sont repliées sur les côtés de la partie d'entre-jambes dudit sous-vêtement (25), ce qui permet auxdites pattes (10 ; 30 ; 50) d'avoir une expansion longitudinale pour s'adapter sur les côtés de cette partie d'entre-jambes.

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