permeable top sheet, a liquid-impermeable back sheet, and an absorber interposed therebetween; wherein the absorber includes (A) a fibrous absorber, (B) tea leaves and/or a tea-leaf extract, and (C) a surfactant having an antibacterial property.

[Citation List]

[Patent literature]

[0004]

[PTL 1]

Japanese Patent Publication No. H11-512944

[PTL 2]

Japanese Patent Publication No. 2002-102280

[PTL 3]

Japanese Patent Publication No. 2009-232685

~~[Summary of Invention]~~

[Technical Problem]

[0005]

As antibacterial agents, cationic surfactants are known. An absorber that has absorbed excrement such as urine will have a strong odor due to bacterial growth. Using an antibacterial cationic surfactant for an absorber should suppress bacterial growth and provide a deodorization effect. However, when an antibacterial cationic surfactant was used in an absorber, a problem occurred that the desired deodorization effect was not recognizable. The present invention has been made in view of the above circumstances, and an object of the present invention is to provide an absorber and an absorbent article having excellent deodorization effect.

[Solution to Problem]

[0006]

The present inventors have achieved the present invention based on the findings that a sodium salt of a crosslinked polymer mainly composed of acrylic acid used as a water-absorbent resin affects the antibacterial cationic surfactant and lowers its deodorization function. More specifically, the antibacterial cationic surfactant applied to a water-absorbent resin exchanges its cationic component with the sodium salt of the crosslinked polymer, is trapped by the water-absorbent resin, and becomes less effective against bacteria. As a result, the deodorization effect is lowered.

[0007]

The present invention, that has solved the above problem, provides an absorber comprising a crosslinked polymer mainly composed of acrylic acid and having carboxyl groups thereof being at least partially neutralized as a water-absorbent resin powder, and an antibacterial cationic surfactant, wherein the antibacterial cationic surfactant is a compound neutralized with an acid having an acid dissociation constant pKa in water at 25 degrees centigrade in a range from 3.0 to 5.5. The gist of the present invention resides in using a compound neutralized with an acid having an acid dissociation constant pKa in water at 25 degrees centigrade in a range from 3.0 to 5.5 as the antibacterial cationic surfactant. The acid dissociation constant in water at 25 degrees centigrade of acrylic acid, which is a main component of the crosslinked polymer, is 4.26. The antibacterial cationic surfactant neutralized with an acid having an acid dissociation constant close to that of acrylic acid, is unlikely to exchange cation with the water-absorbent resin powder. As a result, the antibacterial cationic