

Description

This invention relates to an improved sanitary napkin comprising a central absorbent element having generally longitudinally extending edges, a body facing side and a garment facing side; said napkin provided with two flaps each affixed to one end thereof to the garment facing side of the napkin with the remainder of the flaps freely extending laterally in a direction transverse to the longitudinal edges of the napkin, the portions of the flaps which extend laterally from the point of affixation to the free ends of the flaps being unaffixed, said flaps being adapted to encircle the crotch portion of the undergarment and provided with means for fixing said flaps in said encircling portion. A napkin of this type is disclosed in EP-A-0 127 103 and provides the first portion of claim 1.

While in the main, such prior products have performed well, remaining in place and providing the user with ease of placement and removal, these products have suffered from certain drawbacks. For example, the inner crotch surface to which these products are adhered is constantly being distorted, twisted and stretched due to the movements of the wearer. As a result, frequently, the adhesive attachment detaches with the undesirable result of the napkin's moving out of place. Further, while the napkin frequently reattaches owing to the continuing adhesive nature of the pressure sensitive adhesive, reattachment often places the napkin in an undesirable position wherein the napkin does not function properly. In an extreme case, detachment of the adhesive also results in the adhesive folding over on itself and then becoming unavailable for reattachment.

Further, it has been discovered that, in the event that the inner crotch becomes moist for one reason or another, the adhesive attachment is greatly weakened and misplacement of the napkin results.

Still another drawback related to prior napkins occurs. It has been discovered that often, in the course of wearing a napkin, the edges of the crotch of the panty tends to enfold onto the body facing surface of the napkin. In such a position, the panty is likely to be wetted with body fluid, either emanating from the napkin or deposited from the body itself.

This latter problem has been addressed to some degree in U.K. Patent 2 048 684 wherein a sanitary towel has been provided with flaps extending along the longitudinal edges of the absorbent element. These flaps appear to protect portions of the inner crotch of the undergarment adjacent to the absorbent element but do not provide any means for avoiding fold over of the panty. Nor does the U.K Patent in any way address the problems of

attachment outlined above.

In U.S. Patents 2,787,271; 3,397,697; 4,285,343 and in European Patent Application 0130848, napkins have been suggested comprising a central absorbent pad having lateral flaps extending from the longitudinal edges of said pad. As is suggested in all but U.S. Patent 2,787,271, the lateral flaps may now be folded around the crotch portion of the undergarment and affixed in place on the outer crotch portion. Accordingly, the edges of the crotch of the undergarment are completely covered by the flaps and protected from staining or wetting with menstrual fluid.

The above mentioned EP-A-0 127 103 discloses a napkin which has a fluid impermeable protecting film at the garment facing side of the napkin. A fluid impermeable composite material coating is attached to the total surface of the garment facing side of this garment protecting film with said coating projecting beyond the longitudinal side edges of the napkin. This additional garment protecting material can be folded around the crotch portion of a panty. The projecting edge portions of this additional garment protecting material are provided with adhesive means. The napkin facing surface of the additional garment protecting material is provided with a skin affable coating, because the backside of this additional protecting film being occasionally freely exposed shall not touch the skin of the wearer. Furthermore, it shall be prevented the danger of tackifying the adhesive means with skin or hair.

While these latter suggestions indeed protect the wearers undergarment, unfortunately they do not completely protect the wearer. For example, in the last two cited references, the flaps are covered with an absorbent material. Accordingly, fluid striking the center of the pad may now wick from the pad to the flaps and then onto the wearers thighs where such fluid could stain the wearer's outer garment. Further, even if the flaps comprise a non-wicking medium, fluid reaching the flaps has a clear path of flow onto the thighs of the wearer.

Accordingly, there is a need for a more protective sanitary napkin.

Summary of the Invention

It has now been discovered that the above recited shortcomings of prior sanitary napkins may be obviated by providing a napkin of an improved construction. Specifically, my improved napkin comprises a central absorbent element having generally longitudinally extending edges, a body facing side and a garment facing side. The garment facing side is provided with a menstrual fluid impervious cover or barrier layer and, optionally, the body facing side is provided with a menstrual fluid per-

meable cover which may also extend over the longitudinal edges and even over the barrier layer to completely enclose the absorbent element.

In accordance with the teachings of this invention, two flaps are provided on the garment facing side of the napkin. The flaps are each affixed at one end thereof to the garment facing side of the napkin at an affixation point which is inward from the respective longitudinal edge of the napkin, with the other, free end, extending laterally in a direction transverse to the longitudinal edge of the napkin. The flaps are adapted to encircle the crotch portion of the undergarment once the napkin has been placed on the inner crotch portion and then be affixed to the outer crotch portion.

When the napkin is so emplaced, it is important that no path be provided which will allow fluid deposited on the body facing side of the napkin to be transported to the undergarment or to the thighs of the wearer. To this end, it has been discovered that the affixed end of each flap must be affixed to the garment facing side of the napkin at an affixation point which is inward from the longitudinal edge of the napkin. In this way, the napkin itself acts as a shield preventing the undesirable transportation of fluid. Preferably the flaps are affixed inward of the longitudinal edge of the napkin by a distance of at least 3.18 mm (one eighth of an inch), e.g., 6.35 mm (one quarter of an inch).

In a preferred embodiment, one or more of the flaps are provided with pressure-sensitive adhesive for affixing the flaps in the crotch encircling position. Similarly, the garment facing side of the napkin may be provided with pressure-sensitive adhesive for affixing the napkin to the inner crotch portion of the undergarment.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a plan view of the garment facing side of a sanitary napkin embodying the teachings of this invention;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the napkin of Figure 1, as it is about to be emplaced in the crotch portion of an undergarment;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the napkin of Figure 1 fully emplaced in the crotch portion of an undergarment;

Figure 4 is a plan view of the garment facing side of the napkin of Figure 1 emplaced in the crotch portion of an undergarment;

Figure 5 is a cross-sectional view of the emplaced napkin of Figure 4, taken along line 5-5;

Figure 6 is a plan view of the garment facing side of a napkin of this invention illustrating an alternative embodiment;

Figure 7 is a plan view of the garment facing side of a napkin of this invention illustrating

another alternative embodiment;

Figure 8 is a plan view of the garment facing side of a napkin of this invention illustrating still another alternative embodiment; and

Figure 9 is a plan view of the garment facing side of a napkin of this invention illustrating yet another alternative embodiment.

Detail Description of the Invention

Referring now to the drawings, Figures 1 through 5 illustrate a sanitary napkin 10 embodying this invention.

The napkin 10 is provided with a centrally located absorbent element 12 having generally longitudinally extending edges 14 and transversely extending ends 16. The absorbent element 12 may be comprised of any of the well known absorbent materials used in products for absorbing body fluids such as, for example, loosely associated absorbent hydrophilic materials such as cellulose fibers, e.g., wood pulp, regenerated cellulose or cotton fibers. Such fibers may be chemically or physically modified and the absorbent element may include such fibers in combination with other materials, both natural and synthetic, such as hydrophilic foams, hydrophilic polymers or the like. Wood pulp is the material of choice primarily because it is inexpensive and readily available.

The absorbent element may also comprise layers of materials which in the aggregate are body fluid absorbent. For example, the outer most layer (closest to the body) may be resilient, relatively non-absorbing, fluid pervious material. Such a material is provided for comfort and conformability and directs fluid to an underlying layer, e.g., wood pulp, which retains such fluid. A useful material for this outer layer comprises hollow polyester fibers.

For simplicity and as best viewed in Figure 5, the absorbent element 12 is simply illustrated as a pad of wood pulp fibers.

Again as best viewed in Figure 5, underlying the garment facing surface of the absorbent element 12 is a body fluid impervious barrier 18 provided to preclude body fluid from passing onto the undergarment of the wearer. Barrier 18 may be any polymeric film such as polyethylene, polypropylene or cellophane or may be a normally fluid-pervious material that has been treated to be impervious such as fluid repellent paper. Barrier 18 may also be of the so-called breathable barrier materials which allow for the transportation of gases and vapors but impede the transport of liquids. Examples of such are repellent treated tissue paper and microporous polymeric films.

As shown in Figure 5, the barrier 18 not only overlies the garment facing side of the absorbent element 12 but also extends to overlie the longitu-

dinal edges 14. This configuration is preferably provided to prevent failure of the napkin by fluid passing from the napkin via the edges 14 although it will be understood that only some or none of the edges 14 need be covered by the barrier 18 in order to have a functional napkin.

A fluid permeable cover 19 is provided, overlying the body facing side of the absorbent layer, the barrier covered edges, and the garment facing side of the absorbent element 12. This cover may comprise any of the well known cover materials used in sanitary napkins, including, for example, nonwoven fabrics of cellulose, regenerated cellulose, polyester or other synthetic polymers. Additionally, polymer films having apertures therethrough to render the films pervious to fluids may also be employed.

A particularly useful material may be a fabric comprised of heat bondable polyester/polyethylene conjugate fibers. Such conjugate fibers are fibers which comprise a polyester core surrounded by a sheath of polyethylene. Preferably the conjugate fibers employ high density polyethylene, that is, linear polyethylene having a density of at least 0.94 gm/cc and a Melt Index (as determined by ASTM D-1288E method, employing the parameters of 190°C and 2160 gms.) of greater than 1, preferably greater than about 10, and more preferably from 20 to about 50. The fibers may comprise from about 40 to 60 percent, by weight polyester and preferably, from 45 to 55 percent by weight polyester, with the remainder being polyethylene. Such fibers may be used in denier of from 1 to about 6 and may be from about (1/2 inch) 1.27 cm to about (3 to 4 inches) 7.62 to 10.16 cm long. The fabric comprising such fibers is stabilized by applying heat thereto whereby thermal bonding takes place.

Preferably the garment facing side of the napkin is further provided with pressure-sensitive adhesive means 20 for adhering the napkin to the inner crotch portion 22 of a panty 24, as is well known in connection with prior art napkins. The pressure-sensitive adhesive means 20 may take various forms, i.e., stripes, bands, patches or the like, and is preferably protected, prior to use, by a release strip of silicone coated paper or the like (not shown).

In accordance with the teachings of this invention, affixed to the garment facing side of the napkin are two laterally extending flaps 26. Specifically, one affixed end 28 of each flap is affixed to the garment facing side of the napkin and the other free end 30 extends laterally in a direction transverse to the longitudinal edge 14 of the absorbent element. As will be further described, the flaps 26 are adapted to encircle the crotch of the undergarment once the napkin has been placed on the inner crotch portion 22 and then affixed to the outer

crotch portion. To this end, pressure-sensitive means 29 are provided on the flaps 26. Such means may be, for example, patches or bands of pressure-sensitive adhesive and may be protected by release material (not shown) prior to use.

For reasons best understood in connection to description following hereinafter, it is important that the affixed end 28 be affixed to the garment facing side of the napkin at an affixation point which is inward from the longitudinal edge of the napkin and that the portion of the flap 26 which extends laterally from the point of affixation to the free end 30 of the flap 26 be unaffixed. In particular, it is important that the flaps 26, when extended laterally have a portion between the affixation point and the longitudinal edge 14 of the absorbent element (shown as A in Figure 1) which is unaffixed to the garment facing side of the napkin. While many of the benefits of this invention will inure by affixing each flap as far inward from the edge 14 as to the longitudinal centerline 32 of the napkin, the affixation point may be as little as 3.18 mm (one-eighth of an inch) inward of the edge 14 (i.e., the dimension A should equal at least 3.18 mm (1/8 inch)) and preferably at least 6.35 mm one quarter inch) inwardly of the edge 14.

To best understand the importance of the parameters set out above and the advantages which accrue with respect to use of this invention, reference is now made to Figures 2 through 4 which illustrate the employment of the napkin 10 into the crotch portion 24 of an undergarment.

In Figure 2, an exploded perspective view, the napkin 10 is emplaced into the inner crotch portion 22 of undergarment 24. The pressure-sensitive adhesive means 20 are pressed against the inner crotch portion 22 to aid in holding the absorbent element 12 firmly in place. This is best accomplished by emplacing the napkins while the user's undergarment is in a lowered position. Once the napkin is firmly emplaced in the inner crotch portion, the flaps 26 are then to be folded about the crotch portion so as to overlie the outer crotch portion 34 of the undergarment and be secured in such position. This step is best accomplished by the user's raising the undergarment into its normal wearing position, then folding the flaps about the outer crotch portion, and then securing the flaps into position by employing the pressure-sensitive adhesive means 29.

As may best be appreciated from a study of Figures 3 through 5, by virtue of the affixation of the flaps inward of the longitudinal edges 14 of the absorbent element, when the flaps encircle the crotch portion of the undergarment, the flaps will draw the panty edges 36 inwardly of the edges 14 and beneath the absorbent element 12 and tend to form gathers in the encircled crotch portion.

Several advantages occur. Firstly, of course, the encircling flaps, secured in place by the adhesive means 29, prevent the panty edges 36 from folding over onto the body facing side of the napkin where the panty might otherwise be subject to wetting. Beyond this however, by having those panty edges drawn together beneath the absorbent element and its protective barrier 18, the napkin itself acts as a shield to completely insure that this portion of the undergarment is not vulnerable to wetting.

Still another benefit occurs when, as in the usual case, the panty edges comprise elastic material provided to insure good fit. By following the teachings of this invention, these elastic panty edges are now drawn inwardly and directly under the absorbent element. Thus, when the panty is drawn up to the normal wearing position, the elastic edges now exert an upward force against the absorbent element 12, urging the absorbent element into close contact with the body and hence insuring that fluid discharged from the body will strike the absorbent element. This beneficial result is to be contrasted with prior suggestions wherein the elastic edges of the panty lie beyond each longitudinal edge 14 of the absorbent element and hence the napkin is supported only loosely within the crotch of the undergarment.

It will be appreciated that while the width of the crotch portion of the panty will vary widely from one undergarment design to another, the napkin of this invention will be equally usable with each of such designs. Irrespective of the width of the crotch portion, the flaps may be overlapped in the encircling position to whatever degree is required to draw the panty edges 36 inwardly of the absorbent element edges 14 and hence give the advantages described herein.

From the foregoing it is apparent then, that a considerably wide choice of materials may be employed in constructing the flaps provided however that such material is sufficiently strong and flexible to hold the napkin in the emplaced position. Thus, for example, woven and nonwoven fabrics, polymeric films or any combinations thereof may be employed such as the materials already being employed in sanitary napkins as covers and barriers. Aside from the above considerations, the choice of method of affixing the flaps to the garment facing side of the napkin may dictate the materials of construction chosen. For example, if the flaps are adhered to the napkin by use of construction adhesives, the choice of materials must be such as to get a compatible and sufficiently strong bond. Should it be desired to affix the flaps via heat sealing or sonic sealing techniques then such methods would dictate employing thermoplastic materials. A material of choice is polyethylene film

which is both readily available and inexpensive and, in thickness of from 0.0127 mm to 0.127 mm (0.5 mil to 5.0 mils). is both sufficiently strong and flexible.

It will be understood that the affixation of the flaps to the garment side of the napkin may be along various patterns such as continuous lines of affixation, a discontinuous line or at a single point or spots or at several points. In this connection, when referring to a point of affixation being inward of the longitudinal edge of the napkin, it is meant the point of affixation closest to the longitudinal edge.

Referring now to Figures 6 through 9, various alternative embodiments are illustrated, wherein reference numerals referring to elements essentially common to those of Figures 1 through 5 have been identically employed.

Referring to Figure 6, as an alternate embodiment, it is noted that only one of the flaps 26 bears a pressure-sensitive adhesive element 29 and accordingly when the flaps are encircled about the crotch portion of the undergarment it is important that the non-adhesive bearing flap be first applied directly against the undergarment and then the adhesive bearing flap be overlapped and adhered onto the non-adhesive bearing flap. Also illustrated is a variation (one of many possible designs) in the shape of the flaps, in this case being essentially of uniform length in the longitudinal direction of the napkin. Further, as contrasted with the prior described embodiment, only one adhesive element 20 is provided on the garment facing side of the napkin.

In Figure 7, an embodiment is illustrated wherein the flaps are substantially longer in the longitudinal direction of the napkin. Accordingly, pressure-sensitive patches 29 have been provided at each free corner of the flaps to ensure that the encircled crotch portion is held by the flaps along the full longitudinal length of the flaps. It should be noted also that the pressure-sensitive adhesive employed in the other described embodiments has been dispensed with here.

Figure 8 illustrates still another embodiment. In this embodiment the affixation point of the flaps coincides with the longitudinal center line 32 of the napkin. In fact, in one variation, the flaps are simply one unitary sheet affixed at its center to the garment facing side of the napkin with free ends extending laterally on either side. The flap pressure-sensitive adhesive elements 29 are provided in the form of longitudinally extending bands and, in the embodiment shown, the pressure-sensitive adhesive elements 20 are provided on that surface of the flaps which is intended to overlie the inner crotch portion of the undergarment.

Figure 9 illustrates yet another embodiment of

this invention wherein the flaps each comprise two generally parallel stripes 26' having an attachment means 34 thereon. Such attachment means could be pressure-sensitive adhesive or alternatively could be any of the well known fastening means such as the so-called "Velcro" binders, buttons, snaps or the like.

To better illustrate the napkin of this invention, the following examples are provided.

Example 1

A sanitary napkin having the general construction of that of Figures 1 through 5 is made. The absorbent element comprises a pad of wood pulp fluff, 177.8 mm (seven inches) long, 63.5 mm (two and one half inches) wide and 19.05 mm (0.75 inches) thick and weighing 9.7 grams. Overlying the garment facing surface and the longitudinal edges is a barrier layer comprising polyethylene film having a thickness of 0.0127 mm (0.5 mils). The pad and barrier are held together by an overwrapping tissue wrap and the tissue wrapped composite is enveloped by a nonwoven cover comprising fifty percent by weight polyester fibers and fifty percent by weight rayon fibers. Flaps having the trapezoidal shape shown in Figure 1 are provided, the flaps being constructed of 0.0508 mm (2 mil) polyethylene film having an embossment pattern imposed thereon for aesthetic purposes and to reduce stretch properties of the film. The long parallel edge of each trapezoidal flap measures four inches and is heat sealed parallel to the longitudinal edge of the wrapped absorbent element at a distance inward of said edge of 25.4 mm (one inch). The short parallel edge of each flap measures 69.85 mm (2.75 inches) and the two parallel edges of the individual flaps are spaced apart a distance of 63.5 mm (2.5 inches) whereby the flaps each extend laterally beyond the longitudinal edge of the absorbent element for a distance of 38.1 mm (one and one half inches). Each flap is provided, on the side to be pressed against the outer crotch portion of an undergarment, with a rectangular band of pressure-sensitive adhesive measuring 12.7 by 50.8 mm (0.5 by 2 inches) in the location illustrated in Figure 1. The napkin, when emplaced, as described above, in the crotch of an undergarment completely protects the undergarment from wetting.

Example 2

A sanitary napkin having the general construction of that of Figure 6 is prepared. The absorbent element is of two layers: the body facing side comprising a pad of wood pulp measuring two and one half by seven inches by 8.89 mm (0.35 inches)

and the garment facing side comprising a nonwoven heat bonded fabric of the conjugate fibers intermixed with resilient hollow polyester fibers, said fabric being coextensive with the wood pulp layer and weighing 135.62 g/m² (4 oz/yd²). This latter fabric is provided to give dimensional stability to the product. The composite absorbent element is wrapped in a cover of heat bonded conjugate fibers weighing 16.95 g/m² 0.5 oz/yd². The garment facing side of the covered absorbent element is provided with a barrier layer comprising 0.0508 mm (2 mil) thick polyethylene film. Flaps are provided of the shape illustrated in Figure 6 and measuring 50.8 mm (two inches) long in the dimension parallel with the longitudinal edge of the absorbent element and extending in the lateral direction, a distance of 76.2 mm (three inches). The flaps are heat sealed to the barrier layer along their 50.8 mm (two inch) long edge at an affixation point 19.05 mm (0.75 inches) inwardly of the longitudinal edge of the absorbent element thereby extending beyond the longitudinal edge of the absorbent element for a distance of 57.15 mm (two and one quarter inches). One flap is provided with a patch of double faced tape measuring 9.68 cm² (1.5 inches square). The pads, when emplaced in the crotch portion of an undergarment, completely protect the undergarment from wetting.

Claims

1. A sanitary napkin (10) comprising a central absorbent element (12) and having generally longitudinally extending edges (14), a body facing side and a garment facing side;

said napkin provided with two flaps (26), each affixed at one end thereof to the garment facing side of the napkin with the remainder of the flaps (26) freely extending laterally in a direction tranverse to the longitudinal edges (14) of the napkin (10), the portions of the flaps (26) which extend laterally from the point of affixation to the free ends (30) of the flaps (26) being unaffixed, said flaps (26) being adapted to encircle the crotch portion (22) of the undergarment (24) and provided with means (29) for affixing said flaps (26) in said encircling position;

characterized in that

the affixed ends (28) are each affixed to the garment facing side of the napkin (10) at an affixation point which is inward from the respective longitudinal edge (14) of the napkin (10).



this invention wherein the flaps each comprise two generally parallel stripes 26' having an attachment means 34 thereon. Such attachment means could be pressure-sensitive adhesive or alternatively could be any of the well known fastening means such as the so-called "Velcro" binders, buttons, snaps or the like.

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Claims

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said napkin provided with two flaps (26), each affixed at one end thereof to the garment facing side of the napkin with the remainder of the flaps (26) freely extending laterally in a direction transverse to the longitudinal edges (14) of the napkin (10), the portions of the flaps (26) which extend laterally from the point of affixation to the free ends (30) of the flaps (26) being unaffixed, said flaps (26) being adapted to encircle the crotch portion (22) of the undergarment (24) and provided with means (29) for affixing said flaps (26) in said encircling position;

characterized in that

the affixed ends (28) are each affixed to the garment facing side of the napkin (10) at an affixation point which is inward from the respective longitudinal edge (14) of the napkin (10).



2. The napkin of claim 1 wherein said affixation point is at least 3.18 mm (one-eighth inch) inward of said longitudinal edge (14).
3. The napkin of claim 2 wherein said affixation point is at least 6.35 mm (one quarter inch) inward of said longitudinal edge (14).
4. The napkin of claim 1 wherein said means for affixing said flaps (26) in said encircling position comprises pressure-sensitive adhesive means (20; 29)
5. The napkin of claim 1 wherein said flaps (26) comprise polyethylene film having a thickness of from 0.0127 to 0.127 mm (0.5 to 5.0 mils).
6. The napkin of claim 1 wherein said flaps (26) comprise a single sheet affixed to the garment facing side of the napkin (10) at an affixation point generally central to the sheet wherein each portion of the sheet on either side of said affixation point constitutes each flap (26).
7. The napkin of claim 6 wherein said affixation point is essentially at the longitudinal centerline (32) of the napkin (10).

Revendications

1. Une serviette hygiénique améliorée (10) comprenant un élément central absorbant (12) et ayant des bords s'étendant généralement de façon longitudinale (14), un côté faisant face au corps et un côté faisant face au vêtement;

ladite serviette étant munie de deux pattes (26) étant chacune fixées à l'une de ses extrémités sur le côté de la serviette faisant face au vêtement, le reste des pattes (26) s'étendant librement latéralement dans une direction transversale par rapport aux bords longitudinaux (14) de la serviette (10), les parties des pattes (26) qui s'étendent latéralement à partir du point de fixation jusqu'aux extrémités libres (30) des pattes (26) n'étant pas fixées, lesdites pattes (26) sont adaptées pour encercler la partie d'entre-jambes (22) du sous-vêtement et étant munies d'un moyen (29) permettant de fixer lesdites pattes (26) dans ladite position d'encercllement;

caractérisée en ce que

les extrémités fixées (28) sont chacune fixées au côté de la serviette (10) faisant face au vêtement au niveau d'un point de fixation qui est placé vers l'intérieur par rapport au bord

longitudinal respectif (14) de la serviette (10).

2. La serviette de la revendication 1 dans laquelle ledit point de fixation est placé au moins 3,18 mm (un huitième de pouce) à l'intérieur par rapport audit bord longitudinal (14).
3. La serviette selon la revendication 2, dans laquelle ledit point de fixation est placé au moins 6,35 mm (un quart de pouce) à l'intérieur par rapport audit bord longitudinal (14).
4. La serviette selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle ledit moyen permettant de fixer lesdites pattes (26) dans ladite position d'encercllement comprend un moyen adhésif sensible à la pression (20 ; 29).
5. La serviette selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle lesdites pattes (26) comprennent un film de polyéthylène ayant une épaisseur allant de 0,0127 à 0,127 mm (0,5 à 5,0 mils).
6. La serviette selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle lesdites pattes (26) comprennent une feuille unique fixée au côté de la serviette (10) faisant face au vêtement au niveau d'un point de fixation qui est en général en position centrale par rapport à la feuille, ce qui a pour résultat que chaque partie de la feuille située de chaque côté dudit point de fixation constitue chacune des pattes (26).
7. La serviette selon la revendication 6, dans laquelle ledit point de fixation est essentiellement situé au niveau de la ligne centrale longitudinale de la serviette (10).

Patentansprüche

1. Hygienische Binde (10) bestehend aus einem mittleren absorbierenden Element (12) mit im allgemeinen sich längs erstreckenden Rändern (14), einer dem Körper zugekehrten Seite und einer dem Wäschestück zugekehrten Seite; wobei die Binde mit zwei Lappen (26) versehen ist, von denen jeder an einem Ende desselben an der dem Wäschestück zugekehrten Seite der Binde befestigt ist und der übrige Teil der Lappen (26) sich seitlich frei in einer Richtung quer zu den Längsrändern (14) der Binde (10) erstreckt und diejenigen Teile der Lappen (26), die sich seitlich von der Befestigungsstelle zu den freien Enden (30) der Lappen (26) erstrecken, nicht befestigt sind und die Lappen (26) um den Schritteil (22) des Unterwäschestücks (24) herumlegbar sowie mit Mitteln (29) zum Befestigen der Lappen



(26) in der herumgelegten Lage versehen sind, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die befestigten Enden (28) jeweils an der dem Wäschestück zugekehrten Seite der Binde (10) an einer Befestigungsstelle befestigt sind, die innerhalb des zugehörigen Längsrandes (14) der Binde (10) angeordnet ist.

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2. Binde nach Anspruch 1, bei der die Befestigungsstelle mindestens 3.18 mm (1/8 Inch) innerhalb des Längsrandes (14) liegt.

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3. Binde nach Anspruch 2, bei der die Befestigungsstelle mindestens 6.35 mm (1/4 Inch) innerhalb des Längsrandes (14) liegt.

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4. Binde nach Anspruch 1, bei der die Mittel zum Befestigen der Lappen (26) in der umgelegten Lage aus druckempfindlichen Klebmitteln (20; 129) bestehen.

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5. Binde nach Anspruch 1, bei der die Lappen (26) aus einem Polyethylenfilm mit einer Dicke von 0.0127 bis 0.127 mm (0.5 bis 5.0 mils) bestehen.

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6. Binde nach Anspruch 1, bei der die Lappen (26) aus einer einzigen Schicht bestehen, die an der dem Wäschestück zugekehrten Seite der Binde (10) an einer Befestigungsstelle befestigt sind, die im allgemeinen im mittleren Bereich der Schicht liegt, wobei jeder Teil der Schicht beidseitig der Befestigungsstelle jeweils einen der Lappen (26) bildet.

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7. Binde nach Anspruch 6, bei der die Befestigungsstelle sich im wesentlichen auf der Längsmittellinie (32) der Binde (10) befindet.

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