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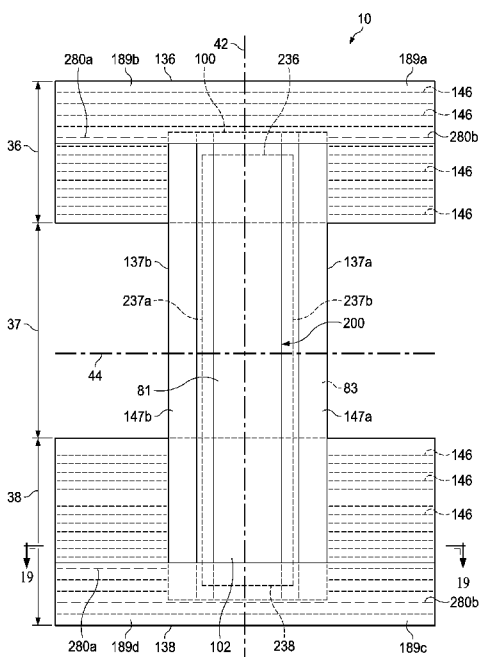


FIG. 1

(57) Abstract: An array of packages comprising two or more different sizes of disposable absorbent articles comprising first and second absorbent cores, the array comprising a Core Bracket Maximum Difference of the absorbent core of the second size is less than the Core Bracket Maximum Difference of the absorbent core of the first size and/or a Maximum Core Bracket of the absorbent core of the second size is equal to or less than the Maximum Core Bracket of the absorbent core of the first size and/or a Minimum Core Bracket of the absorbent core of the second size is equal to or greater than the Minimum Core Bracket of the absorbent core of the first size.

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**ADULT DISPOSABLE ABSORBENT ARTICLES AND ARRAYS OF SAID ARTICLES
COMPRISING IMPROVED CAPACITY PROFILES**

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

5 This application claims the benefit, under 35 USC 119(e), to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/184,346 filed on June 25, 2015, which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

FIELD

10 The present disclosure is directed to disposable absorbent articles and arrays of disposable absorbent articles which are designed to fit different adult body sizes, shapes and types, and as such are sized to fit a broad range of adult consumers.

BACKGROUND

15 Adult incontinence (“AI”) articles are designed to absorb and contain liquid and other discharges from the human body to prevent the body and clothing from becoming soiled. One challenge is to provide a line-up of AI articles that meets the urine containment needs while providing an article that meets the fit and comfort desires of diverse wearers, which can range over several hundred pounds. These challenges include bulkiness and stiffness of the absorbent core, in both the dry and wet state.

20 The shape of the consumer’s crotch on the sagittal plane changes as BMI changes. For adult incontinent articles, this shape influences how fluid flows into and is absorbed by the Absorbent Core. Appropriately locating Absorbent Material by taking into account the shape of the consumer through the crotch can help distribute liquid and help improve acquisition rate. This can also help reduce chances of a saggy and bulky appearance of the article when wetted.

25 There is a permanent need to improve fit and comfort of absorbent articles. Providing absorbent articles of different dimensions (in longitudinal and transversal direction) based on the body dimensions to provide the right coverage and performance is known. The present inventors have now found that the Capacity Profile of the Absorbent Core within an array of articles should be specifically adapted to the size and shape of the wearer. Adapting the Capacity Profile

to BMI driven morphological changes (shape through the crotch) is beneficial to enable proper fit, comfort and protection along the full range of consumers. In addition, the inventors have found a correlation between the Capacity Profile and BMI driven morphological changes that can be used to not only reduce the chances for leakage but also improve fit and comfort for a given sizes of articles in an array. In short, the Capacity Profile of the Absorbent Core should be adapted to the BMI of the wearer to provide for better containment/protection and better fit and comfort.

Body Mass Index (BMI) is on the rise globally for both men and women. In the U.S. alone, more than 1/3 of adult females are now considered obese (BMI > 30). This has changed significantly over the past 30 years; in 1980 only about 16% of U.S. adult females were obese. Larger women exhibit different ratios of body anthropometrics than smaller women, i.e., all body dimensions do not simply scale-up as women get larger. In addition, women across the range of BMI may also have very different body shapes not only at the waist and hips but also through the crotch and in particular along the sagittal plane. There is a lack of recognition and understanding of this issue by current adult absorbent article manufacturers and as such consumers' needs are not being adequately met. Therefore, there is a need to develop adult absorbent articles for a wide variety of body shapes and sizes in order to provide an improved level of fit and contact between the body and the adult absorbent article to reduce the occurrence of leakage and improve the overall performance, fit, comfort, coverage and discretion of the article. There is a clear need for adult absorbent articles which are designed for variety of wearers based on their BMI and body shape. There is also a need to communicate to wearers the benefits of such customized adult absorbent articles in an easy-to-understand manner (e.g., some women may not understand what BMI is or know their BMI number), which is not off-putting (e.g., without stigmatizing or embarrassing women based on their BMI).

Thus, it is an object of the present disclosure to describe absorbent articles and arrays of absorbent articles whereby the Capacity Profiles of the Absorbent Cores and are designed to correspond to the anatomical differences and thus meet the consumer needs across the BMI range wherein each size in the array is intended to fit.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a plan view of a pant diaper with a continuous belt in the front and back waist regions.

Figure 2 shows representative female body shapes of differing BMI and the “Flat Region Through the Crotch”.

Figure 3 is a chart showing the relationship between Target BMI and the “Flat Region Through the Crotch”.

Figure 4 shows an example Absorbent Core A with an example Capacity Profile A.

Figure 5 shows an example Absorbent Core B with an example Capacity Profile B.

Figure 6 shows an example Absorbent Core C with an example Capacity Profile C.

Figure 7 is a chart showing the relationship between Target BMI and Target Weight.

Figure 8 is a chart showing the relationship between Target BMI and Target Waist.

Figure 9 is a chart showing the relationship between Target BMI and Target Hip.

Figure 10 is a chart showing the relationship between Target BMI and Target Thigh.

Figure 11 shows how the general female body shape changes as BMI increases.

Figure 12 depicts the variability of female body shapes within each BMI class.

Figure 13 is a partially cut away plan view of a pant diaper with a pair of flaps, wherein the wearer-facing interior of the diaper faces the viewer.

Figure 14 is a partially cut away plan view a pant diaper with front and rear flaps, wherein the garment-facing exterior of the diaper faces the viewer.

Figure 15 is a perspective view of the pant diaper shown in Figure 1 wherein belts connect opposing waist regions.

Figure 16 is a perspective view of the pant diaper shown in Figure 13 wherein flaps connect opposing waist regions.

Figure 17 is a perspective view of the pant diaper shown in Figure 14 wherein side seams connect the flaps and opposing waist regions.

Figure 18 is a schematic cross section view taken along line 18-18 in Fig. 13 of an example of a folded outer leg cuff suitable in one embodiment of the invention.

Figure 19 is a schematic cross section view of a back belt-like flap suitable in one embodiment of the invention, taken along line 19-19 of Figure 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

"Pull-on garment" or "pant" means articles of wear which have a defined waist opening and a pair of leg openings and which are typically pulled onto the body of the wearer by inserting the legs into the leg openings and pulling the article up over the waist.

5 "Disposable" means garments, which are not intended to be laundered or otherwise restored or reused as a garment (i.e., they are intended to be discarded after a single use and to be recycled, composted or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally compatible manner). The pull-on garment may be "absorbent" such that it absorbs and contains the various exudates discharged from the body.

10 "Closed form" means opposing waist regions are joined to form a continuous waist opening and leg openings. See Figs. 15-17.

"Array" means a display of packages comprising disposable articles of different sizes having like article constructions (e.g., same elastomeric materials [compositionally and/or structurally] in the flaps, graphic elements) said packages having the same brand and/or sub-
15 brand, and said packages oriented in proximity to each other in a given area of a retail store. An array is marketed as a line-up of products normally having like packaging elements (e.g., packaging material type, film, paper, dominant color, design theme, etc.) that convey to consumers that the different individual packages are part of a larger line-up. Arrays often have the same brand, for example, "Depend," and same sub-brand, for example, "for Women
20 Underwear." A different array may have the brand "Depend" and the sub-brand "Silhouette For Women." The differences between the "for Women Underwear" array and the "Silhouette For Women" arrays include different elastomeric materials in the side flaps, where "for Women Underwear" comprises strands as the elastomeric material and "Silhouette For Women" comprises a film elastomeric material." Furthermore, the packaging is distinctly different in that
25 "for Women Underwear" is packaged in a predominately green, film bag and "Silhouette For Women" is packaged in a predominately maroon box.

Further regarding "Arrays," as another example of two separate "arrays" having the same brand, "Certainty," one line-up has the sub-brand "Women's Underwear." A different array may have the same brand "Certainty" and the sub-brand "Smooth Shape Briefs for Women." The
30 differences between the "Women's Underwear" array and the "Smooth Shape Briefs for Women" arrays include different elastomeric materials in the side flaps, where "Women's Underwear"

comprises strands as the elastomeric material and “Smooth Shape Briefs for Women” comprises a film elastomeric material.” Furthermore, the packaging is distinctly different in that “Women’s Underwear” is packaged in a predominately blue, film bag and “Smooth Shape Briefs for Women” is packaged in a predominately maroon box.

5 Arrays also often have the same trademarks, including trademarks of the brand, sub-brand, and/or features and/or benefits across the line-up.

“On-line Array” means an “Array” distributed by a common on-line source.

“Flat Region Through Crotch” is the approximated longitudinally flat region, on the sagittal plane of the body, through the crotch. This is illustrated in Fig. 2.

10 “Core Length” is the longitudinal length of the Absorbent Core 200 from the lateral midpoint of the front core edge 236 to the lateral midpoint of the back core edge 238.

“Bracket Length” is the Core Length divided by 10.

“Core Bracket” is a section of the Absorbent Core 200 with a longitudinal length equal to the Bracket Length. Each Absorbent Core is subdivided into 10 equal longitudinal length Core Brackets. For example, an Absorbent Core with a Core Length of 40cm would be subdivided into 10 segments with each segment having a Bracket Length of 4cm, as illustrated in Figs. 4-6. Core Bracket₁ is the first subdivision of the Absorbent Core. Each subsequent Core Bracket_n is the next segment. Core Bracketed₁₀ is the last segment of the Absorbent Core, as illustrated in Figs. 4-6. Each Core Bracket extends laterally (y-direction) from the laterally edges 237a and 237b of the Absorbent Core 200. Each Core Bracket contains the full volume, including all of the Absorbent Material of the Absorbent Core within the bounded region of each.

25 “Absorbent Material” refers to liquid absorbent materials such as for example soft materials providing a rather fluffy structure with a lot of empty space, such as comminuted wood pulp, creped cellulose wadding, chemically stiffened, modified or cross-linked cellulosic fibers all of which are herein generally referred to as “*airfelt*”. In addition, the absorbent materials may also include nonwoven webs of synthetic fibers including highloft webs that can absorb liquids into the interstitial spaces between the fibers. Absorbent Material also refers to superabsorbent polymer material (SAP), such as super absorbent polymer particles, fibers or foams as well as mixtures of superabsorbent polymer material with airfelt.

30 “Dry Bracket Weight” is the dry weight of each Core Bracket.

“Wet Bracket Weight” is the wet weight of each Core Bracket when using a 0.90% saline solution at from between 35°C to 37°C.

“Bracket Capacity” herein refers to the maximum amount of liquid than can be absorbed by all of the Absorbent Material within each Core Bracket, and is expressed in grams (g). Each
5 Core Bracket has its own Bracket Capacity.

$$\text{Bracket Capacity}_i = \text{Wet Bracket Weight}_i - \text{Dry Bracket Weight}_i$$

“Total Core Capacity” is the total absorbent capacity of the Absorbent Core. The Total
10 Core Capacity is the summation of each Bracket Capacity.

$$\text{Total Core Capacity} = \sum_{i=1}^{10} \text{Bracket Capacity}_i$$

“Maximum Core Bracket” is the maximum Bracket Capacity within the Absorbent Core.

“Minimum Core Bracket is the minimum Bracket Capacity within the Absorbent Core.

15 “Core Bracket Standard Deviation” is the standard deviation of all Bracket Capacity’s within the Absorbent Core.

“Core Bracket Maximum Difference” is the percent difference between the Maximum Core Bracket and the Minimum Core Bracket.

$$\text{Core Bracket Maximum Difference} = \frac{(\text{Maximum Core Bracket} - \text{Minimum Core Bracket})}{\text{Maximum Core Bracket}}$$

20 “Capacity Profile” herein refers to a map of the Bracket Capacity in different locations of the Absorbent Core. This is illustrated by the graphs on Figs. 4-6.

“Hip” means the circumference of the body at the level of the maximum posterior protuberance of buttocks.

25 “Waist” means the horizontal circumference of the waist at the level of the center of the navel (omphalion).

“Thigh” means the circumference of the thigh at its juncture with the buttock, the measurement made perpendicular to the long axis of the thigh.

“Target Waist” means for a product with a recommended waist range, the mid point of that recommended waist range.

5 “Target Hip” means for a product with a recommended hip range, the mid point of that recommended hip range.

“Target Weight” means for a product with a recommended weight range, the mid point of that recommended weight range.

10 “Target Thigh” means for a product with a recommended thigh range, the mid point of that recommended thigh range.

“Target BMI from Waist” is determined from the Target Waist and is shown in Fig. 8. It is calculated by:

$$(Target\ BMI\ from\ Waist) = a + b \times (Target\ Waist) \times \ln(Target\ Waist)$$

Where:

15 *Target Waist:* is in units of *mm*

Target BMI: is in units of *kg/m²*

$$a = -2.483 \times 10^{-1}$$

$$b = 4.625 \times 10^{-3}$$

20 “Target BMI from Hip” is determined from the Target Hip and is shown in Fig. 9. It is calculated by:

$$(Target\ BMI\ from\ Hip) = a + b \times (Target\ Hip) \times \ln(Target\ Hip)$$

Where:

25 *Target Hip:* is in units of *mm*

Target BMI: is in units of *kg/m²*

$$a = -15.517$$

$$b = 6.010 \times 10^{-3}$$

30 “Target BMI from Weight” is determined from the Target Weight and is shown in Fig. 7. It is calculated by:

$$(Target\ BMI\ from\ Weight) = a + b \times (Target\ Weight) \times \ln(Target\ Weight)$$

Where:

Target Weight: is in units of kg

Target BMI: is in units of kg/m²

$$a = 7.879$$

5 $b = 6.525 \times 10^{-2}$

“Target BMI from Thigh” is determined from the Target Thigh and is shown in Fig. 10.

It is calculated by:

$$(Target\ BMI\ from\ Thigh) = a + b \times (Target\ Thigh) \times (Target\ Thigh)^{2.5}$$

10 Where:

Target Thigh: is in units of mm

Target BMI: is in units of kg/m²

$$a = 8.979$$

15 $b = 1.868 \times 10^{-6}$

“Target BMI” means the Target BMI from Waist if a waist range is recommended. If a waist range is not recommended then the Target BMI means the Target BMI from Hip if a hip range is recommended. If neither a hip range nor a waist range is recommended, then Target BMI means the Target BMI from Weight if a weight range is recommended. If neither a waist, hip nor weight range is recommended, then Target BMI means the Target BMI determined from a panty size if a panty size is recommended. If a panty size is not recommended, then the Target BMI is determined from the clothing size if a clothing size is recommended. See Table’s 1-5 for examples.

25 Table 1 shows an example of how the Target BMI is determined for absorbent articles where a waist range and a weight range are recommended.

Table 1. Establishing the Target BMI for Always Discreet Underwear (Maximum Absorbency)

Always Discreet Underwear			Establishing the Target BMI						
Size	Waist (in)	Weight (lbs)	Target Waist (in)	Target Waist (mm)	Target Weight (lbs)	Target Weight (kg)	Target BMI from Waist (kg/m ²)	Target BMI from Weight (kg/m ²)	Target BMI (kg/m ²)
S/M	28-40	115-190	34	864	153	69.2	26.8	27.0	26.8
L	35-50	170-260	43	1080	215	97.5	34.6	37.0	34.6
XL	48-64	200-300	56	1422	250	113.4	47.5	42.9	47.5

Table 2 and Table 3 show examples of how the Target BMI is determined for absorbent articles where a waist range, a hip range and a weight range are recommended.

Table 2 Establishing the Target BMI for Depend for Women Underwear (Maximum Absorbency)

Depend for Women Underwear				Establishing the Target BMI									
Size	Waist (in)	Hip (in)	Weight (lbs)	Target Waist (in)	Target Waist (mm)	Target Hip (in)	Target Hip (mm)	Target Weight (lbs)	Target Weight (kg)	Target BMI from Waist (kg/m ²)	Target BMI from Hip (kg/m ²)	Target BMI from Weight (kg/m ²)	Target BMI (kg/m ²)
S/M	28-40	34-46	115-190	34	864	40	1016	153	69.2	26.8	26.8	27.0	26.8
L	38-50	44-54	170-250	44	1118	48	1245	235	97.5	36.0	37.8	37.0	36.0
XL	48-64	48-64	200-300	56	1422	56	1422	250	113.4	47.5	46.5	42.9	47.5

Table 3 Establishing the Target BMI for Depend Silhouette Briefs for Women (Maximum Absorbency)

Depend Silhouette Briefs for Women				Establishing the Target BMI									
Size	Waist (in)	Hip (in)	Weight (lbs)	Target Waist (in)	Target Waist (mm)	Target Hip (in)	Target Hip (mm)	Target Weight (lbs)	Target Weight (kg)	Target BMI from Waist (kg/m ²)	Target BMI from Hip (kg/m ²)	Target BMI from Weight (kg/m ²)	Target BMI (kg/m ²)
S/M	28-40	34-46	115-190	34	864	40	1016	153	69.2	26.8	26.8	27.0	26.8
L/XL	38-50	44-54	170-300	44	1118	48	1245	235	106.6	36.0	37.8	40.4	36.0

5 Table 4 and Table 5 show examples of how the Target BMI is determined for panty and clothing sizes where a waist range and a hip range are recommended.

Table 4. Establishing the Target BMI for Women's Panty Sizes

Women's Panty Size Chart			Establishing the Target BMI						
Size	Waist (in)	Hips (in)	Target Waist (in)	Target Waist (mm)	Target Hip (in)	Target Hip (mm)	Target BMI from Waist (kg/m ²)	Target BMI from Hip (kg/m ²)	Target BMI (kg/m ²)
4 (XS)	23-24	33-34	23.5	597	33.5	851	17.4	19.0	17.4
5 (S)	25-26	35-36	25.5	648	35.5	902	19.1	21.4	19.1
6 (M)	27-28	37-38	27.5	699	37.5	953	20.9	23.7	20.9
7 (L)	29-30	39-40	29.5	749	39.5	1003	22.7	26.2	22.7
8 (XL)	31-32	41-42	31.5	800	41.5	1054	24.5	28.6	24.5
9 (2XL)	33-34	43-44	33.5	851	43.5	1105	26.3	31.0	26.3
10 (3XL)	35-36	45-46	35.5	902	45.5	1156	28.1	33.5	28.1
11 (4XL)	37-38	47-48	37.5	953	47.5	1207	30.0	35.9	30.0
12 (5XL)	39-40	49-50	39.5	1003	49.5	1257	31.8	38.4	31.8
13 (6XL)	41-42	51-52	41.5	1054	51.5	1308	33.7	40.9	33.7
14 (7XL)	43-44	53-54	43.5	1105	53.5	1359	35.6	43.4	35.6
15 (8XL)	45-46	55-56	45.5	1156	55.5	1410	37.4	45.9	37.4

Table 5. Establishing the Target BMI for Women's Clothing Sizes

Women's Clothing Size Chart					Establishing the Target BMI		
US	EU	UK AU	Waist (cm)	Hip (cm)	Target BMI from Waist (kg/m ²)	Target BMI from Hip (kg/m ²)	Target BMI (kg/m ²)
0	34	6	64	84	18.9	18.9	18.9
2	36	8	68	88	20.3	20.3	20.3
4	38	10	72	92	21.7	22.2	21.7
6	40	12	76	96	23.1	24.1	23.1
8	42	14	80	100	24.5	26.0	24.5
10	44	16	84	104	25.9	27.9	25.9
12	46	18	88	108	27.3	29.8	27.3
14	48	20	92	112	28.8	31.7	28.8
16	50	22	96	116	30.2	33.7	30.2

Consumers who are urinary incontinent often are traumatized by the condition. Many aspects of the condition contribute to the trauma, like the fear of having an incontinent event in public. Even when wearing an absorbent article, there is still the fear of leaking, and the fear of her absorbent article being noticeable under her clothes. This fear can be exacerbated by the presence of free liquid inside the article during or immediately after the event. As such providing a product experience that helps normalize the condition by providing a more underwear-like, thin and body conforming structure across the entire BMI range is one of the objects of the present disclosure. Profiling the core to better match the anatomical features of the wearer is key to minimizing the free fluid within the article and thus providing increased confidence and reduced fear/trauma while providing enhanced leakage protection.

The body mass index (BMI) is a classification system for body shapes based upon height and mass. BMI may be calculated as follows:

$$BMI = \frac{\text{weight(kg)}}{\text{height(m)}^2} = \frac{703 * \text{weight(lb)}}{\text{height(in)}^2}$$

The BMI comprises different classes of body mass, including: underweight (BMI <20), normal weight (BMI 20–25), overweight (BMI 25-30), obese (BMI 30-40), and morbidly obese (BMI > 40).

Fig. 11 illustrates how the general female body shape changes as BMI increases. Fig. 12 illustrates a variety of specific shapes that may exist within each BMI class: rectangle (also known as cylindrical), hourglass, pear, and apple. The higher her BMI, the further to the right (toward the apple) a woman typically is on this body shape scale. The prevalence of these shapes differs across the BMI range, for instance, higher BMI women have a higher probability of being apple or pear shaped. Adult absorbent articles may be marketed to women of a particular body shape, such as apple, rather than focusing on exact BMI values (which may be off-putting to a consumer), in order to match a wearer with the article that may best fit her unique body shape or size.

One region where the shape of the female body change as BMI gets higher is in the Flat Region Through the Crotch, on the body's sagittal plane. This is illustrated in Fig. 2, and in the chart on Fig. 3. The Flat Region Through the Crotch approximates the length along which an absorbent core will have little to no curvature, and remain essentially flat during standing wear due to the morphology of the body shape through the crotch. As BMI increases the length of the Flat Region Through Crotch increases.

It may be desirable to link the Capacity Profile of the Absorbent Core to the Flat Region Through the Crotch in order to achieve a better fitting, better conforming article. This may increase the wearing comfort for each consumer while reducing leakage by providing enhanced body contact thereby minimizing the free fluid in the article.

As fluid exits the body, it will tend to pool as free fluid within flat regions of the Absorbent Core. Having appropriate amounts of Absorbent Material in the flat regions of the Absorbent Core and in contact with the body will improve fluid acquisition, thereby reducing free fluid and thereby improving leakage while minimizing bulk within the Absorbent Core by designing the profile of the core to match the anatomy of the wearer which for larger BMI women means increasing the surface area over which fluid is taken into the Absorbent Core. As the Flat Region Through the Crotch increases as BMI increases, so does the flat region of the Absorbent Core, hence it may be desirable to "flatten" the Capacity Profile of the Absorbent Core as the Target BMI for each size in a product array increases.

Table 6 below illustrates an example of an inventive array of 3 packages, as illustrated in Figs. 4-6. The Capacity Profiles of these Absorbent Cores better match the body shapes of the

Target BMI's of the consumers each package is intended to fit and thereby providing better fit, body contact and comfort while reducing the amount of free fluid and the chance of leakage.

Table 6. Capacity Profiles for an Example Inventive Array of 3 Sizes

	Core A (Fig. 4)	Core B (Fig. 5)	Core C (Fig. 6)
Target BMI (kg/m ²)	27	35	45
Core Bracket	Bracket Capacity (g)	Bracket Capacity (g)	Bracket Capacity (g)
1	19.3	48.5	60.0
2	52.9	63.7	60.0
3	87.8	72.0	60.0
4	90.5	77.7	60.0
5	90.5	77.7	60.0
6	88.2	67.9	60.0
7	76.8	58.2	60.0
8	50.5	51.3	60.0
9	24.4	44.4	60.0
10	19.2	38.8	60.0

5 Table 7 below illustrates for the array 3 Sizes example of Table 6, the calculated values of: Total Core Capacity; Core Bracket Standard Deviation; Maximum Core Bracket; Minimum Core Bracket; and Core Bracket Maximum Difference. As the Target BMI increases, the Capacity Profile's for each Absorbent Core become "flatter".

Table 7. Calculated Core Values for an Example Inventive Array of 3 Sizes

	Core A (Fig. 4)	Core B (Fig. 5)	Core C (Fig. 6)
Target BMI (kg/m ²)	27	35	45
Total Core Capacity (g)	600.0	600.0	600.0
Core Bracket Standard Deviation (g)	30.6	13.9	0.0
Maximum Core Bracket (g)	90.5	77.7	60.0
Minimum Core Bracket (g)	19.2	38.8	60.0
Core Bracket Maximum Difference (%)	78.8%	50.0%	0.0%

10 These inventive arrays are provided simply as non-limiting examples. Other inventive arrays are possible within the scope of this disclosure. For example, a first article may comprise a first absorbent core having a Core Bracket Standard Deviation from about 10 g to about 35 g, and a second article in the array may comprise a second absorbent core having a Core Bracket Standard Deviation from about 1 g to about 15 g. The first absorbent core may also have a
 15 Bracket Maximum Difference from about 45% to about 85%, and the second absorbent core may have a Bracket Maximum Difference from about 1% to about 55%. The first absorbent core may also have a Maximum Core Bracket from about 70 g to about 95 g, and the second absorbent core may have a Maximum Core Bracket from about 55 g to about 80 g. The first

absorbent core may also have a Minimum Core Bracket from about 15 g to about 45 g, and the second absorbent core may have a Minimum Core Bracket from about 35 g to about 65 g.

ABSORBENT ARTICLE

5 The absorbent articles of the present disclosure are generally designed and configured to manage bodily exudates such as urine, menses, feces or other vaginal discharges.

In one embodiment, an absorbent article may comprise a chassis comprising a topsheet, a backsheet, and an absorbent core disposed at least partially between the topsheet and the backsheet. The absorbent chassis may comprise a waistband, leg cuffs and or elastic strands. In various embodiments, referring to Figs. 1, an example absorbent article 10 is shown in its flat uncontracted state prior to joining the waist regions to complete the waist opening by for example fastening components 53a and b (illustrated in Fig. 17).

In one embodiment, referring to Fig. 1, one end portion of the absorbent article 10 may be configured as a front waist region 36 and the longitudinally opposing end portion may be configured as a back waist region 38. An intermediate portion of the absorbent article 10 extending longitudinally between the front waist region 36 and the back waist region 38 may be configured as a crotch region 37. In one embodiment, although not illustrated as such, the length of each of the front waist region 36, the back waist region 38 and the crotch region 37 may be about 1/3 of the length of the absorbent article 10, for example. In other embodiments, the length of each of the front waist region 36, the back waist region 38, and the crotch region 37 may have other dimensions. In various embodiments, the absorbent article 10 may have a laterally extending front waist end edge 136 in the front waist region 36 and a longitudinally opposing and laterally extending back waist end edge 138 in the back waist region 38.

In one embodiment, referring to Fig. 1, a chassis 100 of the absorbent article 10 may comprise a first longitudinally extending side edge 137a and a laterally opposing and second longitudinally extending side edge 137b. Both of the side edges 137 may extend longitudinally between the front waist end edge 136 and the back waist end edge 138. The chassis 100 may form a portion of the laterally extending front waist end edge 136 in the front waist region 36 and a portion of the longitudinally opposing and laterally extending back waist end edge 138 in the back waist region 38. Furthermore, the chassis 100 may comprise an interior surface 102, an exterior surface 104, a longitudinal axis 42, and a lateral axis 44. The longitudinal axis 42 may

extend through a midpoint of the front waist end edge 136 and through a midpoint of the back waist end edge 138, while the lateral axis 44 may extend through a midpoint of the first side edge 137a and through a midpoint of the second side edge 137b.

In various embodiments, a portion of or the whole absorbent article 10 may be made to
5 be laterally extensible. The extensibility of the absorbent article 10 may be desirable in order to allow the absorbent article 10 to conform to a body of a wearer during movement by the wearer. The extensibility may also be desirable, for example, in order to allow the caregiver to extend the front waist region 36, the back waist region 38, the crotch region 37, and/or the chassis 100 to provide additional body coverage for wearers of differing size, i.e., to tailor the absorbent
10 article 10 to the individual wearer. Such extension may provide the absorbent article 10 with a generally hourglass shape, so long as the crotch region 37 is extended to a relatively lesser degree than the waist regions 36 and/or 38. This extension may also impart a tailored appearance to the absorbent article 10 during use.

Any or all portions of the absorbent article may comprise a bacteriophage composition as
15 described in U.S. Serial No. 61/931,229, titled DISPOSABLE ABSORBENT ARTICLES COMPRISING BACTERIOPHAGES AND RELATED METHODS, and filed on January 24, 2014.

TOPSHEET

20 In one embodiment, referring to Figs. 1 and 19, the absorbent article 10 may comprise a topsheet 81. The topsheet 81 may be compliant, soft feeling, and non-irritating to the wearer's skin and may be elastically stretchable in one or more directions. Further, the topsheet 81 may be liquid pervious, permitting liquids (e.g., menses, urine, and/or runny feces) to penetrate through its thickness. Various topsheets may also comprise a hydrophilic material, for example, which is
25 configured to draw bodily fluids into an absorbent core of the chassis 100 when these fluids are expelled from the body. A suitable topsheet 81 may be manufactured from a wide range of materials, such as woven and nonwoven materials, apertured or hydroformed thermoplastic films, apertured nonwovens, porous foams, reticulated foams, reticulated thermoplastic films, and/or thermoplastic scrims, for example. Suitable apertured films may comprise those described in
30 U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,929,135, 4,324,246, 4,342,314, 4,463,045, 5,006,394, 5,628,097, 5,916,661, 6,545,197, and 6,107,539.

Apertured film or nonwoven topsheets typically may be pervious to bodily exudates, yet non-absorbent, and have a reduced tendency to allow fluids to pass back through and rewet the wearer's skin. Suitable woven and nonwoven materials may comprise natural fibers, such as, for example, wood or cotton fibers, synthetic fibers, such as, for example, polyester, polypropylene, or polyethylene fibers, or combinations thereof. If the topsheet 81 comprises fibers, the fibers may be spunbond, carded, wet-laid, meltblown, hydroentangled, or otherwise processed, for example, as is generally known in the art.

The topsheet may comprise a skin care lotion. Examples of suitable lotions include, but are not limited to, those described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,607,760; 5,609,587; 5,635,191; 5,643,588; and 5,968,025, and as described in U.S. Application No. 61/391,353, and as described in U.S. Pub. No. 2014-0257216. Beyond these compositions, the absorbent article may comprise soluble cyclodextrin derivatives such as those described in U.S. Pub. No. 2014/0274870.

Additionally, the topsheet of the present disclosure may be a tufted laminate web as disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 7,410,683, and/or may be an apertured web as disclosed in PCT/CN2014/083769 having an international filing date of August 6, 2014.

In one embodiment, the topsheet may comprise graphics (e.g., 116 in Fig. 15) such that depth perception is created as described in U.S. Pat. No. 7,163,528.

BACKSHEET

In one embodiment, referring to Figs. 18 and 19, for example, the absorbent article 10 may comprise a backsheet 83. The backsheet 83 may be impervious, or at least partially impervious, to fluids or body exudates (e.g., menses, urine, and/or runny feces) and may be manufactured from a thin plastic film, although other flexible liquid impervious materials may also be used. The backsheet 83 may prevent the body exudates or fluids absorbed and contained in an absorbent core of the absorbent article 10 from wetting articles which contact the absorbent article 10, such as bedsheets, pajamas, clothes, and/or undergarments. The backsheet 83 may comprise a woven or nonwoven material, polymeric films such as thermoplastic films of polyethylene or polypropylene, and/or a multi-layer or composite materials comprising a film and a nonwoven material (e.g., having an inner film layer and an outer nonwoven layer). A suitable backsheet may comprise a polyethylene film having a thickness of from about 0.012 mm (0.5 mils) to about 0.051 mm (2.0 mils). Examples of polyethylene films are manufactured

by Clopay Corporation of Cincinnati, Ohio, under the designation BR-120 and BR-121, and by Tredegar Film Products of Terre Haute, Ind., under the designation XP-39385.

One suitable material for the backsheet can be a liquid impervious thermoplastic film having a thickness of from about 0.012 mm (0.50 mil) to about 0.051 mm (2.0 mils), for example including polyethylene or polypropylene. Typically, the backsheet can have a basis weight of from about 5 g/m² to about 35 g/m². The backsheet can be typically positioned adjacent the outer-facing surface of the absorbent core and can be joined thereto. For example, the backsheet may be secured to the absorbent core by a uniform continuous layer of adhesive, a patterned layer of adhesive, or an array of separate lines, spirals, or spots of adhesive. Illustrative, but non-limiting adhesives, include adhesives manufactured by H. B. Fuller Company of St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A., and marketed as HL-1358J. An example of a suitable attachment device including an open pattern network of filaments of adhesive is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,573,986. Another suitable attachment device including several lines of adhesive filaments swirled into a spiral pattern is illustrated by the apparatus and methods shown in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,911,173; 4,785,996; and 4,842,666. Alternatively, the attachment device may include heat bonds, pressure bonds, ultrasonic bonds, dynamic mechanical bonds, or any other suitable attachment device or combinations of these attachment devices.

In one embodiment, the backsheet 83 may be embossed and/or matte-finished to provide a more cloth-like appearance. Further, the backsheet 83 may permit vapors to escape from the absorbent core of the absorbent article 10 (i.e., the backsheet 83 is breathable) while still preventing, or at least inhibiting, fluids or body exudates from passing through the backsheet 83. In one embodiment, the size of the backsheet 83 may be dictated by the size of the absorbent article 10 and the design or configuration of the absorbent article 10 to be formed, for example.

25 ABSORBENT CORE

In various embodiments, referring to Figs. 18 and 19, the absorbent article 10 may comprise an absorbent core (also referred to as an “absorbent member” or “absorbent assembly” or “absorbent structure” or “absorbent composite”) 200 that is disposed between the topsheet 81 and the backsheet 83. The absorbent core 200 may comprise a laterally extending front edge 236 in the front waist region 36, a longitudinally opposing and laterally extending back edge 238 in the back waist region 38, a first longitudinally extending side edge 237a, and a laterally

opposing and second longitudinally extending side edge 237b. Both of the side edges 237 may extend longitudinally between the front edge 236 and the back edge 238. In one embodiment, more than one absorbent core 200 or more than one absorbent core layer may be provided in an absorbent article 10, for example. The absorbent core 200 may be any suitable size or shape that
5 is compatible with the absorbent article 10. Example absorbent structures for use as the absorbent core 200 of the present disclosure that have achieved acceptance and commercial success are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,610,678; 4,673,402; 4,888,231; and 4,834,735.

In one embodiment, suitable absorbent cores may comprise cellulosic airfelt material. For instance, such absorbent cores may comprise less than about 40%, 30%, 20%, 10%, 5%, or
10 even 1% of the cellulosic airfelt material as determined by weight. Additionally, such an absorbent core may be primarily comprised of an absorbent gelling material in amounts of at least about 60%, 70%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, or even about 100% as determined by weight. Furthermore, a portion of the absorbent core may comprise a microfiber glue (if applicable). Such absorbent cores, microfiber glues, and absorbent gelling materials are described in U.S. Pat.
15 Nos. 5,599,335; 5,562,646; 5,669,894; 6,790,798; and 7,521,587 and in U.S. Pat. Publ. No. 2004/0158212.

In one embodiment, the core, including multiple layers making up the core system, may be printed and embossed as described in U.S. Pat. No. 8,536,401.

In one embodiment, the core may be separable from the chassis as disclosed in U.S. Pat.
20 Nos. 6,989,006; 7,381,202; 7,175,613; 7,824,386; 7,766,887; and 6,989,005. In such embodiments, the measurements described in this disclosure may be made to the chassis alone or may be made to the chassis in combination with the separable core/absorbent assembly.

In one embodiment, the absorbent article of the present disclosure, and particularly, a portion where the absorbent member is disposed, may have a body fluid absorption rate greater
25 than 3 g/sec according to US Pat. No. 6,649,810. According to U.S. Pat. No. 6,649,810, the expression “the portion (of the absorbent article) where the absorbent member is disposed” is intended to mean the portion occupied by the absorbent member when the absorbent article is flatly unfolded and seen in its plan view.

In one embodiment, the absorbent structure may have an intake factor greater than 3
30 according to US Pat. No. 7,073,373, wherein the intake factor is defined as the absorbent core

permeability divided by the normalized retention capacity (which is defined by the Retention Capacity Test – also according to U.S. Pat. No. 7,073, 373).

In one embodiment, the absorbent composite has a body fluid absorption greater than 75 g/100 cm², according to U.S. Pat. No. 6,649,810.

5 In one embodiment, a target location of the absorbent article may have a wicking value greater than 36%, according to U.S. Pat. No. 6,383,960.

In one embodiment, the absorbent article may have a bending stiffness between 0.05-1.0 gf, according to U.S. Pat. No. 5,810,796.

10 In one embodiment, the absorbent article may have a crotch fluid absorption rate greater than 3g/sec according to U.S. Pat. No. 6,649,810. In one embodiment, a freeze-dried composite of the absorbent composite may have an intake rate of at least about 1.9 cubic centimeters (cc) of liquid/second at 80% composite saturation according to U.S. Pat. No. 6,689,934.

15 In some embodiments the absorbent core 200 may comprise channels as described in U.S. Pat. No. 8,568,566; U.S. Pub. Nos. 2012/316046, 2014/027066, 2014/163500, 2014/163506, 2014/163511, 2012/316526, 2012/316527, 2012/316528, 2012/316529, 2012/316523, 2014/163501, 2014/163502, 2014/163503 and European Pub. Nos. 2532328, 2532329, 2717823, 2717820, 2717821, 2717822, 2532332, 2740449, and 2740452.

LEG CUFFS

20 In one embodiment, referring to Figs. 13 and 14, the chassis 100 of the absorbent article 10 may comprise longitudinally extending and laterally opposing leg cuffs 147a and 147b that are disposed on the interior surface of the chassis 100 that faces inwardly toward the wearer and contacts the wearer. The leg cuffs 147a and 147b may comprise one or more elastic gathering members disposed at or adjacent the proximal edge of one or both of the leg cuffs 147. In
25 addition, the elastic gathering members of the leg cuff may also comprise one or more elastic strands 146 disposed at or adjacent the distal edge of one or both of the leg cuffs 147. The elasticized leg cuffs 147 may comprise several embodiments for reducing the leakage of body exudates or fluids in the leg regions. The elasticized leg cuffs 147 are sometimes referred to as leg bands, barrier cuffs, elastic cuffs, or gasketing cuffs. Suitable elasticized leg cuffs 147 may
30 comprise those described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,860,003, 4,909,803, 4,695,278, 4,795,454, 4,704,115, and 4,909,803, and U.S. Pat. Publ. No. 2009/0312730. The leg cuffs 147 may be

formed by folding portions of the chassis 100 laterally inward, i.e., toward the longitudinal axis 42, to form both the respective leg cuffs 147 and the side edges 137a and b of the chassis 100. In other embodiments, the leg cuffs 147 may be formed by attaching an additional layer or layers to the chassis 100 at or adjacent to each of the respective side edges 137a and 137b of the chassis
5 100. In one embodiment, the chassis 100 may also comprise other elastics disposed adjacent the side edges 137 which may cause the article 10 to form into a “U” shape when allowed to relax thereby pulling the interior surface 102 of the front waist region 36 toward the interior surface 102 of the back waist region 38.

In one embodiment, each leg cuff 147 may comprise a proximal edge 157a and 157b.
10 These edges 157a and 157b are positioned proximate to the longitudinal axis 42 compared to distal edges 139a and 139b. The leg cuffs 147 may overlap the absorbent core 200, i.e., the proximal edges 157a and 157b lie laterally inward of the respective side edges 237a and 237b of the absorbent core 200. Such an overlapped configuration may be desirable in order to impart a more finished appearance to the absorbent article 10 than that imparted by a non-overlapped
15 configuration. In other embodiments, the leg cuffs 147 may not overlap the absorbent core 200.

In one embodiment, each leg cuff 147 may be attached to the interior surface 102 of the chassis 100 in a leg cuff attachment zone (not shown) adjacent to the front waist end edge 136 and in a longitudinally opposing leg cuff attachment zone (not shown) adjacent to the back waist end edge 138. In one embodiment, between the leg cuff attachment zones, the proximal edge
20 157 of the leg cuff 147 remains free, i.e., not attached to the interior surface 102 of the chassis 100 or to the absorbent core 200. Also, between the longitudinally opposing leg cuff attachment zones, each leg cuff 147 may comprise one or more (specifically including one, two, three, or four elastic strands per leg cuff 147) longitudinally extensible cuff elastic gathering members
25 159 that may be disposed at or adjacent to the proximal edge 157 of the leg cuff 147 by any suitable methods. Each of such cuff elastic gathering members 159 may be attached over the leg cuff’s entire length or over only a portion of the leg cuff’s length. For example, such cuff elastic gathering members 159 may be attached only at or near the leg cuff’s longitudinally opposing ends and may be unattached at the middle of the leg cuff’s length. Such cuff elastic gathering members 159 may be disposed in the crotch region 37 and may extend into one or both of the
30 front waist region 36 and the back waist region 38. For example, an elastic gathering member

159 may be attached at or adjacent to the proximal edge 157 of each of the leg cuffs 147 and extends into both the front waist region 36 and the back waist region 38.

In various embodiments, each cuff elastic gathering member 159 may be enclosed inside a folded hem for example. In various embodiments, the cuff elastic gathering members 159 may
5 be sandwiched between two layers forming the leg cuff 147, by two layers of the chassis 100, or may be attached on a surface of the chassis 100 or the leg cuff 147 and remain exposed.

In one embodiment, when stretched, the cuff elastic gathering member 159 disposed adjacent to each leg cuff's proximal edge 157 allows the leg cuff proximal edge 157 to extend to the flat uncontracted length of the chassis 100, e.g., the length of the chassis 100. When allowed
10 to relax, the cuff elastic gathering member 159 contracts to pull the front waist region 36 and the back waist region 38 toward each other and, thereby, bend the article 10 into a "U" shape in which the interior of the "U" shape may be formed by the portions of the article 10 that are intended to be placed toward the body of the wearer (i.e., interior surface 102). Because each of the proximal edges 157 remains free between the longitudinally oriented leg cuff attachment
15 zones, the contractive force of the elastic gathering member 159 may lift the proximal edge 157 of the leg cuff 147 away from the interior surface 102 of the chassis 100. This lifting of the proximal edges 157 when the article 10 is in the relaxed condition lifts the leg cuffs 147 into a position to serve as side barriers to prevent, or at least inhibit, leakage of bodily exudates.

Examples of acceptable leg cuffs 147 are disclosed in U.S.S.N. 13/457,521, filed April
20 27, 2012, including the configurations disclosed by Figures 8a-t of the '521 application.

WAISTBAND

In one embodiment, referring to Fig. 14, the article 10 may comprise an elasticized waistband 112a and b. The elasticized waistband may provide improved fit and containment and
25 may be configured to elastically expand and contract laterally to dynamically fit a wearer's waist. The elasticized waistband may extend longitudinally from the waist edge of the absorbent article 10 toward the waist edge of the absorbent core 200. In one embodiment, the absorbent article 10 may have two elasticized waistbands, one positioned in the back waist region 38 and one positioned in the front waist region 36, although other pant embodiments may be constructed
30 with a single elasticized waistband. The elasticized waistband may be constructed in a number of different configurations including those described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,515,595 and 5,151,092.

In one embodiment, the elasticized waistbands may comprise materials that have been "prestrained" or "mechanically prestrained" (i.e., subjected to some degree of localized pattern mechanical stretching to permanently elongate the material). The materials may be prestrained using suitable deep embossing techniques. In other embodiments, the materials may be prestrained by directing the material through an incremental mechanical stretching system as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,330,458. The materials may then be allowed to return to their substantially untensioned condition, thus forming a zero strain stretch material that is extensible, at least up to the point of initial stretching. Examples of zero strain materials are disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 2,075,189, 3,025,199, 4,107,364, 4,209,563, 4,834,741, and 5,151,092.

FLAPS

The flaps 189 (a-d) may be discrete from or integral with the chassis 100. A discrete flap is formed as separate element, which is joined to the chassis 100. In some embodiments, this includes a plurality of flaps, e.g. 2 or 4 (often referred to as ear panels or side flaps) being joined to the side edges 137 a and b of the chassis in the front and/or rear waist regions 36 and 38 (see Figs. 1 and 13-17). In other embodiments this may include a front and/or back belt-like flaps ("belts") being joined across the front and back (or rear) waist regions of the chassis 100, at least across end edges of the chassis 136 and 138 (see Figs. 1 and 19). In some embodiments the waistbands 112 can overlap the flaps to create a continuous belt-like structure (see Fig.14).

The belt-like flaps and may comprise an inner nonwoven layer and an outer nonwoven layer and elastics there between. The inner and outer nonwoven layers may be joined using adhesive or thermoplastic bonds. Various suitable belt-like flap configurations can be found in U.S. Pub. No. 2013-0211363.

An integral flap is a portion, one or more layers, of the chassis that projects laterally outward from the longitudinal edge. The integral flap may be formed by cutting the chassis to include the shape of the flap projection.

While many of the embodiments illustrated in this application having belt-like flaps are pant articles, taped articles may have belt-like flaps disposed in one or both waist regions as well.

The structure of flaps play an important role in the functionality of the absorbent article and are fundamentally different than the elastics used in underwear. As mentioned above, incontinence events, such as SUI and UUI, can result in a high flow rate and/or a full bladder

release. The amounts of urine expelled during the incontinence events can vary wildly given the type of urinary incontinence as well as other circumstances such as time since last bathroom visit, amount of fluid intake, day or night, etc. Loadings can range from as low as a few drops of urine to loadings as high as 600 mls. It is not unusual to have single loadings as high as 300, 400 and even 500 mls. These levels of loading present a significant downward force associated with the loading which can be a pound or more. This downward force must be compensated for by the absorbent article chassis in order to minimize sagging, gapping and leakage. In order to sustain the fit of the article even after loading the article comprises elastomeric element(s) 146, including films and/or strands) that are disposed proximate to and along the side seams 280a and b (see, for example, Fig.15, where the elastomeric elements 146 terminate proximate to and along the length of the seams 280a and b) of the article and extend laterally from one side toward the other. These elastomeric element(s) should create a normal force against the body sufficient to anchor the article. The location of the elastomeric element(s), as well as the forces exerted by the elastomeric element(s) can be varied to ensure proper anchoring at the hips and along the body specifically across the front waist region and in the back waist region. One form of anchoring beneficial for sustaining the fit of a loaded article is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,358,500 Absorbent Articles Providing Sustained Dynamic Fit issued Oct 25, 1994 to LaVon, et al. It should also be noted that regular underwear with elastic along the waist edge and leg edges would not typically provide sufficient support to sustain the fit of the underwear if a weight of 300-600 grams was applied to the crotch region of the underwear. This paragraph illustrates another fundamental reason why proper Body Rise/Length of the absorbent article is key to maintain contact and gasketing, as well as proper anchoring on the body to overcome the fit degrading forces associated with high loadings.

The seams 280a and b may each be from about 150 mm to about 200 mm, from about 160 mm to about 190 mm, or from about 170 mm to about 180 mm. The seams are the portions of the flap that overlap (i.e., the distance from the waist opening to the leg opening of the overlapped or abutted flaps).

FASTENING SYSTEM

The absorbent article may also include a fastening system. When fastened, the fastening system interconnects the front waist region 36 and the rear waist region 38 resulting in a waist

circumference that may encircle the wearer during wear of the absorbent article 10. The fastened elements connecting the front and back waist regions form refastenable side seams. This may be accomplished by flaps 189 a and b in the back waist region interconnecting with flaps 189 c and d in the front waist region or by flaps in the back waist region interconnecting with the chassis 100 in the front waist region. The fastening system may comprises a fastener 53 a and b such as tape tabs, hook and loop fastening components, interlocking fasteners such as tabs & slots, buckles, buttons, snaps, and/or hermaphroditic fastening components, although any other known fastening means are generally acceptable. The fasteners may releasably engage with a landing zone 118, which may be a woven or nonwoven. Some exemplary surface fastening systems are disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 3,848,594; 4,662,875; 4,846,815; 4,894,060; 4,946,527; 5,151,092; 5,221,274. Particularly, the flaps may be configured as described and illustrated in Figs. 3A-C and 4A-k of U.S.S.N. 61/666,065, filed on June 29, 2012, titled DISPOSABLE ABSORBENT REFASTENABLE PANTS AND METHODS FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME. Further, the absorbent articles of this disclosure may be manufactured in accordance with the descriptions and illustrations of U.S.S.N. 61/666,065 (see, for example, Figs. 5-10C of the '065 application). An exemplary interlocking fastening system is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,432,098. The fastening system may also provide a means for holding the article in a disposal configuration as disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,963,140. The fastening system may also include primary and secondary fastening systems, as disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,699,622. The fastening system may be constructed to reduce shifting of overlapped portions or to improve fit as disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,242,436; 5,499,978; 5,507,736; and 5,591,152.

IDENTICAL OR SUBSTANTIALLY IDENTICAL CHASSIS

As disclosed in U.S. Pub. No. 2013-0211355, it may be desirable to offer an array of packages for fitting different sized wearers, but comprising identical or substantially identical chassis. For instance, an array may comprise a first package comprising a first size of absorbent articles and a second package may comprise a second size of absorbent articles, where the first and second packages comprise identical or substantially identical chassis as described in U.S. Pub. No. 2013-0211355. More particularly, the first package may comprise a first chassis and the second package may comprise a second chassis, where each of the first and second chassis

comprise the same dimensions of one or more of: core width at the lateral centerline, core width at one of the front or rear core end, a distance from a left outer cuff distal edge to a right outer cuff distal edge, a distance from a left inner cuff distal edge to a left outer cuff distal edge, a distance from a left inner cuff proximal edge to a right inner cuff proximal edge, a distance from
5 a left inner cuff proximal edge to a left outer cuff distal edge, a free height of the inner cuff, inner cuff hem fold width, inner cuff elastics length, outer cuff elastics length, core length, and backsheet width.

Further, each of the first and second chassis may comprise identical chemical compositions of one or more of a topsheet, backsheet film, backsheet nonwoven, core super
10 absorbent polymers, core pulp, core nonwoven, core tissue, leg cuff film, leg cuff nonwoven, super absorbent polymer adhesive, core nonwoven adhesive, leg cuff elastic adhesive, and backsheet nonwoven/film adhesive.

And, each of the first and second chassis may comprise the same basis weight of one or more of the topsheet, backsheet film, backsheet nonwoven, core super absorbent polymers, core
15 pulp, leg cuff nonwoven, leg cuff film, super absorbent polymer adhesive, leg cuff adhesive, and backsheet nonwoven/film adhesive.

And, each of the first and second chassis may comprise compositionally identical core super absorbent polymers. The first and second chassis may have identical component cross sectional order and disposition in at least one of the front waist region, back waist region, and
20 crotch region. The inner leg cuffs of the first and second chassis may be composed of the compositionally identical materials.

And, the core adhesives of the first and second chassis may be the same adhesive(s). The first and second chassis may comprise core super absorbent polymers that are in the same chemical class and subclass.

25 And, each of the first and second chassis may comprise first and second wetness indicators, respectively, and wherein the first and second wetness indicators are compositionally identical.

Further, the inner leg cuffs of the first and second chassis may have identical component cross sectional order and disposition in at least one of the front waist region, back waist region,
30 and crotch region. The distance from the left outer cuff distal edge to a right outer cuff distal edge may be the same. The distance from the left inner cuff proximal edge to left outer cuff distal

edge may be the same. The distance from the left inner cuff proximal edge to the right inner cuff proximal edge is the same. The lengths of the inner and outer cuffs are the same.

In some embodiments, different size offerings in an array may have identical or substantially identical chassis as the flaps or belts may be used to enable the absorbent article to fit different sized wearers. For example, first and second absorbent articles may have identical chassis (compositionally, dimensionally, cross-sectionally), but the first article may have a different length due to disposition of the belts, such that the first article may be targeted to fit a smaller wearer than the second article. As a second example, first and second absorbent articles may have identical chassis (compositionally, dimensionally, cross-sectionally), but the first article may have a different length and/or width due to the size of the belts, such that the first article may be targeted to fit a smaller wearer than the second article.

In some embodiments, first and second absorbent articles may have identical chassis compositionally, but not dimensionally, and not cross-sectionally. In some embodiments, first and second absorbent articles may have identical chassis dimensionally, but not compositionally, and not cross-sectionally. In some embodiments, first and second absorbent articles may have identical chassis cross-sectionally, but not dimensionally, and not compositionally. In still other embodiments, first and second absorbent articles may have two, but not three of (1) compositionally, (2) dimensionally, and (3) cross-sectionally identical chassis.

20 TEST METHODS

Bracket Capacity

Each of the measurements is to be conducted on 10 separate like specimens and the average of the 10 separate like specimens is considered to be the measurement for that specific specimen set. Provide ten separate like absorbent articles or absorbent core samples. The samples are conditioned for at least two hours prior to testing under the same conditions of temperatures from between 15° C to 35° C and relative humidity from between 35% to 75%.

All length measurements are made using a ruler that is traceable to NIST or other standards organization, and is accurate to the nearest +/- 1.0 mm.

All weight measurements are made using a scale that is traceable to NIST or other standards organizations, and is accurate to the nearest +/- 0.1 gram.

Remove all layers that do not directly wrap the absorbent core (e.g., topsheet and backsheet and
5 any layers without compromising absorbent material) from the absorbent article sample. Determine the Core Length by using a ruler by measuring the longitudinal length of the absorbent core (parallel to the longitudinal axis of the product, refer to Figs. 4 - 6) from the lateral midpoint of the front edge 236 to the lateral midpoint of the back edge 238. Measure to the nearest +/- 1.0 mm.

10

Divide the Core Length by 10 to determine the Bracket Length.

From the front core edge 236 of the Absorbent Core, measure a longitudinal distance equal to the Bracket Length to the nearest +/- 1.0 mm. Using sharp scissors, cut off the first core bracket
15 adjacent the front edge of the Absorbent Core by cutting from the lateral edge 237a to the lateral edge 237b such that the cut line is lateral and perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the Absorbent Core. This is Core Bracket₁. Repeat this until the Absorbent Core has been cut into 10 equal longitudinal length segments, each having a longitudinal length equal to the Bracket Length, and each subsequent segment numbered sequentially such that the last segment is Core
20 Bracket₁₀. Refer to Figs. 4-6.

Weigh each Core Bracket to the nearest +/- 0.1 gram to determine its Dry Bracket Weight. Each Core Bracket from 1 to 10 will have a corresponding Dry Bracket Weight. For example, Core Bracket₁ has a Dry Bracket Weight₁.

25

Use a tray with dimensions of about 10mm deep X 120mm wide X 220 mm long. Fill the tray with a 0.90% saline solution at from between 35°C to 37° C.

Determine the Wet Bracket Weight by placing each Core Bracket into the solution and allow it
30 to sit for 5 minutes. After 5 minutes, remove each Core Bracket and weigh it to the nearest +/- 0.1 gram.

Determine the Bracket Capacity for each Core Bracket by subtracting the Dry Bracket Weight from the Wet Bracket Weight.

$$5 \quad \text{Bracket Capacity}_i = \text{Wet Bracket Weight}_i - \text{Dry Bracket Weight}_i$$

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. An array of packages comprising two or more different sizes of disposable absorbent articles comprising absorbent cores having a Core Bracket Standard Deviation, a Core Bracket Maximum Difference, Maximum Core Bracket, and a Minimum Core Bracket, the array comprising:

a first package comprising a first disposable absorbent article, the first absorbent article comprising a first topsheet, a first backsheet, a first absorbent core and a first pair of side seams, the first absorbent article being a first size and in closed form;

a second package comprising a second disposable absorbent article, the second absorbent article comprising a second topsheet, a second backsheet, a second absorbent core and a second pair of side seams, the second absorbent article being a second size and in closed form;

wherein the second size is larger than the first size;

wherein the Core Bracket Standard Deviation of the second absorbent core of the second size is less than the Core Bracket Standard Deviation of the first absorbent core of the first size.

2. An array of packages comprising two or more different sizes of disposable absorbent articles comprising absorbent cores having a Core Bracket Standard Deviation, a Core Bracket Maximum Difference, Maximum Core Bracket, and a Minimum Core Bracket, the array comprising:

a first package comprising a first disposable absorbent article, the first absorbent article comprising a first topsheet, a first backsheet, a first absorbent core and a first pair of side seams, the first absorbent article being a first size and in closed form;

a second package comprising a second disposable absorbent article, the second absorbent article comprising a second topsheet, a second backsheet, a second absorbent core and a second pair of side seams, the second absorbent article being a second size and in closed form;

wherein the second size is larger than the first size;

wherein the Core Bracket Maximum Difference of the second absorbent core of the second size is less than the Core Bracket Maximum Difference of the first absorbent core of the first size.

3. An array of packages comprising two or more different sizes of disposable absorbent articles comprising absorbent cores having a Core Bracket Standard Deviation, a Core Bracket Maximum Difference, Maximum Core Bracket, and a Minimum Core Bracket, the array comprising:

a first package comprising a first disposable absorbent article, the first absorbent article comprising a first topsheet, a first backsheet, a first absorbent core and a first pair of side seams, the first absorbent article being a first size and in closed form;

a second package comprising a second disposable absorbent article, the second absorbent article comprising a second topsheet, a second backsheet, a second absorbent core and a second pair of side seams, the second absorbent article being a second size and in closed form;

wherein the second size is larger than the first size;

wherein the Maximum Core Bracket of the second absorbent core of the second size is equal to or less than the Maximum Core Bracket of the first absorbent core of the first size.

4. An array of packages comprising two or more different sizes of disposable absorbent articles comprising absorbent cores having a Core Bracket Standard Deviation, a Core Bracket Maximum Difference, Maximum Core Bracket, and a Minimum Core Bracket, the array comprising:

a first package comprising a first disposable absorbent article, the first absorbent article comprising a first topsheet, a first backsheet, a first absorbent core and a first pair of side seams, the first absorbent article being a first size and in closed form;

a second package comprising a second disposable absorbent article, the second absorbent article comprising a second topsheet, a second backsheet, a second absorbent core and a second pair of side seams, the second absorbent article being a second size and in closed form;

wherein the second size is larger than the first size;

wherein the Minimum Core Bracket of the second absorbent core of the second size is equal to or greater than the Minimum Core Bracket of the first absorbent core of the first size.

5. The array of packages of any of the preceding claims, wherein the first absorbent core has a Core Bracket Standard Deviation from about 10 g to about 35 g.
6. The array of packages of any of the preceding claims, wherein the second absorbent core has a Core Bracket Standard Deviation from about 1g to about 15 g.
7. The array of packages of any of the preceding claims, wherein the first absorbent core has a Core Bracket Maximum Difference from about 45% to about 85%.
8. The array of packages of any of the preceding claims, wherein the second absorbent core has a Core Bracket Maximum Difference from about 1% to about 55%.
9. The array of packages of any of the preceding claims, wherein the first absorbent core has a Maximum Core Bracket from about 70 g to about 95 g.
10. The array of packages of any of the preceding claims, wherein the second absorbent core has a Maximum Core Bracket from about 55 g to about 80 g.
11. The array of packages of any of the preceding claims, wherein the absorbent core size has a Minimum Core Bracket from about 15 g to about 45 g.
12. The array of packages of any of the preceding claims, wherein the second absorbent core has a Minimum Core Bracket from about 35 g to about 65 g.
13. The array of packages of any of the preceding claims, wherein the first absorbent core comprises comprise less than about 40% cellulosic airfelt material as determined by weight.
14. The array of packages of any of the preceding claims, wherein the first absorbent core comprises comprise less than about 20% cellulosic airfelt material as determined by weight.
15. The array of packages of any of the preceding claims, wherein the first absorbent core comprises comprise less than about 1% cellulosic airfelt material as determined by weight.

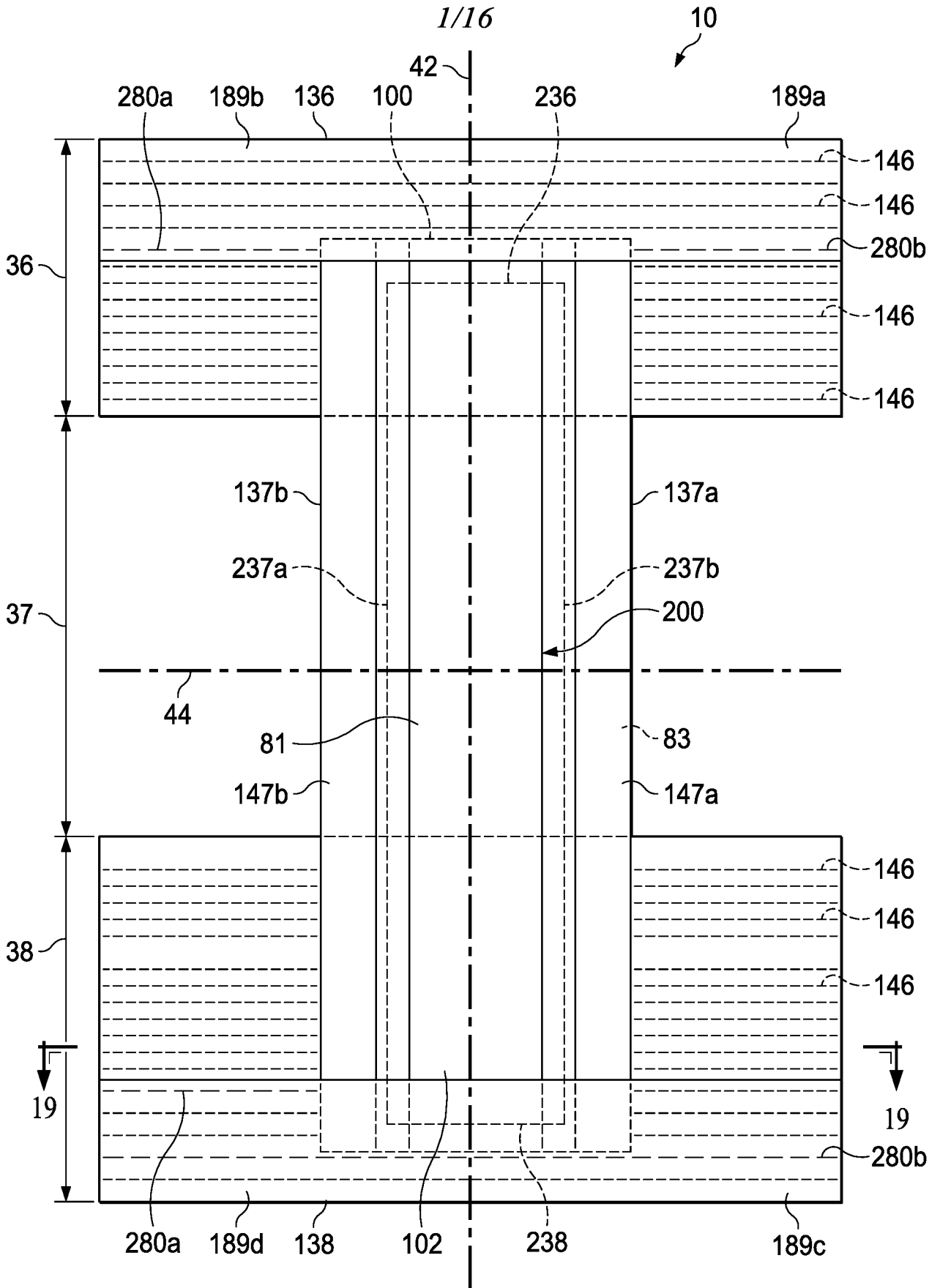
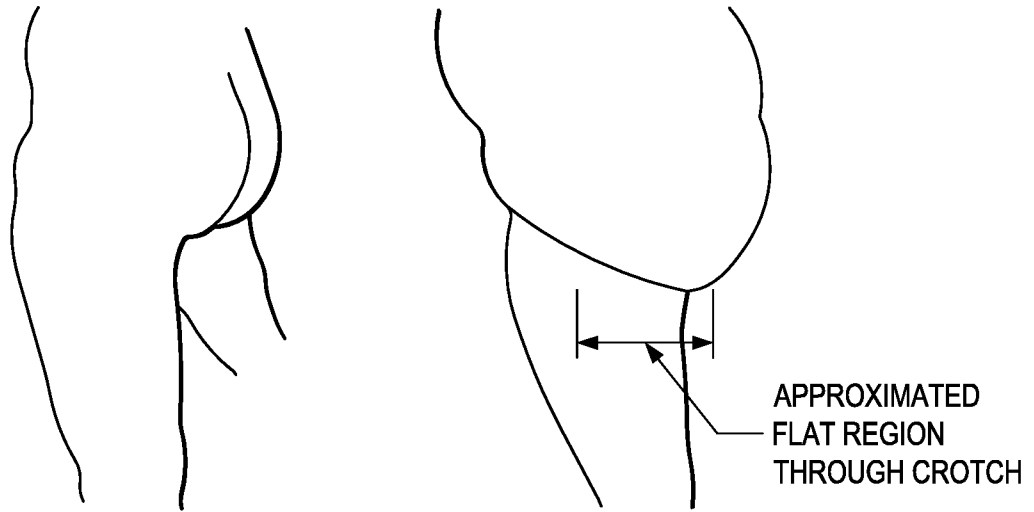


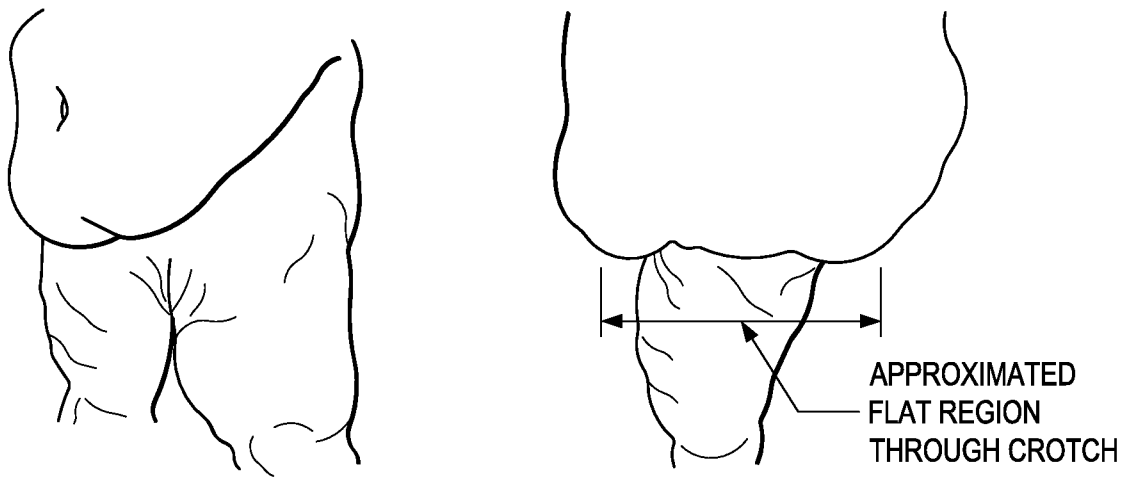
FIG. 1

EXAMPLE 24 BMI ADULT FEMALE



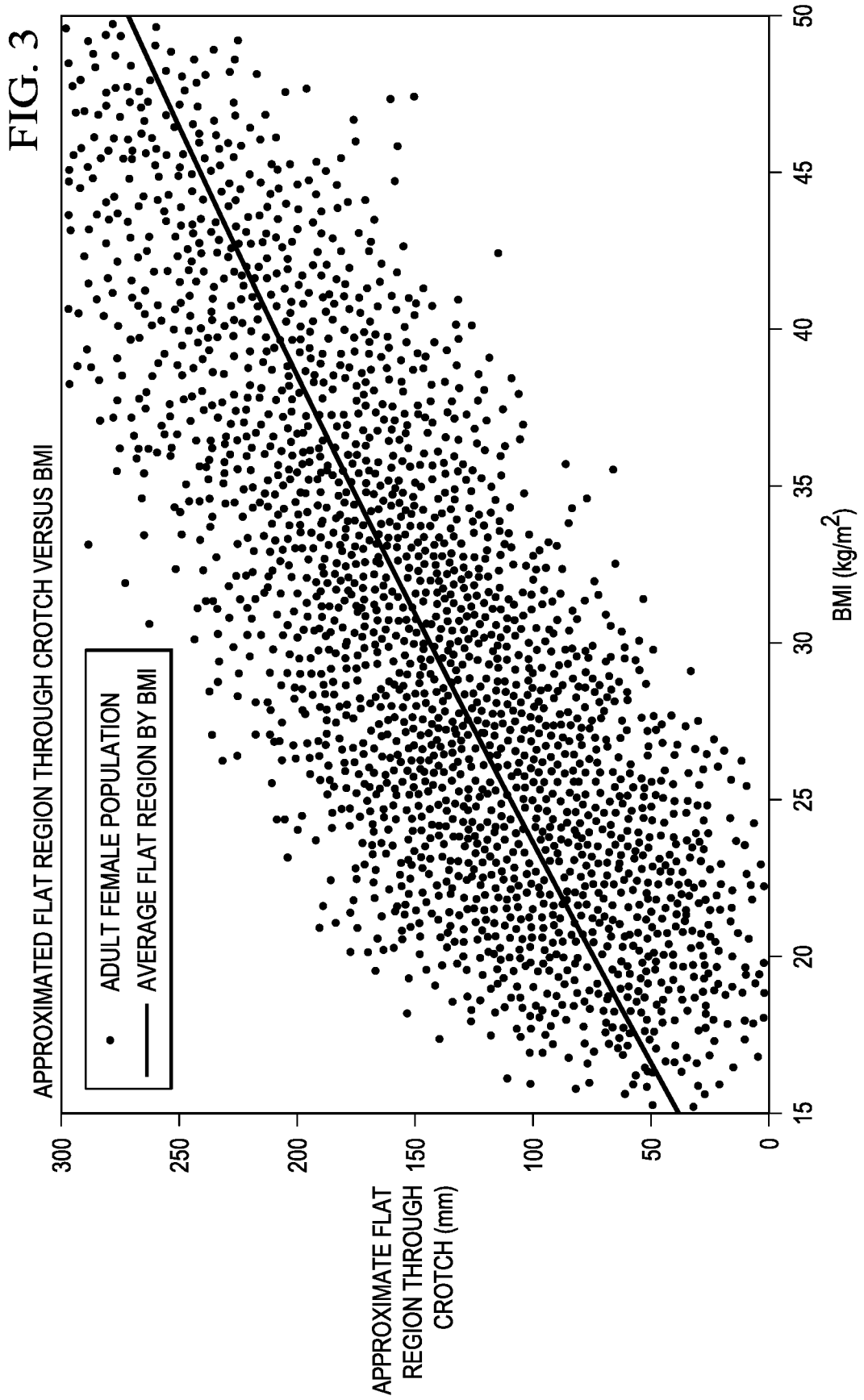
BODY CROSS SECTION
AT THE SAGITTAL PLANE

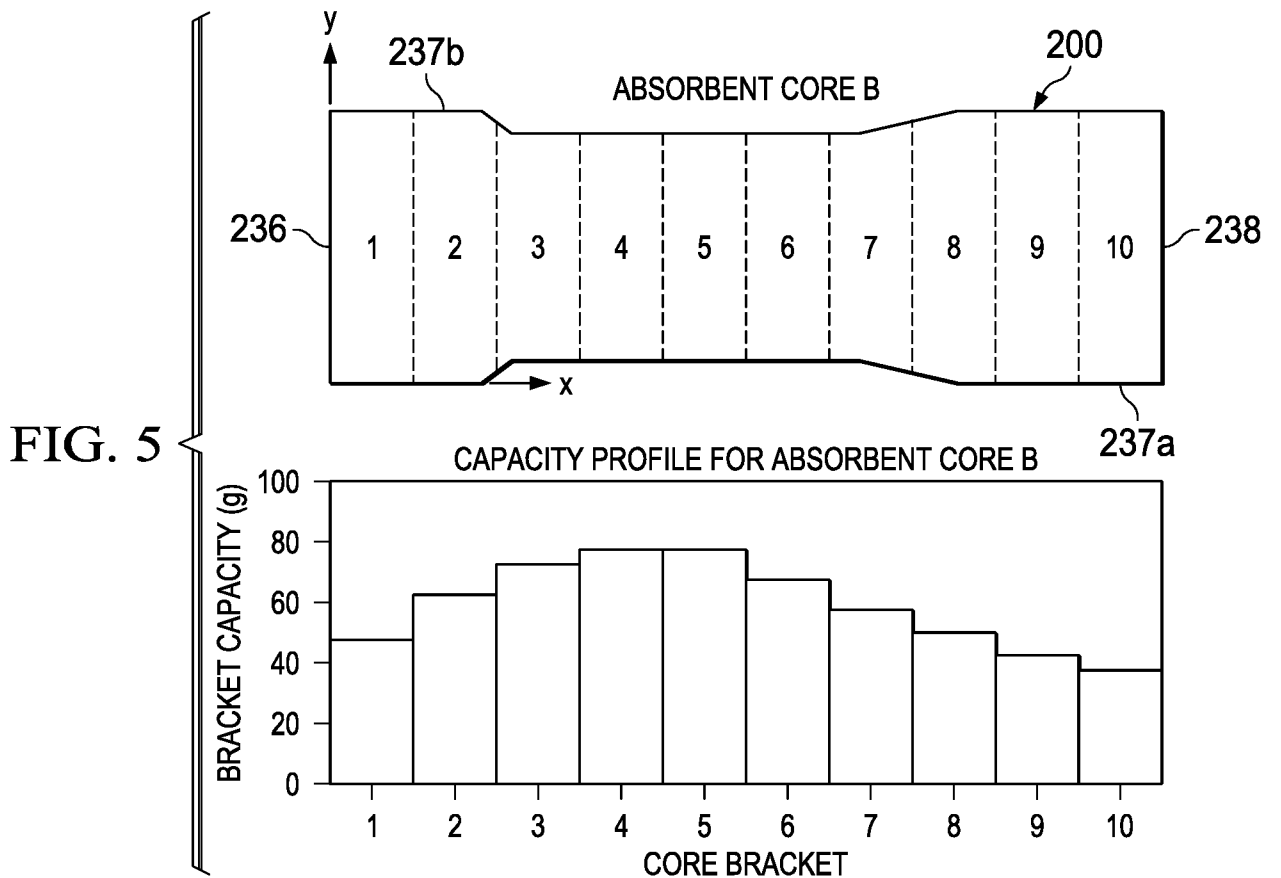
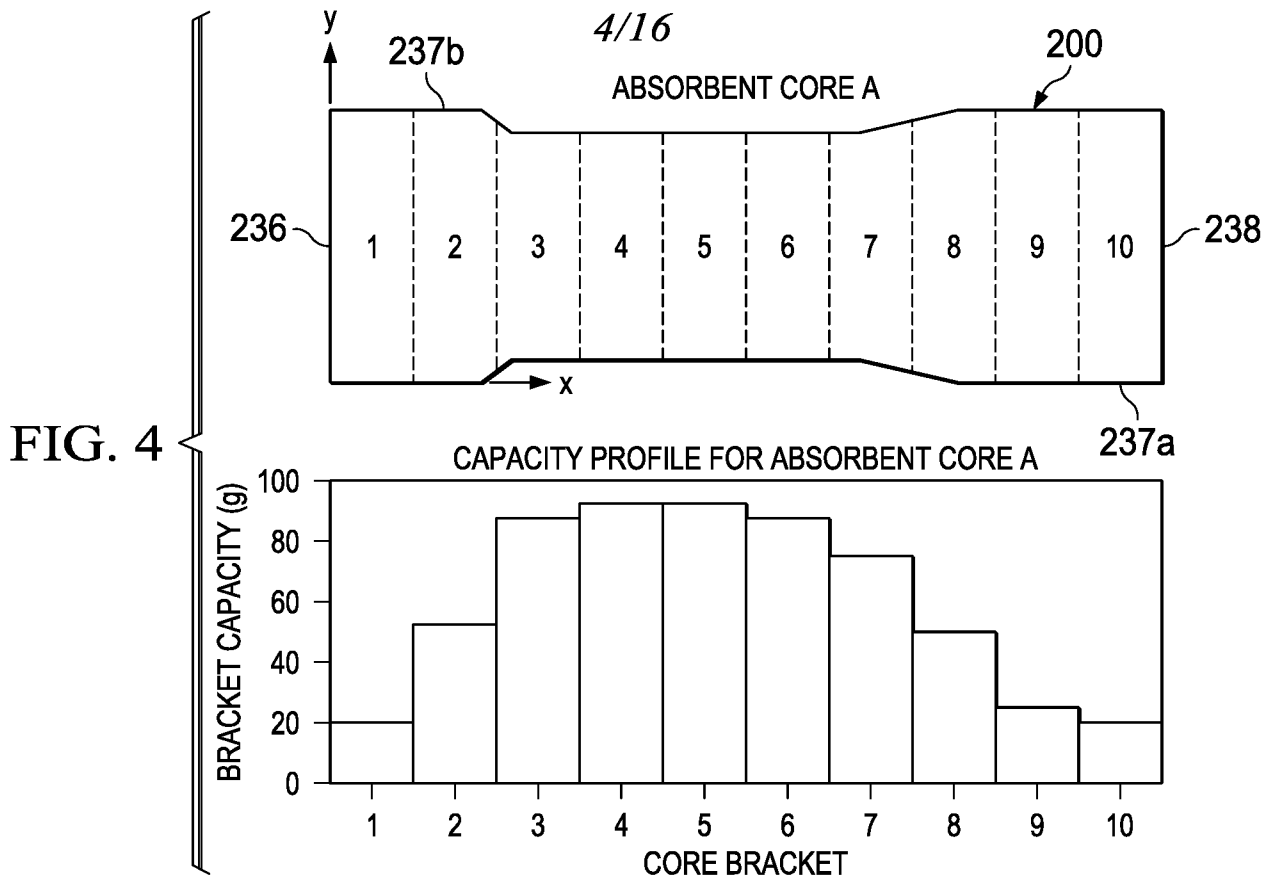
EXAMPLE 47 BMI ADULT FEMALE



BODY CROSS SECTION
AT THE SAGITTAL PLANE

FIG. 2





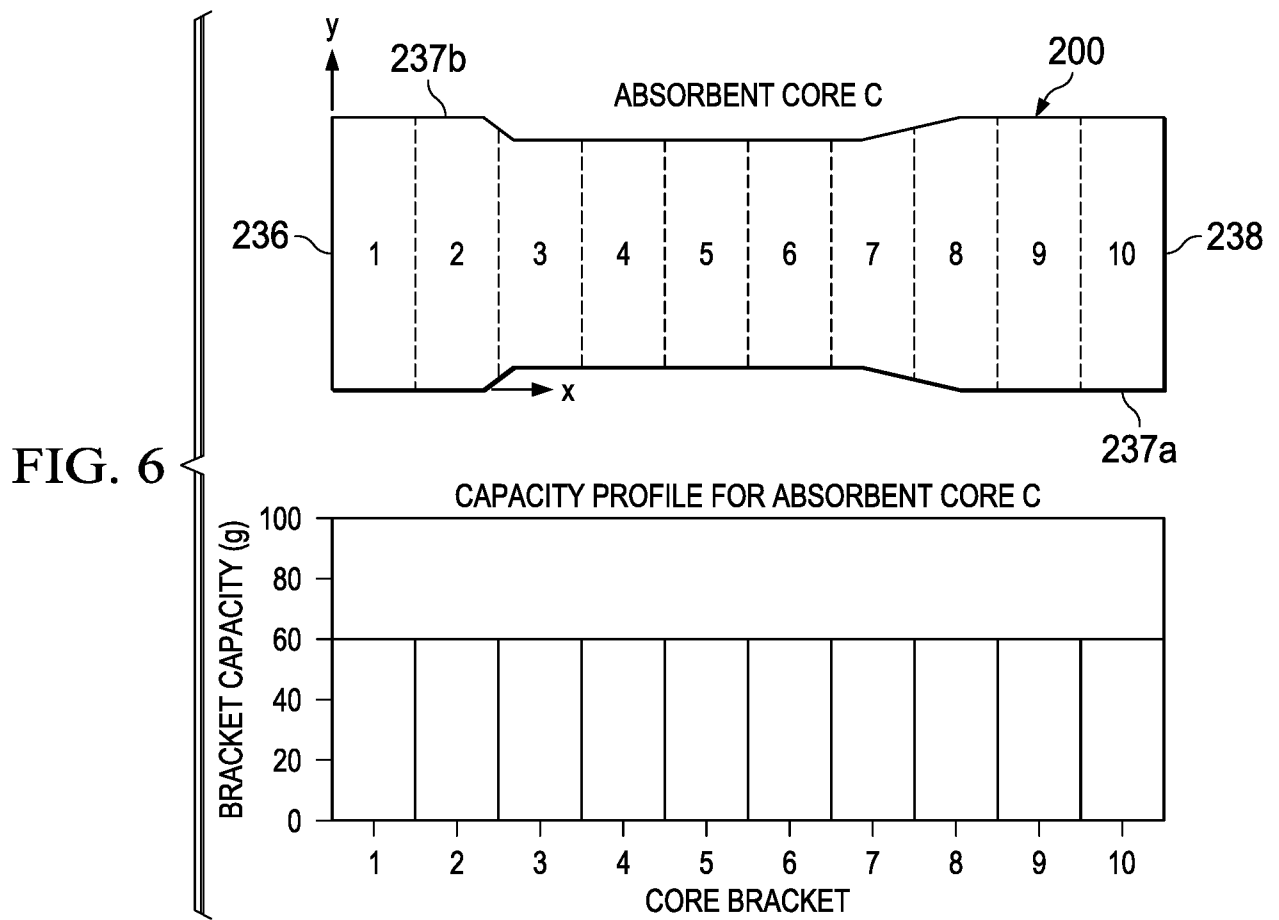
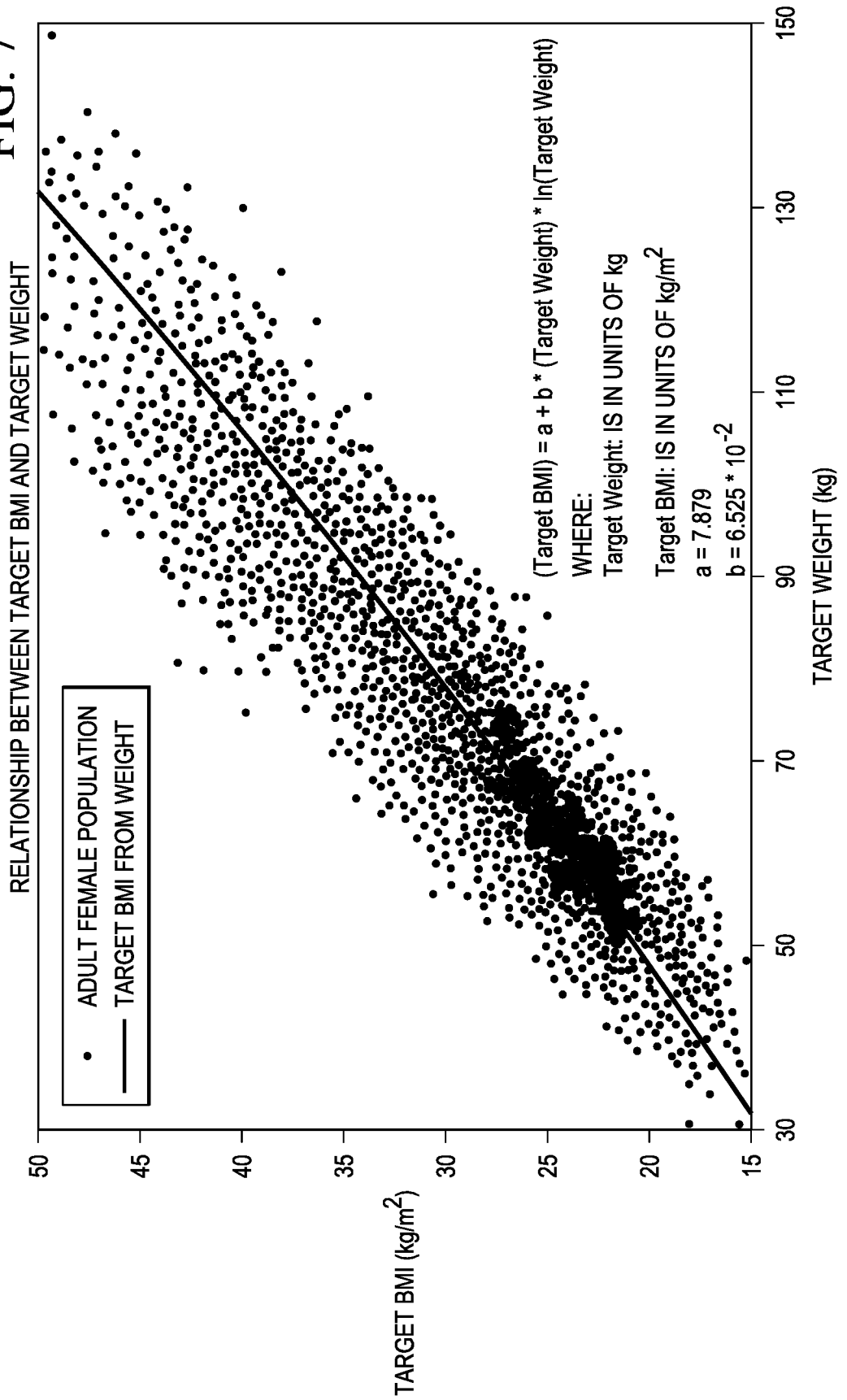
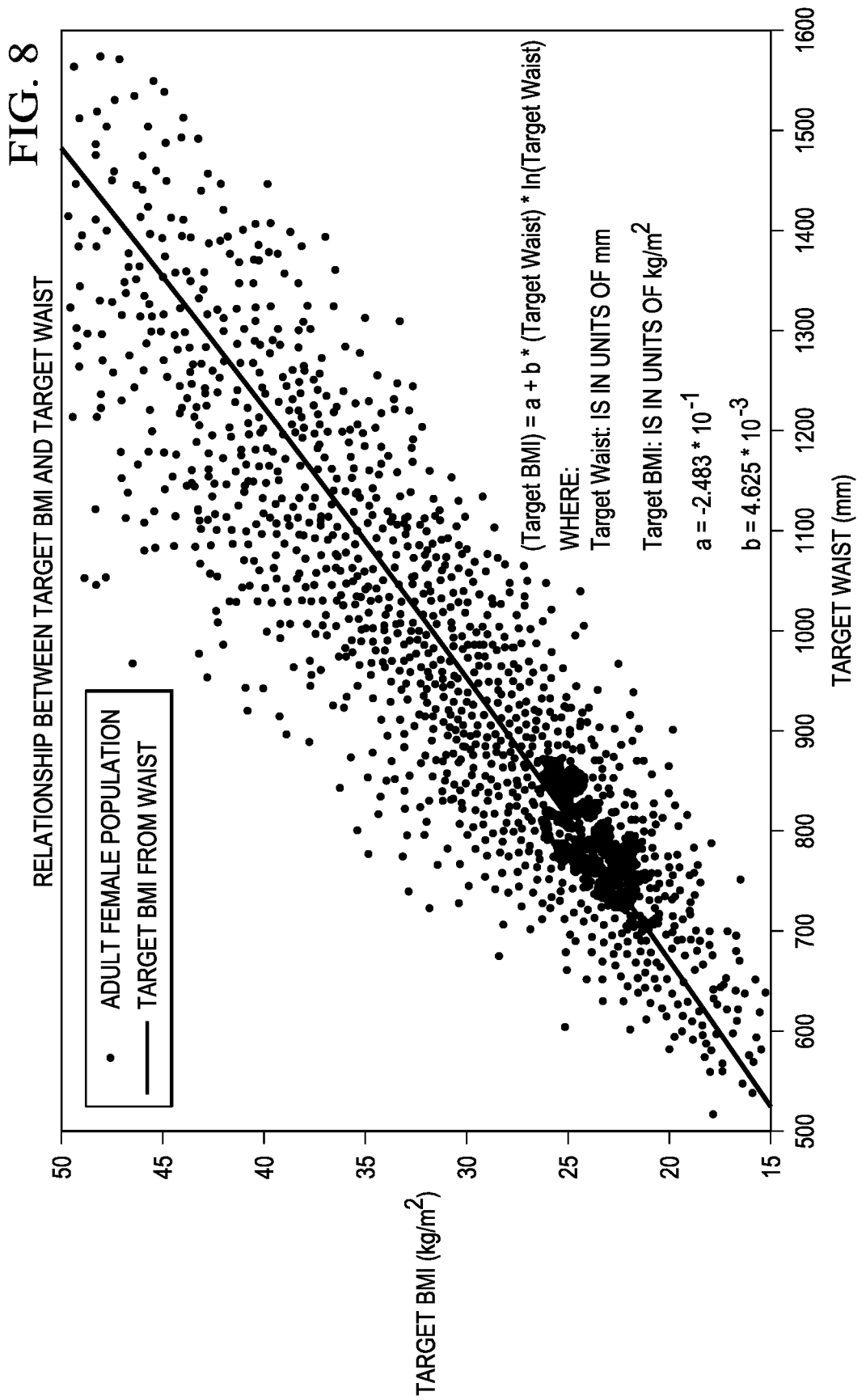


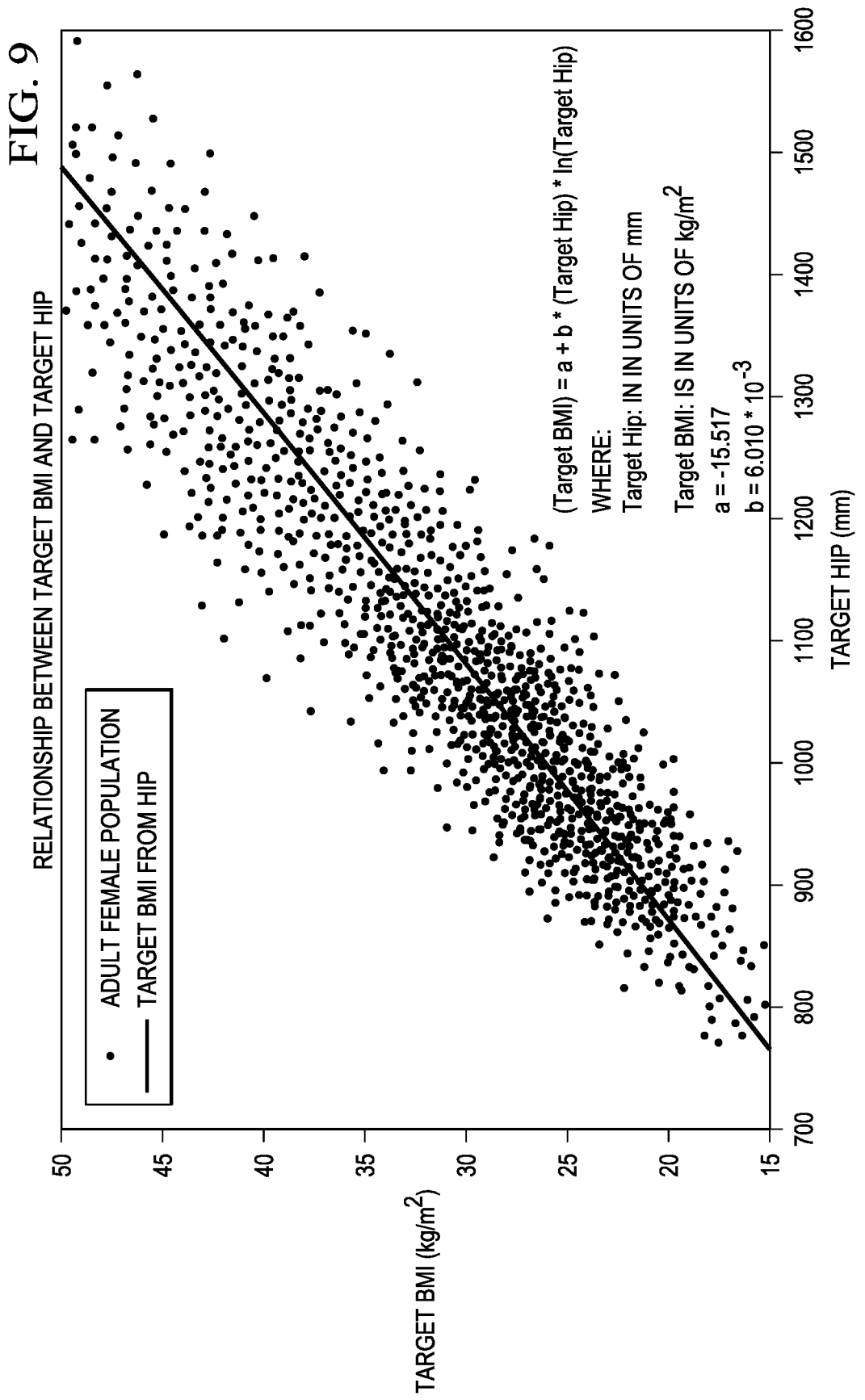
FIG. 7



7/16

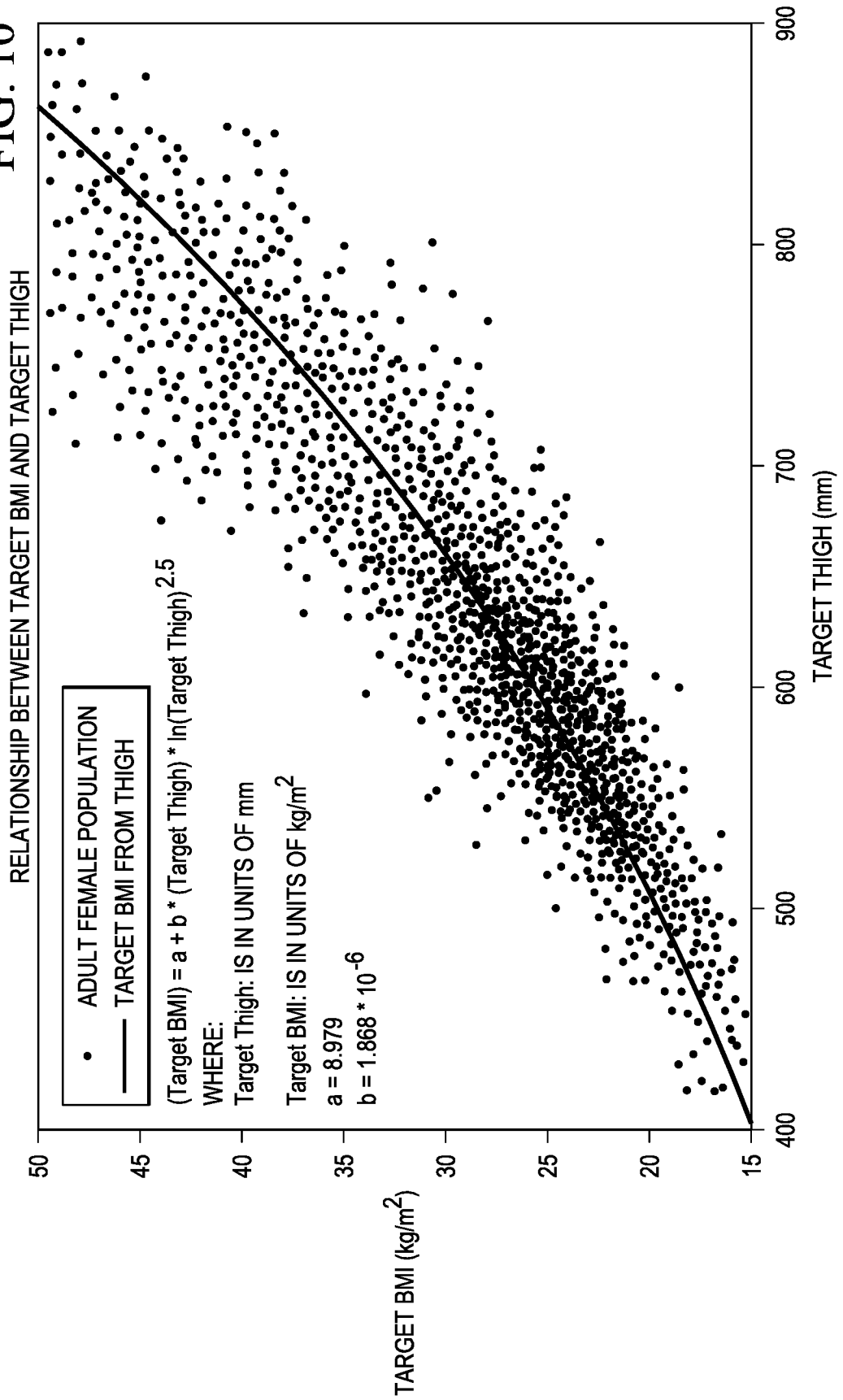


8/16



9/16

FIG. 10



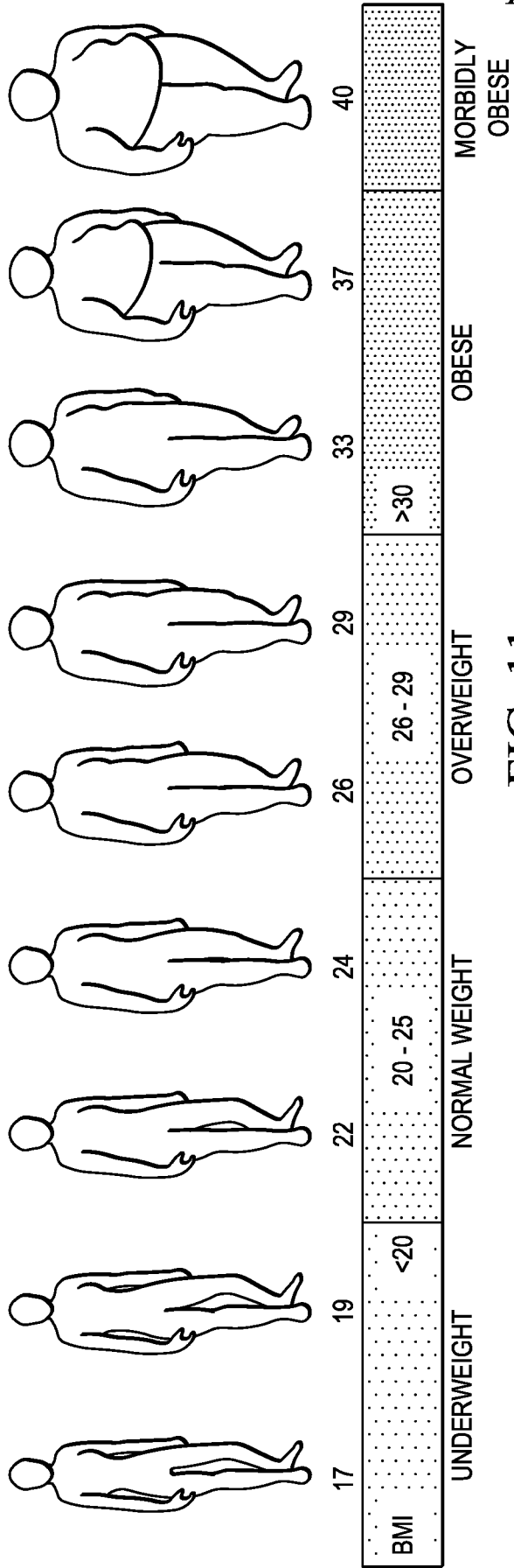


FIG. 11

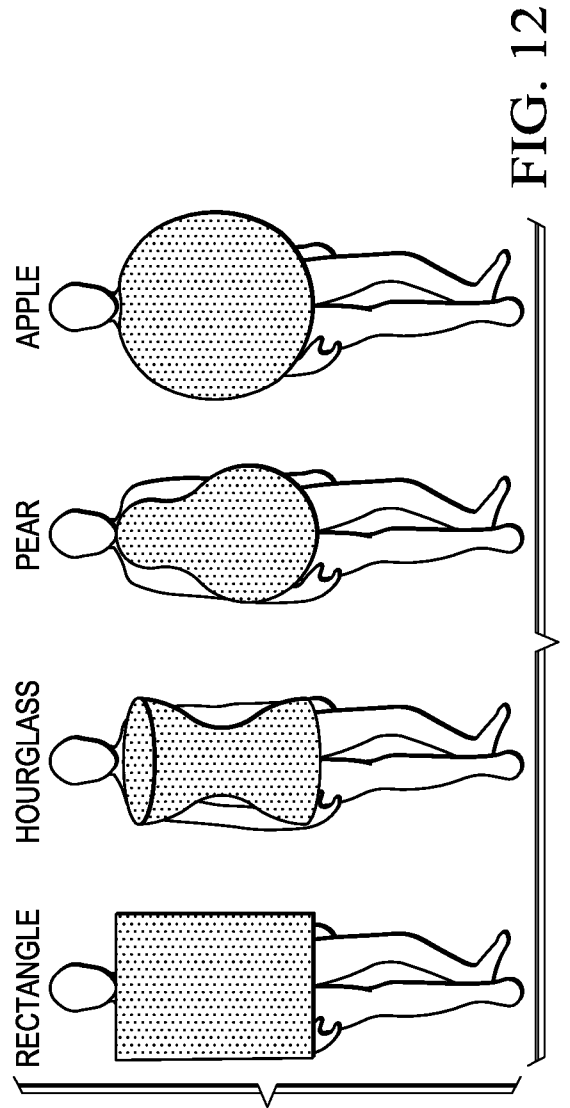


FIG. 12

11/16

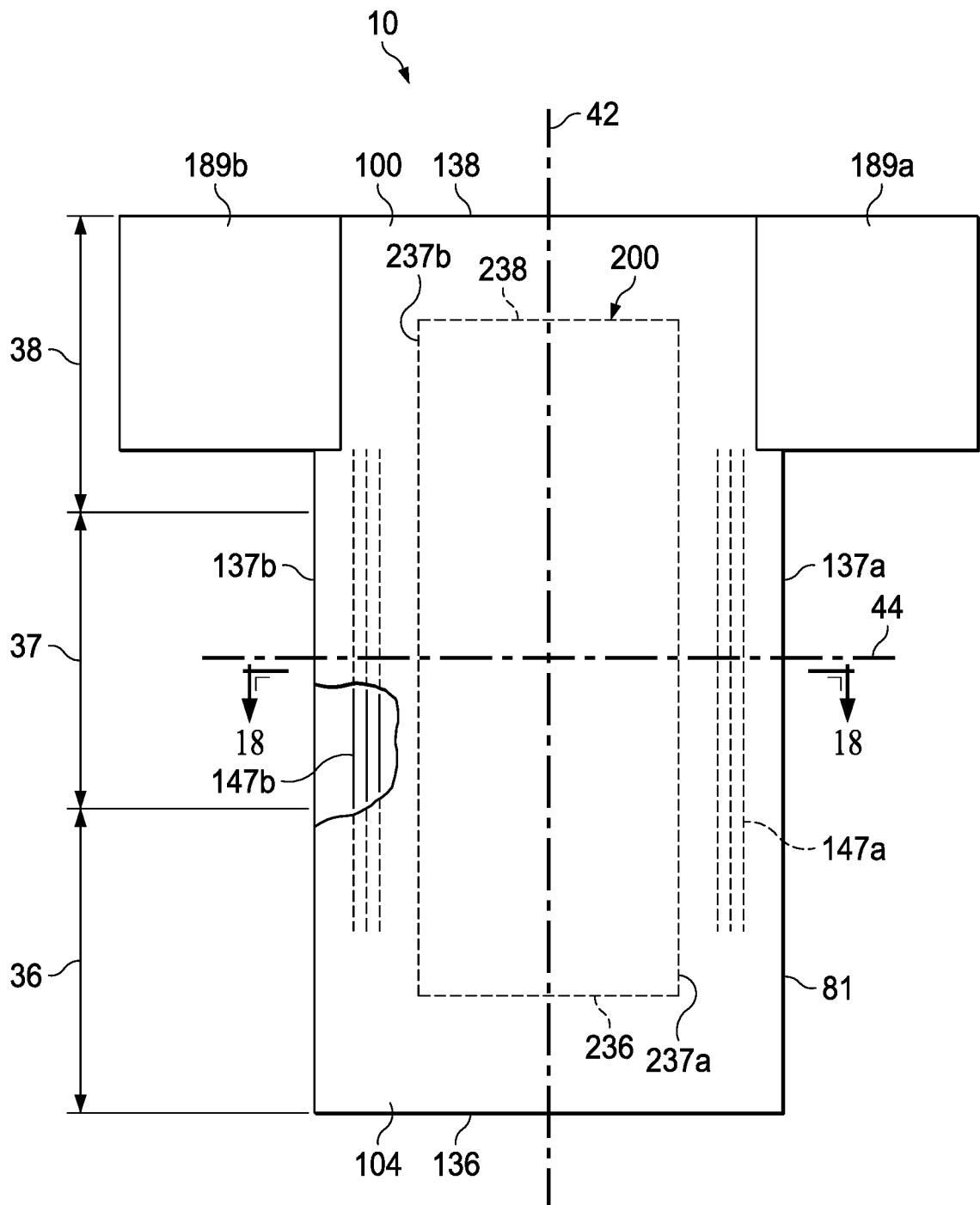


FIG. 13

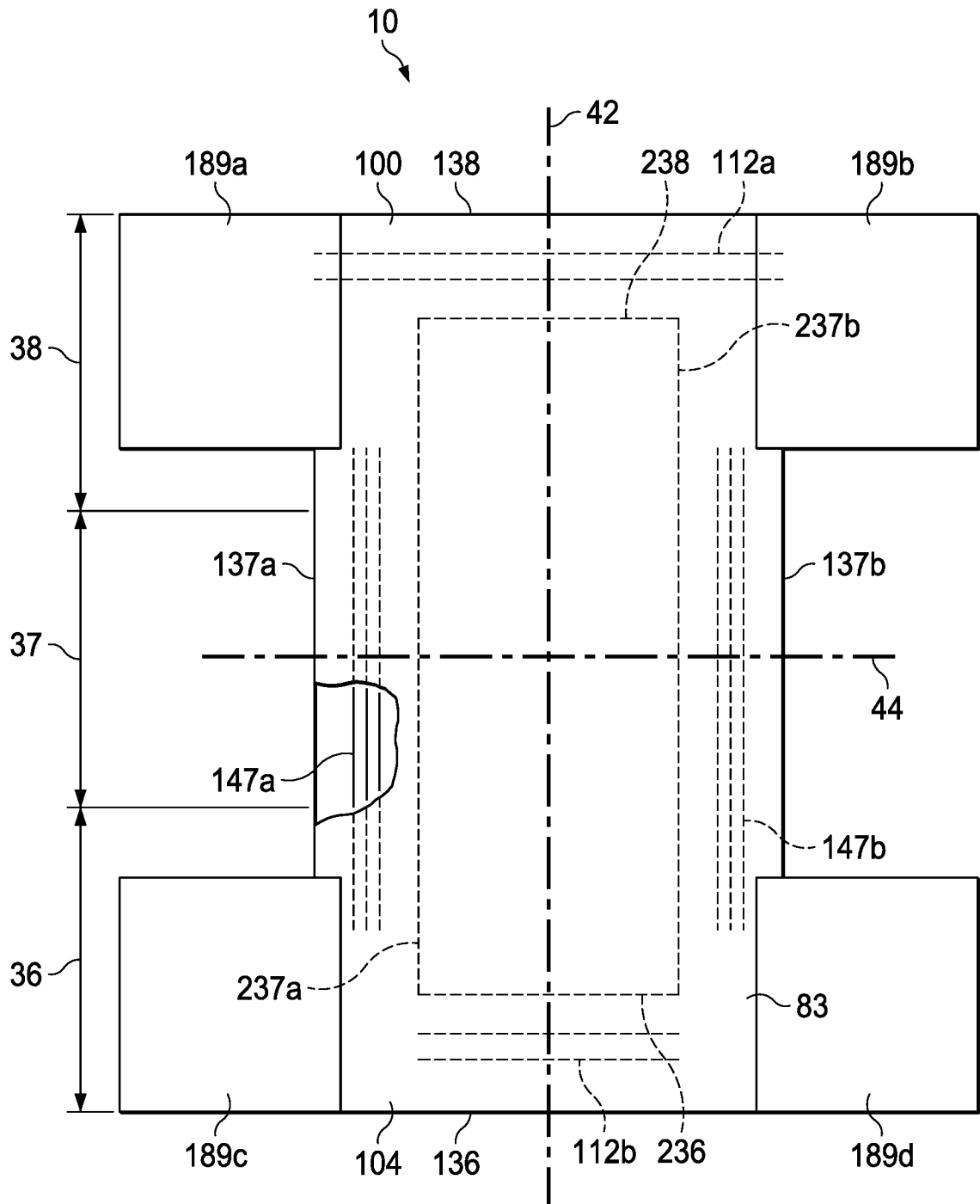


FIG. 14

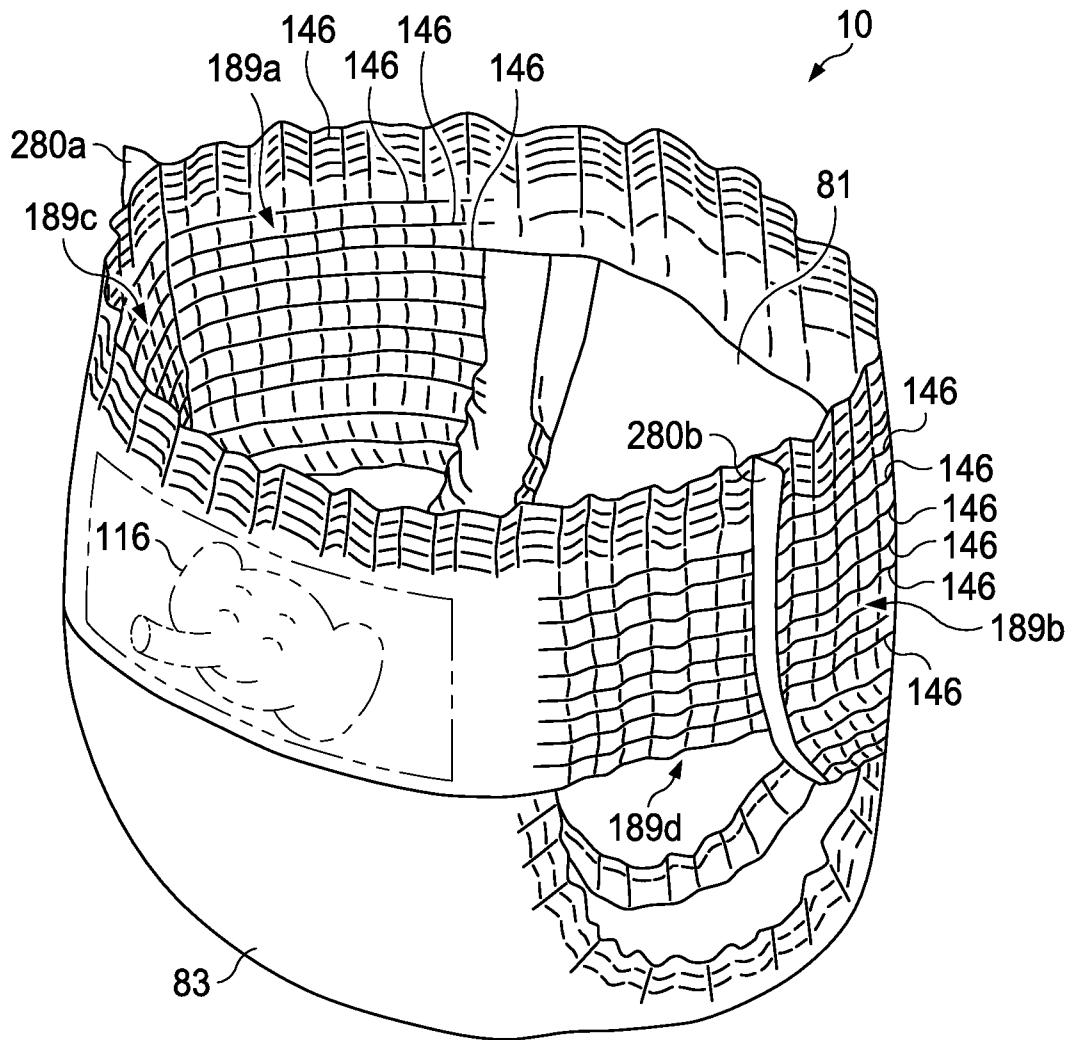


FIG. 15

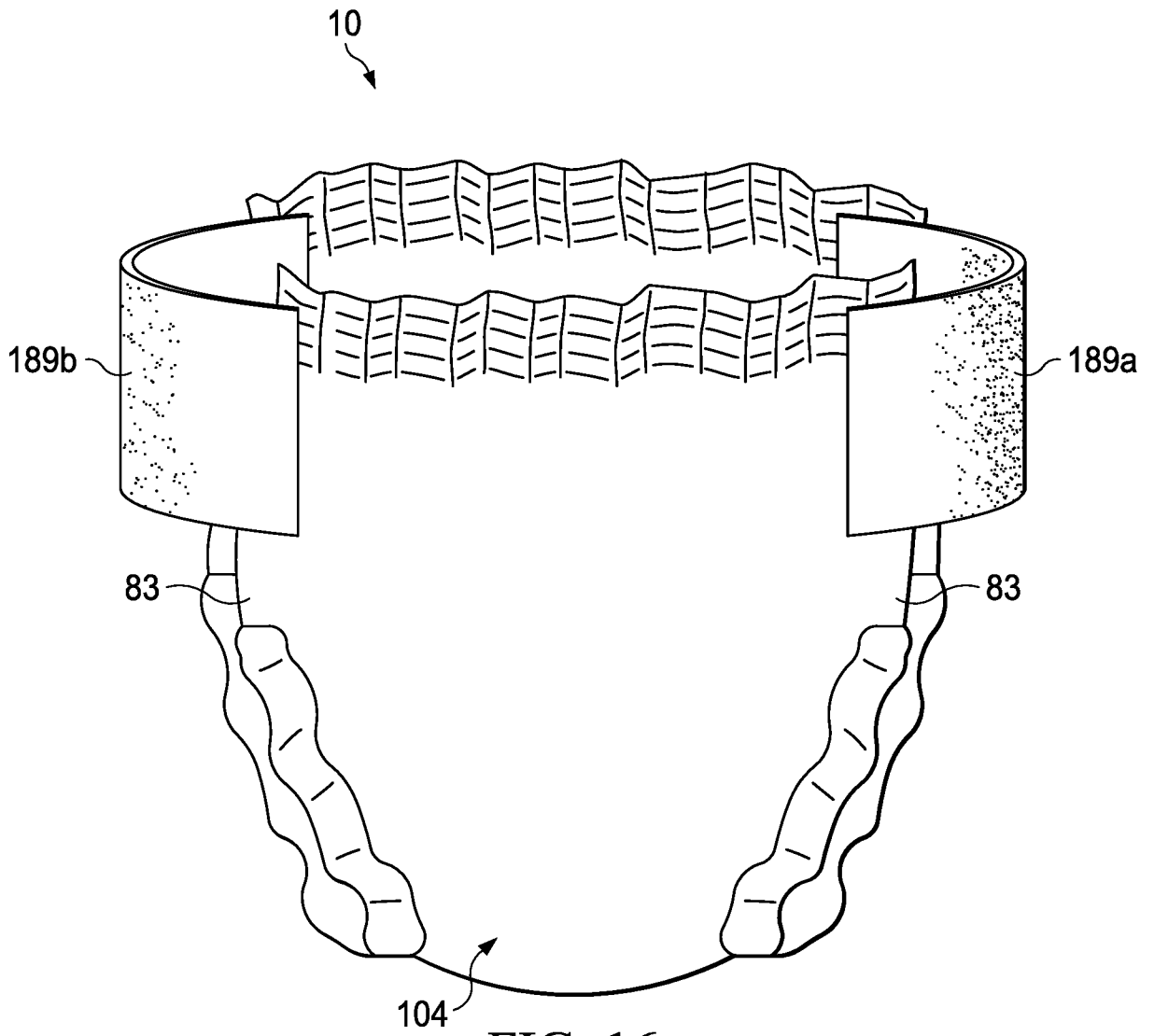


FIG. 16

15/16

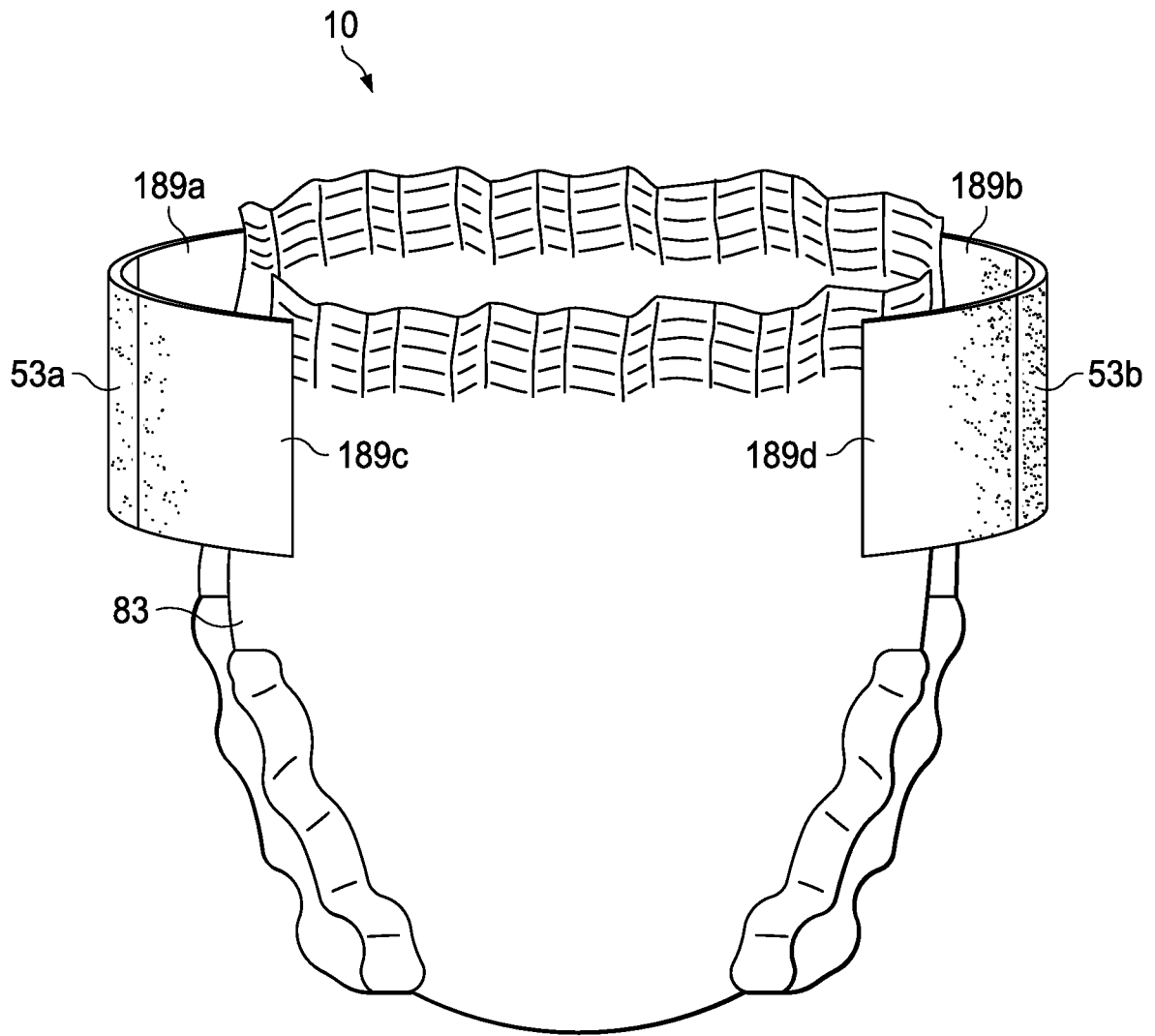


FIG. 17

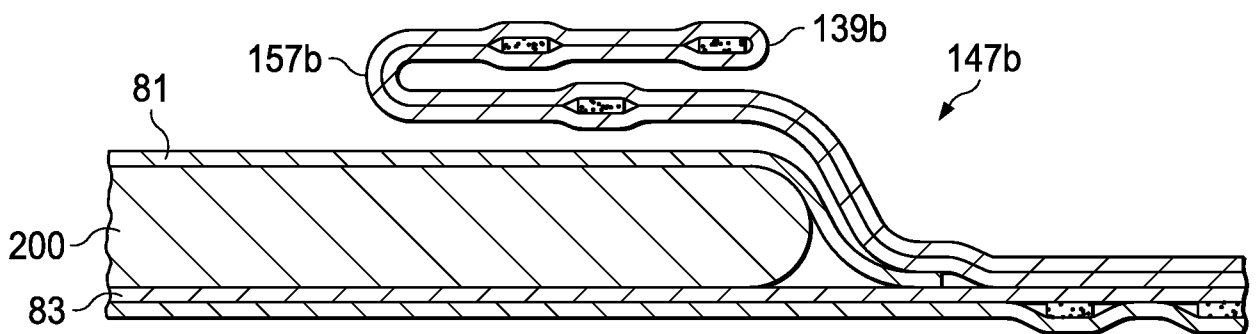


FIG. 18

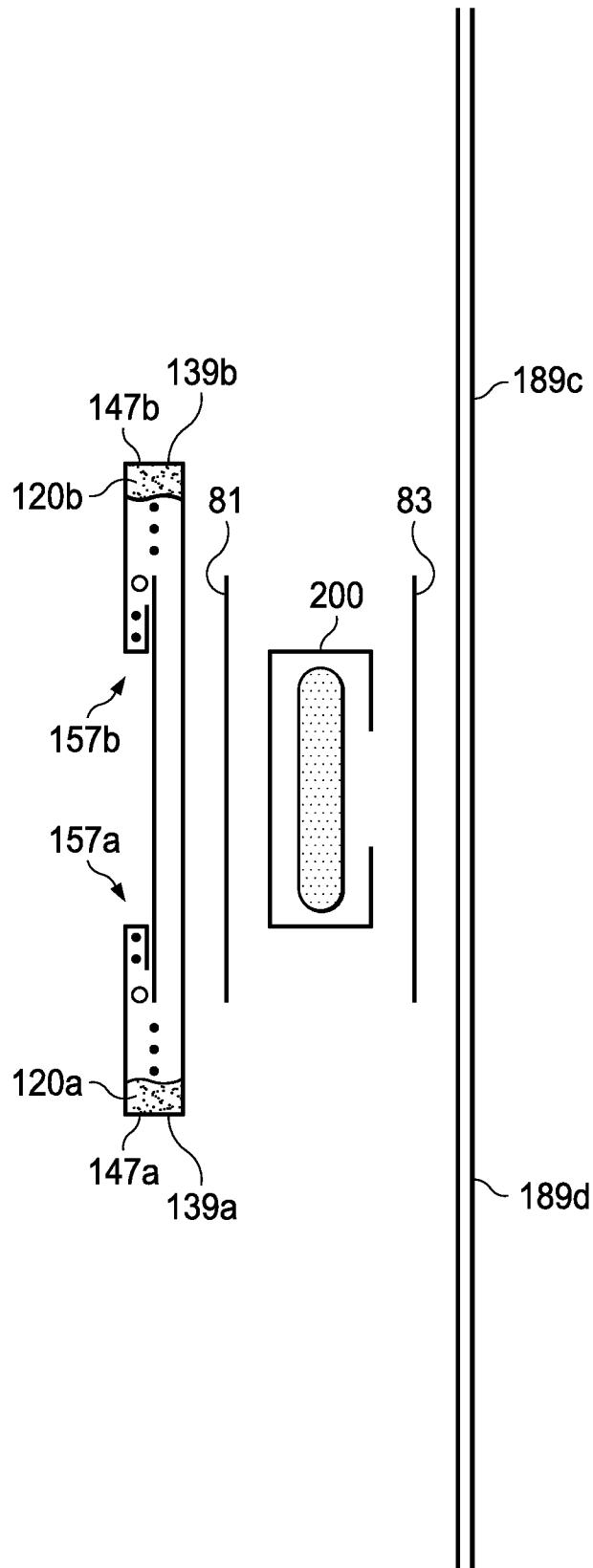


FIG. 19

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2016/037966

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. A61F13/551
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
A61F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 2 314 261 A1 (PROCTER & GAMBLE [US]) 27 April 2011 (2011-04-27) claims	1-15
A	----- WO 2014/209753 A1 (PROCTER & GAMBLE [US]) 31 December 2014 (2014-12-31) claims -----	1-15

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
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- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

8 September 2016

Date of mailing of the international search report

16/09/2016

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Authorized officer
O'Sullivan, Paul

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2016/037966

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date	
EP 2314261	A1	27-04-2011	NONE	

WO 2014209753	A1	31-12-2014	CN 105338938 A	17-02-2016
			EP 3013299 A1	04-05-2016
			US 2015065982 A1	05-03-2015
			WO 2014209753 A1	31-12-2014
