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(54) **Absorbent nonwoven fabric**

(57) A wet-laid nonwoven fabric comprises a blend of 1 to 50% by weight of fibres of a water-swellaible water-insoluble superabsorbent polymer and 99 to 50% by weight of less absorbent fibres having an absorbency of less than 10 g/g measured by retention to centrifuging of a 0.9% by weight saline solution. The less absorbed fibre may be cellulosic, woodpulp, polypropylene, polyethylene, polyester, polyamide, acrylic, polyurethane, polyvinyl alcohol or mineral fibres such as glass. The superabsorbent material may be a crosslinked copolymer of ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic monomer and another ethylenically unsaturated monomer.

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Absorbent Nonwoven Fabric

This invention relates to wet-laid nonwoven fabric useful in absorbent products such as diapers, incontinence pads, sanitary napkins and tampons and in wiping materials 5 for mopping up spills of aqueous fluids.

EP-A-437816 discloses a nonwoven wet-laid superabsorbent material produced by the process of blending superabsorbent polymer particles with a liquid to form a slurry, mixing fibres with that slurry, filtering that 10 slurry fibre mixture to remove a portion of the liquid and drying the superabsorbent slurry/fibre mixture to form a nonwoven wet-laid superabsorbent material.

EP-A-273075 discloses a high water-absorbency paper made by sheeting a mixture of wood pulp fibre, water-soluble 15 resin and high water-absorbency resin.

Absorbent products such as diapers which include particles of a superabsorbent polymer such as crosslinked sodium polyacrylate disposed between layers of wood pulp are known for example from EP-A-257951.

20 A wet-laid nonwoven fabric according to the invention comprises a blend of 1 to 50% by weight of fibres of a water-swellaable water-insoluble superabsorbent polymer and 99 to 50% by weight of less absorbent fibres, for example fibres having an absorbency of less than 10 g/g measured by 25 retention to centrifuging of a 0.9% by weight saline solution.

In a process according to the invention for the production of a wet-laid nonwoven fabric, fibres of a water-swellaable water-insoluble superabsorbent polymer and less 30 absorbent fibres, for example fibres having an absorbency of less than 10 g/g as measured above, are slurried together in water, the slurry is deposited as a layer on a foraminous

support so that part of the water drains from the layer of slurry on the support, and the resulting fibrous layer is dried to form the nonwoven fabric.

The use of fibres of the water-swellable water-insoluble superabsorbent polymer, rather than the same polymer in particulate form, has significant advantages in many respects. The superabsorbent polymer fibres are more securely retained both during formation of the wet-laid nonwoven fabric and when the fabric is in use as an absorbent product. Uniform dispersion of the superabsorbent polymer is facilitated. The superabsorbent polymer fibres become part of the fibrous structure of the nonwoven fabric and contribute towards its cohesive strength, whereas the presence of superabsorbent polymer particles reduces the strength of the nonwoven fabric.

The absorbency of fibres can be measured by the free swell test, in which 0.5g fibre is dispersed in 30 ml aqueous liquid and left for 5 minutes. The aqueous liquid used is generally 0.9% by weight saline solution, which is generally absorbed to a extent similar to body fluids such as urine. The test can alternatively be carried out with either tap water or demineralised water. For all absorbency measurements, the fibre is conditioned at 65% relative humidity and 20°C before being tested. The dispersion is then filtered through a sintered Mark 1 funnel of pore size 100-160 microns and is left for 5 minutes or until it stops dripping. The amount of aqueous liquid filtered through the funnel is weighed and the weight of aqueous liquid absorbed by the fibres is calculated by subtraction. A superabsorbent polymer is one having an absorbency of at least 20 g/g in the free swell absorbency test using 0.9% by weight saline solution. Usually, superabsorbent polymers have an absorbency in the range 30-60 g/g in this test.

In addition to the above test, the retention by the

fibre or filament of the aqueous liquid (such as saline solution) after application of pressure can be measured in a retention test by weighing the aqueous liquid expressed after application of pressure at about 3.4 kPa for 5 minutes or until dripping stops. Superabsorbent fibre usually has an absorbency of at least 20 g/g in this retention under load test.

In an alternative retention test, the retention to centrifuging is measured by rotating swollen fibre in a 10 centrifuge having 25mm-diameter 75mm-long tubes with a coarse stainless steel mesh base fitted with a type AG/F glass microfibre filter disc. The diameter of the spinning assembly is 25 cm. The centrifuge is rotated at 2800 rpm for 5 minutes. The retention of aqueous liquid by the fibre 15 is measured by weighing the tube and contents after the centrifuging test and comparing this with the weight of the dry tube and dry fibre. Superabsorbent fibre has a retention to centrifuging of at least 10 g/g for 0.9% by weight saline solution.

20 The superabsorbent polymer is preferably a crosslinked copolymer of 50 to 95% by weight ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic monomer and 5 to 50% by weight copolymerisable ethylenically unsaturated monomer. Superabsorbent fibres and their production are described in EP-A-397410, EP-A-342919, 25 EP-A-269393, EP-A-268498, FR-A-2355929 and International Patent Application PCT/GB92/00765. Such fibres are usually formed by extruding an aqueous solution of the copolymer in its non-crosslinked state through a spinneret into a gaseous environment to remove the water to form a fibre or filament 30 and subsequently crosslinking the copolymer, preferably by heating. Preferred carboxylic monomers are methacrylic acid or acrylic acid, but maleic acid and anhydride and itaconic acid are also suitable. Carboxylic monomers may be present in the fibre in free acid and/or water-soluble salt form, 35 suitable salts being formed with ammonia, amine or an alkali metal. The comonomer preferably comprises an alkyl ester of

acrylic or methacrylic acid. The copolymer can be crosslinked by reaction of the carboxylic acid groups either with an external crosslinking agent, such as a polyvalent metal compound to provide ionic crosslinks or a reactive organic group to provide covalent crosslinks, or with pendent reactive groups in the copolymer. The reactive groups can for example be hydroxyl, epoxide, amine or isocyanate groups to form ester, amide or urethane crosslinks respectively.

10 The superabsorbent polymer fibres preferably have a weight of below 30 decitex, most preferably below 20 decitex, per filament, for example in the range 2 to 15 decitex per filament. The length of the superabsorbent polymer fibres is generally in the range 1 to 100 mm; staple 15 fibres of length 3 to 12 mm are preferred.

The less absorbent fibres are generally of length in the range 1 to 100 mm. They can for example be short fibres, generally of length 1 to 10 mm, such as cellulosic fibres, for example wood pulp fibres. Other fibres of this length, 20 such as the polyethylene or polypropylene fibrils sold as synthetic pulp, can alternatively or additionally be used, as can cellulose acetate fibrils. Wood pulp fibres may be preferred as the main or only less absorbent fibres when forming nonwoven fabrics for use in disposable personal 25 absorbent products such as diapers, sanitary napkins, and incontinence pads.

The less absorbent fibres can alternatively or additionally be textile fibres generally of staple length, at least 10 mm and up to 50 or 100 mm. Examples of useful 30 textile fibres are cellulosic fibres such as regenerated cellulose, cotton, cellulose acetate or solvent-spun cellulose fibres, or synthetic fibres such as polyester, polyamide, acrylic, modacrylic, polypropylene, polyethylene, polyvinyl alcohol or polyurethane fibres, or mineral fibres 35 such as glass fibres. In many cases the less absorbent

fibres can consist of a mixture of short fibres, for example wood pulp fibres, and textile staple fibres such as polyester or regenerated cellulose fibres. The ratio of short fibres to staple fibres can for example be from 100:1 to 1:2 by weight. The use of textile staple fibres in these proportions generally provides a stronger wet-laid nonwoven fabric.

The overall blend of fibres in the wet-laid nonwoven fabric preferably contains at least 1%, and most preferably at least 5%, for example 5 to 20%, by weight of the superabsorbent polymer fibres. The less absorbent fibres usually form at least 50% by weight of the fibre blend, for example 80 to 95%. The weight ratio of superabsorbent fibres to less absorbent fibres is thus generally 1:100 to 1:1 and is preferably 1:50 to 1:2.

The slurry of superabsorbent polymer fibres and less absorbent fibres can be made in various ways. For example the superabsorbent fibres and the less absorbent fibres can each be slurried in water and the slurries mixed. Alternatively, the superabsorbent fibres can be slurried in a water-miscible organic liquid in which they do not swell, for example a lower alcohol such as methanol or ethanol, and this slurry can be mixed with a slurry of the less absorbent fibres in water. The superabsorbent fibres can be added as dry fibres to a slurry of the less absorbent fibres in water. Alternatively, the less absorbent fibres can be mixed into an aqueous slurry of the superabsorbent fibres. In a further alternative the superabsorbent fibres and less absorbent fibres can be dry mixed, for example in suspension in air, and then mixed with water to form a slurry. If the less absorbent fibres comprise wood pulp fibres which need to be refined, it is preferred to mix the superabsorbent fibre into the slurry after refining has been completed, as refining will damage the superabsorbent fibre in its water-swollen state.

The slurry can be formed into a nonwoven fabric by any of the techniques known for wet-laying nonwoven fabrics, for example those described in "Manual of Nonwovens" by R. Krcma (4th Edition 1974, Textile Trade Press, Manchester) at pages 5 222 to 226. In general, the fibres are wet-laid in a process similar to a conventional papermaking process. The fibres are deposited on a foraminous support, generally on a moving mesh screen in a continuous process. The slurry of fibres can be poured at a controlled rate onto a substantially 10 horizontal mesh screen, or the fibres may be deposited on an inclined mesh screen travelling upwards through the slurry. Alternatively, the fibres can be deposited on a mesh screen which is at the surface of a suction drum. The mesh size of the screen should be such as to allow easy drainage of water 15 but to retain the fibres; the most suitable mesh size will generally be in the range 0.2 to 1.5 mm. The mesh can be of metal wire or synthetic polymer, for example polyester filament.

The total fibre content of the slurry as it is 20 deposited on the foraminous support is generally in the range 0.1 to 50 g/litre, preferably 0.1 to 10 g/litre for most types of wet-laying machinery. Much of the water content of the slurry is drained from the deposited fibre layer while it is supported on the mesh screen, preferably 25 with the aid of suction applied below the screen or compression rolls in the later stage of its progress on the mesh screen. The solids content of the wet-laid layer as it is taken off the mesh screen is preferably at least 5% and most preferably at least 10% by weight, and it is generally 30 not more than 30% and usually not more than 20% by weight. The wet-laid layer is then dried, generally by techniques known in papermaking including passage around a heated drum and/or passage between a series of heated rolls. The dry weight of the nonwoven fabric formed is generally at least 35 25 g/m² and is usually no more than 2000 g/m², for example it can be in the range 100 to 500 g/m².

The wet-laid nonwoven fabric can include dispersed particles such as silica, a zeolite or a mineral clay, such as kaolin or bentonite. Such particles, which preferably are not used at more than 10% by weight of the nonwoven fabric, 5 can be added to the slurry as described in EP 437816 or incorporated in the superabsorbent fibres as described in PCT/GB92/00765.

The wet-laid nonwoven fabric can be treated with adhesive to increase its cohesive strength and tear 10 resistance. The adhesive can for example be an acrylic polymer, a vinyl acetate polymer or a styrene/butadiene or acrylonitrile/butadiene copolymer. The adhesive can be incorporated in the slurry or sprayed on the fibrous layer as it is being drained or dried.

15 The absorbent nonwoven fabric of the present invention can be used in absorbent personal products such as tampons, disposable diapers, sanitary napkins or incontinence pads. The fabric can be used as the only absorbent material in such products or can be used with layers of fluffed wood 20 pulp or of cellulosic fibres such as multi-limbed regenerated cellulose fibres.

The absorbent nonwoven fabric can be used in many other applications of the types described in Research Disclosure, January 1992 at pages 60-61, for example in absorbent liners 25 or mats for packaging, disposable wipes, mats, shoe insoles or bed sheets, swellable gaskets or seals, moisture retention mats in horticulture, moisture-retaining packaging or as a swellable material which prevents ingress of water in underground cables.

30 The invention is illustrated by the following Examples.

Examples 1 to 3

10 decitex superabsorbent fibres of a copolymer of 78

mole % acrylic acid (75% neutralised as sodium salt), 20 mole % methyl acrylate and 2 mole % hexapropylene glycol monomethacrylate were produced by dry spinning from aqueous solution followed by cutting to staple length 6 mm and 5 crosslinking at 200°C to form ester crosslinks between the carboxylic acid and hydroxyl groups. The superabsorbent fibres had an absorbency of 50 g/g as measured by the free swell absorbency test and a retention under load of 35 g/g.

The equipment used for preparation of the wet-laid 10 nonwoven fabrics was the standard British Pulp Evaluation Apparatus manufactured by Mavis Manufacturing Company, London. All fabrics were produced as 1.2g dry weight sheets. The required quantity of dry woodpulp (Rayon XF grade) was dispersed at 5000 revs/min in 2 litres water using a high 15 shear mixer. The wood pulp fibre had an absorbency of less than 10 g/g measured by retention to centrifuging of a 0.9% by weight saline solution. The superabsorbent fibre was dispersed in 100 ml water for a few seconds until it had swollen and this was added to the dispersed pulp. The 20 mixture was stirred with a spatula. The mixture was then added to the papermaking column, and the paper fabric was formed on a 25 mesh (British Standard Sieve) screen.

The paper fabrics were pressed, and then allowed to dry under ambient conditions, yielding sheets with the following 25 properties.

	% Super- absorbent Fibres	Wt of Wood Pulp (g)	Wt of Super- absorbent Fibre (g)	Free Swell in 0.9% saline solution (g/g)	Retention under load
Control	0	1.20	0	9.79	8.14
30 Example 1	5	1.14	0.06	10.59	9.48
Example 2	10	1.08	0.12	11.04	10.04
Example 3	20	0.96	0.24	12.88	10.56

Treatment of the paper fabrics with copper II sulphate solution preferentially stains the FSA fibres blue, leaving the woodpulp white. In this way it was possible to observe that the superabsorbent fibres were uniformly distributed through the 5 fabrics.

CLAIMS

1. A wet-laid nonwoven fabric comprising a blend of 1 to 50% by weight fibres of a water-swellaible water-insoluble superabsorbent polymer and 99 to 50% by weight of less
5 absorbent fibres having an absorbency of less than 10g/g measured by retention to centrifuging of a 0.9% by weight saline solution.

2. A fabric according to claim 1, wherein the superabsorbent polymer is a crosslinked copolymer of 50 to 95%
10 by weight ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic monomer and 5 to 50% by weight copolymerisable ethylenically unsaturated monomer.

3. A fabric according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the less absorbent fibres comprise fibres of length 1 to 10mm.

15 4. A fabric according to claim 3, wherein the less absorbent fibres comprise wood pulp fibres.

5. A fabric according to claim 3, wherein the less absorbent fibres comprise polypropylene or polyethylene fibrils.

20 6. A fabric according to any of claims 1 to 5, wherein the less absorbent fibres comprise fibres of length 10 to 100mm.

7. A fabric according to claim 6, wherein the less absorbent fibres of length 10 to 100mm are cellulosic fibres
25 or polyester, polyamide, acrylic, polypropylene or polyethylene fibres.

8. A fabric according to any of claims 1 to 7, comprising a blend of 5 to 20% by weight of the superabsorbent polymer fibres and 95 to 80% by weight of the less absorbent fibres.

9. A process for the production of a wet-laid nonwoven fabric, characterised in that fibres of a water-swellable water-insoluble superabsorbent polymer and less absorbent fibres having an absorbency of less than 10g/g, measured by 5 retention to centrifuging of a 0.9% by weight saline solution, are slurried together in water, the slurry is deposited as a layer on a foraminous support so that part of the water drains from the layer of slurry on the support, and the resulting fibrous layer is dried to form the nonwoven fabric.

10 10. A process according to claim 9, wherein the proportion of superabsorbent fibres to less absorbent fibres is from 1:2 to 1:50 by weight.

11. A process according to claim 9 or claim 10, wherein the total fibre content of the slurry as it is deposited on the 15 foraminous support is from 0.1 to 50 grams per litre.

12. A process according to any of claim 9 to 11, wherein the superabsorbent polymer fibres are slurried in a water-miscible organic liquid in which they do not swell and the resulting slurry is added to a slurry of the less absorbent 20 fibres in water.

13. A process according to any of claims 9 to 11, wherein the superabsorbent polymer fibres are added as dry fibres to a slurry of the less absorbent fibres in water.

Relevant Technical fields

- (i) UK CI (Edition K) D1R (RBF, RDD, RFCA, RFZ)
 (ii) Int CI (Edition 5) A61L; D04H; D21H

Search Examiner

ALEX LITTLEJOHN

Date of Search

5 OCTOBER 1992

Databases (see over)

- (i) UK Patent Office
 (ii)

Documents considered relevant following a search in respect of claims 1-13

Category (see over)	Identity of document and relevant passages	Relevant to claim(s)
X	EP 0414541 A1 (ARCO) see whole document	1-3, 5-8
X	EP 0397410 A2 (ALLIED COLLOIDS) see whole document, especially page 5 lines 27-29	1-8
X	EP 0339461 A1 (KIMBERLY-CLARK) see whole document, eg page 4 lines 27, 28	1-8
X	EP 0172035 A1 (PERSONAL PRODUCTS) see whole document eg page 11 lines 15-17	1-8
X	WO 91/01766 A1 (NATIONAL FELT) see whole document	1-3, 5-8
X	FR 2355929 (BASF) see whole document, eg page 5 lines 11-13	1-3, 5-8
X	US 4847141 (PAZOS) see whole document eg column 23 lines 27-30, Examples 42 and 49	1-3, 5-8

Categories of documents

X: Document indicating lack of novelty or of inventive step.

Y: Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of the same category.

A: Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.

P: Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of the present application.

E: Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of the present application.

&: Member of the same patent family, corresponding document.

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