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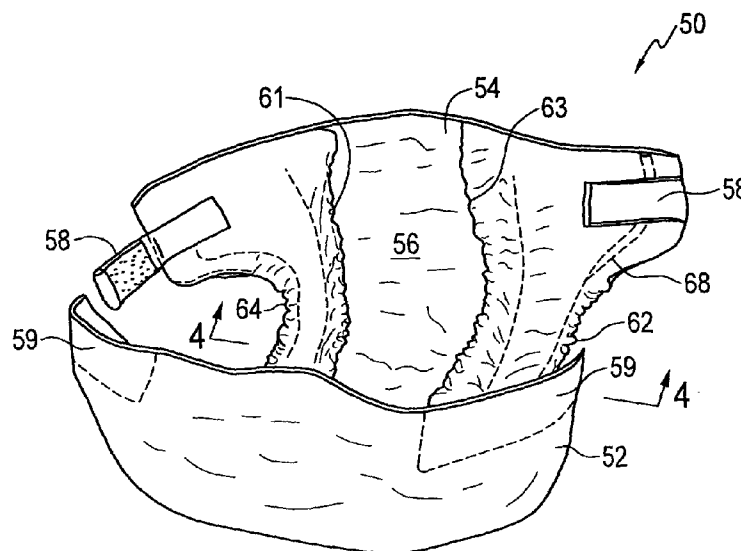


FIG. 3

(57) Abstract: A two-piece diaper system which is partially or wholly compostable is provided. The system has a re-usable shell and a removable and replaceable absorbent pad, parts or all of which are manufactured of compostable material. The re-usable shell consists of a non-absorbent outer liquid impervious shell, as in a standard disposable diaper but without an integral central absorbent layer which is exposed to liquids in the crotch area. A separate disposable absorbent pad is provided in the central crotch area of the disposable diaper which is not sandwiched in the shell. By making the shell re-usable, the cost of using the diaper system is reduced, to permit the use of compostable materials.

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COMPOSTABLE DIAPERING SYSTEM AND METHOD OF USING SAMETechnical Field

5 The invention relates to the construction of infant diapers, and adult incontinency garments particularly infant diapers, and adult incontinency garments which may be disposed of by composting.

Background

10 Currently most infant diapers are of the disposable variety. Machine washable cloth diapers are unpopular due to the expense, time and labor required to wash them and are more expensive in initial cost. Existing disposable diapers have a liquid impervious outer layer, an inner non-woven liner and an integral layer of absorbent material, typically pulp fluff, sandwiched between the inner and outer layers.

15 Disposable diapers are not re-usable or recyclable. They are disposed of in landfills. They create a large volume of waste, since the entire garment is disposed of after a single use. If the diaper is wetted or soiled even slightly, the entire diaper is discarded, at considerable expense and causing considerable waste.

20 There is a need for an infant diaper design which reduces the amount of waste, is re-usable and recyclable by composting and thereby reduces the carbon footprint of the diaper by recycling the plastic and hydrocarbon-based material. Various attempts have been made to solve this problem. The present inventor has disclosed, for example, in PCT international application, publication no. WO 99/12502, published 18 March 1999, a diaper having a separate disposable absorbent pad in the central
25 crotch area which was connected to the diaper by a releasable adhesive strip. Such design did not achieve acceptance due to the difficulty of manufacturing same and difficulty for the user in replacing and removing the absorbent insert, largely due to the instability of the pulp-free core of the shell as well as the difficulty in placement of the adhesive attachment. There is therefore a need for a diaper design which reduces
30 waste, is re-usable and recyclable by composting, reduces the consumer's carbon footprint by recycling the plastic and hydrocarbon-based material, and is readily manufactured and easy to use by the consumer.

35 A preferred form of recycling is composting, which is a process which turns waste into a useable product, namely compost. Composting is the process of producing compost through aerobic decomposition of biodegradable organic matter. The decomposition is performed primarily by aerobes. Composting can be done on an individual scale through home composting and on a large scale as municipal or industrial composting. Increasingly municipal and industrial composting is being

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used to process waste. In order to be accepted at municipal and industrial composting facilities, the material must satisfy standards that ensure the material will compost satisfactorily, at a rate comparable to other compostable materials and having properties such that degradation will not diminish the value or usefulness of the material produced. International standards have been set to establish that a product will compost in a certain minimum way. In the case of plastics, standards for the compostability of plastics have been set by American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) ASTM-6400-99, European Standardization Committee (CEN) EN13432, International Standards Organization (ISO) ISO14855 (for biodegradation) and the German Institute for Standardization (DIN) DIN V49000. Generally such standards require that the plastic biodegrade, that is, break down from the action of naturally occurring microorganisms. ASTM, ISO and DIN standards require 60% biodegradation within 180 days, as measured by the amount of CO₂ produced over a certain time period by the biodegrading plastic. The EN13432 standard requires 90% biodegradation within 90 days. Secondly once degraded the material must be indistinguishable in the compost as measured by sieving. Less than 10% should remain on a 2mm screen. Thirdly, it is required that the biodegradation of the plastic not produce any toxic material and that the compost can support plant growth, as determined by measurement of concentrations of heavy metals and by testing plant growth with the compost as compared to a controlled compost.

Unless materials comply with standards such as the ASTM standards, most governments, whether federal, state, provincial or municipal and most composters will not buy or use the product for composting. For plastics and products made from plastic, such products must comply with ASTM 6400 and/or have BPI certification (Biodegradable Products Institute). To date there has not been a widely accepted process for composting of disposable diapers. There is therefore a need for a diaper system which is compostable in municipal and industrial aerobic composting facilities.

The foregoing examples of the related art and limitations related thereto are intended to be illustrative and not exclusive. Other limitations of the related art will become apparent to those of skill in the art upon a reading of the specification and a study of the drawings.

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Summary

The following embodiments and aspects thereof are described and illustrated in conjunction with systems, tools and methods which are meant to be exemplary and illustrative, not limiting in scope. In various embodiments, one or more of the
5 above-described problems have been reduced or eliminated, while other embodiments are directed to other improvements.

The present invention provides a diaper construction which is particularly adapted for a diaper system which is compostable. "Diaper" herein is used to refer to infant
10 diapers and adult incontinent garments. The invention further provides a method of recycling diapers by composting. The method involves constructing the diaper from compostable materials, and if components of the diaper are not compostable, permitting such components to be separated. After use, the compostable components of the diaper are separated from the non-compostable components, placed in a
15 compostable intermediate container which can be transported to the composting facility either separately or as part of a larger container of compostable material. Preferably the diaper is packaged for sale in compostable packaging provided with instructions for composting. In the preferred embodiment the diaper system is a two piece system consisting of a re-usable shell and removable and replaceable insert,
20 which facilitates composting of smaller components.

According to one aspect of the invention, there is provided a diapering system which is at least partially compostable, comprising: a) a re-usable diaper shell comprising: i)
25 a pliant non-absorbent, liquid impervious body for removable fitting to the wearer, forming an interior and an exterior surface, a front and back portion, opposed side edges and a crotch area when so fitted; ii) opposed, non-absorbent liner portions secured along the opposed side edges of the body and forming opposed elastically contractible leg cuffs extending between the front and back portion, the opposed elastically contractible leg cuffs thereby defining a central region between the opposed
30 leg cuffs extending between the front and back portion, the central channel region being without absorbent material which is exposed to contact with liquid in the crotch area; and b) a removable, replaceable absorbent insert comprising an absorbent pad comprising a body of absorbent material having a non-woven hydrophilic covering, the insert being sized and shaped to be retained adjacent the interior surface of the
35 diaper shell in the central channel region; wherein the diaper system is at least partially manufactured of compostable material.

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The invention also provides a method of using and recycling diapers, comprising: a) manufacturing a diapering system comprising i) a re-usable diaper shell comprising a pliant non-absorbent, liquid impervious body for removable fitting to the wearer, forming an interior and an exterior surface, a front and back portion, opposed side edges and a crotch area when so fitted; and opposed, non-absorbent liner portions secured along the opposed side edges of the body and forming opposed elastically contractible leg cuffs extending between the front and back portion, the opposed elastically contractible leg cuffs thereby defining a central region between the opposed leg cuffs extending between the front and back portion, the central channel region being without absorbent material which is exposed to contact with liquid in the crotch area; and ii) a removable, replaceable absorbent insert comprising an absorbent pad comprising a body of absorbent material having a non-woven hydrophilic covering, the insert being sized and shaped to be retained adjacent the interior surface of the diaper shell in the central channel region; wherein the diaper system is at least partially manufactured of compostable material; and b) disposing of the diapering system when no longer usable by separating the compostable material for delivery to a composting facility.

In addition to the exemplary aspects and embodiments described above, further aspects and embodiments will become apparent by reference to the drawings and by study of the following detailed descriptions.

Brief Description of Drawings

Exemplary embodiments are illustrated in referenced figures of the drawings. It is intended that the embodiments and figures disclosed herein are to be considered illustrative rather than restrictive.

In drawings which disclose a preferred embodiment of the invention:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a conventional disposable infant diaper;
Fig. 2 is a cross-section taken along line 2-2 of Fig. 1 (not to scale);
Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the re-usable non-absorbent infant diaper shell of the invention;
Fig. 4A is a cross-section taken along line 4-4 of Fig. 3 (not to scale);
Fig. 4B is a cross-section taken along line 4-4 of Fig. 3 (not to scale) showing a first method of attaching a stabilizing layer;

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Fig. 4C is a cross-section taken along line 4-4 of Fig. 3 (not to scale) showing a second method of attaching a stabilizing layer;

Fig. 4D is a cross-section taken along line 4-4 of Fig. 3 (not to scale) showing a third method of attaching a stabilizing layer;

5 Fig. 4E is a cross-section taken along line 4-4 of Fig. 3 (not to scale) showing a fourth method of attaching a stabilizing layer;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the removable/ replaceable absorbent pad of the invention;

10 Fig. 6 is a cross-section illustrating the replaceable absorbent pad in a first configuration in the re-usable shell of Fig. 3 (not to scale) taken along lines 4-4;

Fig. 7 is a cross-section illustrating the replaceable absorbent pad in a second configuration in the re-usable shell of Fig. 3 (not to scale)) taken along lines 4-4;

Fig. 8 is a cross-section (not to scale) illustrating the replaceable absorbent pad in the re-useable shell of Fig. 9, taken along lines 8-8;

15 Fig. 9 is a is a perspective view of a second embodiment of the re-usable non-absorbent infant diaper shell of the invention;

Fig. 10 is a front elevation of a second embodiment of the replaceable absorbent pad;

20 Fig. 11 is a cross-section (not to scale) illustrating a further embodiment of the replaceable absorbent pad;

Fig. 12 is a cross-section (not to scale) illustrating a further embodiment of the replaceable absorbent pad in a further configuration in the re-usable shell; and

Fig. 13 is a cross-section (not to scale) illustrating a further embodiment of the replaceable absorbent pad in a further configuration in the re-usable shell.

25

Description

Throughout the following description specific details are set forth in order to provide a more thorough understanding to persons skilled in the art. However, well known elements may not have been shown or described in detail to avoid unnecessarily
30 obscuring the disclosure. Accordingly, the description and drawings are to be regarded in an illustrative, rather than a restrictive, sense.

In the following description, "compostable" in relation to a material means a material which complies with an accepted standard of compostability. In the case of plastics,
35 "compostable" means that the plastic complies with an accepted international standard of compostability including American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)

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ASTM-6400-99, European Standardization Committee (CEN) EN13432, International Standards Organization (ISO) ISO14855 and the German Institute for Standardization (DIN) DIN V49000.

5 Fig. 1 and 2 illustrate a conventional disposable diaper 10. It is constructed of an hour-glass shaped backsheet 12 made of a suitable lightweight, liquid-impervious plastic, preferably compostable or other compostable material, a non-woven liner 14 made from a non-absorbent synthetic plastic such as non-woven compostable plastic or other compostable material, and an absorbent pad 16 sandwiched between
10 backsheet 12 and liner 14. The diaper has a back waist section 18, front waist section 20, and crotch area 26. Adhesive flaps 28 are provided to attach the garment around the infant. Areas 29 of high gloss compostable plastic film or other compostable material are provided on backsheet 12 to which adhesive strips 28 can releasably adhere without tearing the backsheet 12 on removal. Alternatively flaps 28 and
15 sections 29 may comprise hook and loop fasteners. Elasticized interior leg gathers 30, 32 are formed in the non-woven liner with elastic members 38 running along inner edges 40, 42. Outside elastic leg cuffs are provided at 44, 46 with elastic members 45 provided at their outer edges. Elastic members 38, 45 are typically thin rubber ribbons, or a hot melt elastomeric adhesive may be used as is known in the disposable
20 diaper art.

As illustrated in Figure 2, the non-woven liner 14 of the conventional disposable diaper comprises three sections, an inner hydrophilic sheet 15 and outer hydrophobic sheets 17. Sheet 15 permits moisture to penetrate to pad 16 while keeping the skin of
25 the infant away from the pad 16. Sheets 17 form the leg gathers 30, 32 which retain fecal matter and moisture in the central crotch area 26. Absorbent pad 16 is formed of pulp fluff material which is wrapped in a thin layer of absorbent paper tissue to maintain the integrity of the pad and prevent bunching of the fluff. Crystals of super absorbent polymers are typically distributed throughout the fluff to increase the
30 absorbency of the pad 16.

In the existing manufacturing process, the two outer hydrophobic sheets 17 are first typically formed by slicing a tensioned sheet of the material and then forming outward folds 19 around elastic members 38. Sheet 15 is then glued or heat welded at either
35 edge 21, 23 to outer sheets 17 along lines 25, 27. In a continuous process, non-woven liner 14, backsheet 12 and pad 16 are then glued or heat welded into a single unitary

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sandwich, with glue typically applied to the upper surface of backsheet 12 to secure pad 16 and liner 17. A few small spaced drops of glue are also applied to the top of pad 16 in spaced locations to attach it to sheet 15 and prevent movement of the pad 16.

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The re-usable diaper shell 50 of the present invention is shown in Fig. 3 and 4. The present invention provides a diaper construction which is particularly adapted for a diaper system which is compostable. The water-impermeable back sheet 52 and water impermeable liner sheet 54 are formed in a manner similar to the conventional

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disposable diaper 10, using conventional machinery for manufacturing disposable diapers, however no absorbent pad or material 16 is exposed to the interior in the crotch area 56. Instead, the inner layer 55 in crotch area 56 of liner sheet 54 may be a layer of waterproof plastic or non-woven, which is preferably stiffer and less pliant than the backer 52. Elasticized leg cuffs 62, 64 are formed by providing elastic members 68 between backer 52 and liner sheets 57. Interior leg gathers 61, 63 are formed with elastic members 65 within folds 69. The embodiment shown in Fig. 9 uses the same construction except no internal leg gathers 61, 63 are provided.

15

In order to stabilize the shell during the manufacturing and packaging process after the shell is cut to length, and to facilitate the positioning of pad 70 within the shell 50 when the mother is replacing it, preferably the shell 50 is manufactured using a more rigid, less pliant material in crotch area 56 by providing a stabilizing material in that area to give greater rigidity to the diaper. For example the waterproof non-absorbent layer 55 may be replaced with a layer of less pliant material 71 glued to sheet 52 as

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shown in Fig. 4B. Preferably layer 71 is a layer of flexible, resilient waterproof plastic material such as a closed cell, expanded low-density polyethylene referred to as PE foam from 1 to 5 mm in thickness, preferably about 2 mm thick. A suitable material for example is the PE foam underlayment sold by Goodfellow as 2.0 floating foam. Such material can be ecologically friendly in that it is blown with butane.

30

Further the plastic which is used may be degradable, bio-degradable and/or compostable. The material for and thickness of the stabilizer layer 71 is selected so that it is soft and resilient in order to be comfortable for the baby, yet retains its shape when released. The material for and thickness of the stabilizer is selected so that it provides the desired cupping of the shell 52 and opening and separation of the leg gathers 61, 63 to facilitate placement and removal of the insert 70 as described below.

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Preferably the foam stabilizer layer 71 is hourglass-shaped and extends the full length of the crotch area 56, however shorter lengths or rectangular or other shapes will also be effective. The foam stabilizer layer 71 may have holes cut in it in an appropriate size and pattern in order to permit heat to escape which builds up between the diaper shell and the absorbent insert. For example, it may be provided with an array of small apertures or a few larger apertures. For increased stiffness it may be formed as a textured layer having, for example, a stamped pattern providing a pattern of shallow raised edges or thickenings for strength, such as a cross-hatching, checkerboard or pattern of hollow circles, squares, rectangles, bubbles or other patterns for purposes of rigidity.

Fig. 4B is a cross-section taken along line 4-4 of Fig. 3 (not to scale) showing the first method of attaching a stabilizing layer 71 by being glued to the upper surface of back sheet 52 in the crotch area 56. The foam stabilizer 71 may be fixed in the diaper shell in various other ways besides being glued to the upper surface of back sheet 52 in the crotch area 56. Fig. 4C is a cross-section taken along line 4-4 of Fig. 3 (not to scale) showing a second method of attaching a stabilizing layer 71 by gluing to the outside surface of back sheet 52 in the crotch area 56. Fig. 4D and 4E are cross-sections taken along line 4-4 of Fig. 3 (not to scale) showing third and fourth methods of attaching a stabilizing layer 71 where a separate inner central sheet 55 is attached to the inner leg gathers 61, 63. The foam stabilizer layer 71 can be glued to the upper or lower surfaces of inner central sheet 55 as in Fig. 4D and 4E. In all cases it is preferred that the diaper shell can be manufactured on a current state of the art disposable diaper machine.

Other methods of stiffening and stabilizing the crotch area 56 of shell 50 in the same way as the foam stabilizer layer 71 may be used. A web or net of plastic ridges or ribs may be formed on the inner surface of sheet 52 in the crotch area 56. The additional rigidity in crotch area 56 may also be provided by sandwiching a thin layer of air-laid absorbent or pulp in the manufacturing process between sheets 52 and 55 provided that sheet 55 is liquid impermeable so that the stiffening absorbent layer is not exposed to liquid in the crotch area. For example in the existing disposable diaper structure the amount of pulp 16 in the crotch area could be reduced, super absorbent polymers omitted and cover sheet 15 replaced with a waterproof sheet. Gluing of the pulp pad 16 to the cover sheet 15 would then add extra stability. Again, in order for the diaper to be comfortable and wearable by an infant, the stiffening layer must still

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5 have the flexibility in the crotch area comparable to that of current disposable diapers. Similarly an existing disposable diaper structure 10 could be used in the present invention by providing a waterproof membrane over the absorbent pad 16, either secured to the diaper by fixed or releasable adhesive or as a separate liner. The diaper would then serve as the re-usable shell 50 and the pad 16 would function as the stabilizing layer 71.

10 To make diaper shell 50 re-usable, a disposable absorbent insert 70 (Fig. 5) is provided to be removably inserted in crotch area 56. Insert 70 is sized to fit snugly up against leg gathers 61, 63 (or cuffs 62, 64 in Fig. 9) along either edge 72, 74 and not to extend beyond the waist areas. Insert 70 has an absorbent pad 75 which may be manufactured from any of the existing absorbent materials such as fluff, super-absorbent polymer, or fibrous super-absorbent polymer but is preferably an ultra-thin air-laid pulp and polyolefin web, preferably compostable or of other compostable material, with thermally-bonded super-absorbent polymers of the type manufactured by Thermacore[™]. Such air-laid pads provide greater absorbency with less material and less bulk and thickness. The absorbent pad 75 is preferably wrapped in a layer 76 of non-woven hydrophilic material to keep the skin of the infant from the pad. The pad has protective covers 80 which are formed of hydrophobic material and have elastic members 82 bonded thereto. Preferably the protective covers 80 wrap loosely around pad 75 and are secured along a single glue or heat welding line at 84. Covers 80 may also be attached to pad 75 along edges 72, 74. The covers may be provided with a releasable adhesive along the lower surface of edges 86 to attach to the interior surface 57 of shell 50.

25 As shown in Fig. 6, by extending the wings over leg gathers 61, 63, the waterproof protective covers 80 protect the shell from being soiled and improve its re-usability. Elastic members 82 serve to elevate the covers 80 above the leg gathers 61, 63.

30 Further, when removing and replacing insert 70, covers 80 are used by the mother as handles to remove the insert and then as a wrap to remove and dispose of the contents.

Alternatively the mother can place the soiled insert 70 into a compostable plastic disposal bag. Where the shell has no leg gathers, as in the shell 90 in Fig. 9, the protective covers 80 form the leg gathers as in Fig. 8. Where the protective covers 80 are not extended over the leg gathers 61, 63 they can form a second leg gather as shown in Fig. 7 to assist in retaining the waste material in the crotch area 56. Where leg gathers 61, 63 are provided the pad 75 fits snugly up against leg gathers 61, 63

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along either edge 72, 74 and does not extend beyond the waist areas, as described above, and thereby fits within the channel formed by the leg gathers 61, 63. To assist the mother in properly locating the insert, particularly as in the embodiment shown in Fig. 9, the interior of shell 50 may be provided with markings or lines 92 for

5 alignment (Fig. 9) with corresponding markings 94 on insert 70. The lower surface 85 of insert 70 may also be provided with strips of releasable adhesive, protected by removable paper cover strips until in use, in order to assist the mother in securing the insert 70 in place.

10 Where the covers 80 form a second interior leg gather it can be the same height as leg gathers 61, 63, or will also function if it is higher or lower. Where the re-usable shell 50 has double leg gathers and the covers 80 form a third pair of interior leg gathers, the height of all the leg gathers can be the same. Or alternatively each of the pairs of leg gathers can have different heights or two of the three pairs of leg gathers have the

15 same height, with the third pair having a different height. The tension of the elastic on each pair of leg gathers can similarly be the same as between the re-usable shell and the replaceable insert or one or the other can have a tighter tension.

The insert 70 is manufactured as a separate element and may be packaged and sold

20 separately to the consumer. When sold separately as such, the covers 80 may be folded on top or bottom of pad 75 or completely around the pad. A mother may then choose to insert the insert 70 in a standard disposable diaper to act as a diaper doubler either without unfolding covers 80, or by extending the covers 80 to protect the diaper for subsequent re-use. Preferably the shell 50 is packaged with an insert 70 already

25 inserted. In that case an insert 70 can be inserted in shell 50 during the manufacturing process as described below, or after the manufacturing of same and prior to packaging. Shell 50 can similarly be packaged for the consumer without an insert 70 inserted therein but rather provided separately. The protective covers 80 can be pre-pressed or folded or packaged in a way that facilitates the covers sitting over interior

30 leg gathers 61, 63 in the most effective position to keep the interior of the shell as clean as possible, such as by folding them under the pad during packaging, or providing double folds.

To use the invention where an insert 70 is inserted prior to packaging, the consumer

35 will apply the diaper to the infant in the usual way as with the conventional disposable diaper. After the pad 75 has been wet or soiled, the insert 70 is removed from shell 50

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by grasping covers 80, covers 80 are wrapped around the waste-containing pad 75, secured by the releasable adhesive or placed in a compostable disposal bag, and placed in a waste disposal container or compost. Shell 50 can then be rinsed, and a replacement insert 70 is inserted. After one or more replacement inserts 70 have been similarly used, the shell 50 can be discarded and a new shell 50 and insert 70 used. In this way, the re-usable diaper shell 50 may be re-used once or several times until it also becomes soiled or the adhesive straps 58 are inoperative. The re-usable diaper shell 50 can be manufactured from more durable materials so that it is can be machine washed and can be manufactured from a durable cloth material, either sewn or glued using existing disposable diaper manufacturing processes. In this way the diaper shell can be reused at least once and perhaps several times, thereby reducing the consumption of materials and the resulting expense and waste. At the same time, no significant amount of additional work or energy is required by the mother in terms of washing.

Pad 75 can also have two or more layers, including a narrower central layer 100, to provide more absorbency in the central crotch area while minimizing the amount of absorbent material, as illustrated in Fig. 10 with protective covers 80 removed for ease of illustration. The upper layer 102 can have perforations 104 of various shapes and arrays to ensure that large flows of liquid are slowed down, exposed to a greater absorbent surface area and held in the central area long enough to be absorbed. Differing widths and thicknesses of layer 100 and differing amounts and types of super absorbent polymers provide different levels of absorbency and cost.

While the foregoing embodiment of disposable insert 70 is preferred, the two-piece diaper system of the invention will also function with different embodiments of the removable insert 70. For example, insert 70 may be produced without elastic members 82. In that case the covers 80 are pre-folded to provide the shape shown in Fig. 5 and may have a releasable adhesive along the lower surfaces of edges 86 to attach to the shell 50. Alternatively a pad 75, without covers 80, can be used as the removable insert, in which case the re-usable shell 50 is kept less clean between changes. As an intermediate embodiment the covers 80 may be short side extensions 110 as shown in Fig. 11, to form a U-shaped channel which does not extend over leg gathers 61, 63. Releasable adhesive may be applied at 112 to retain extensions 110 in place against the leg gathers 61, 63. As a further embodiment shown in Fig 13, a non-porous cover sheet 114 could be used below pad 75 without covers 80, with the

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sheet 114 either unattached, or attached to pad 75 by releasable adhesive. In that way the mother could re-use the non-porous cover sheet. As a further embodiment shown in Fig 12, pad 75 without covers 80 can be used with a porous cover sheet 116 over the pad as in Fig. 13 so that the stool is contained by cover sheet 116 and the shell
5 kept cleaner. As a further alternative, a mother could use a separate pad 75, without covers 80, to place on top of insert 70 (Fig. 5) in the shell 50. This would provide more absorbency at nighttime and more flexibility during the day as only the extra pad 75 would require replacement in some instances.

10 Existing machines for manufacturing disposable diapers, such as those manufactured by Fammeccanica, PCMC, Joa and Cellulose Converting Equipments, utilize a continuous line in which a ribbon of the absorbent pulp is formed and shaped, and fed on a supporting surface such as tissue, the outer poly sheet is unwound from below the pulp line and adhesive and leg elastic are applied to it. The absorbent layer is then
15 applied to the poly sheet, and a non-woven topsheet is applied over the pulp layer and bonded to the poly back sheet, the elasticized leg gathers and tape tabs are applied and the diapers are then cut and folded. In the preferred method of manufacturing the present invention, the shell 50 is manufactured in the same manner as conventional
20 diapers but without including any sandwiched absorbent layer, while absorbent insert 70 is manufactured separately. The inserts 70 are manufactured from air laid, thermal bonded air laid Super Absorbent Polymers technology roll stock. The non-woven pad cover and waterproof protective covers 80 with elastic members 82 are attached to the pad, and the inserts are cut to length, folded and packaged. The initial inserts 70 can
25 be inserted into shells 50 during the manufacturing process by providing the finished but uncut inserts 70 on a continuous roll which is fed into the line of shells on the diaper line prior to cutting of the individual diapers.

While preferably the re-usable diaper shell 50 has no exposed absorbent material to ensure that it can be rinsed or washed and re-used, the present invention provides a
30 system with variable components to allow the consumer to select a particular level of performance and cost of the product. Insert 70 may have a high absorbency pad 75 for night-time use and a thinner lower absorbency pad 75 for daytime use. Insert 70 can be provided with a stay-wet pad 75 for toilet training purposes. Shell 50 can be
35 manufactured using biodegradable plastics or washable synthetics or cloth for a premium product and non-biodegradable material for an economical product. The insert 70 may have other selected features such as scent, disinfectant or anti-bacterial

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additives or bio-degradability to be used in combination with different shells. By selecting the appropriate absorbent materials and plastics, the insert 70 can be made to be completely compostable. Further, as described above, multiple layer pads 75 with differing widths and thicknesses of layer 100 will provide different levels of
5 absorbency and cost. Thus the consumer can select variable degrees of performance, re-usability and bio-degradability of the combined shell 50 and insert 70, which will also affect the price of the product.

In a preferred form of the present invention the outer shell 50 is formed of a
10 biodegradable plastic material such as products manufactured by Plastics Solutions Inc. of Vancouver, British Columbia. Also, for example, outer sheet 52, inner sheets 55, 57, non-wovens 76 and covers 80 can be made from a compostable polyester plastic such as the compostable plastic films manufactured by Plastic Solutions Inc.,
15 Heritage Plastics Inc. and Marshall Plastics, or other suitable plastic to make the insert 70 fully compostable and shell 50 at least partly degradable. While such materials are more expensive than non-biodegradable plastics, the re-usability of the shell 50 makes it economical. The fact that the shell is re-used several times makes the cost of the
20 diapers in the present system, even using more expensive film, competitive with standard, single use disposable diapers. Materials which are desirable for use in the shell or elsewhere in the diaper due to superior physical characteristics such as biodegradability, or breathability, but which have been commercially unacceptable to date due to cost, will be more acceptable for use in the present invention due to the
25 multiple uses possible for each re-usable shell and the resultant reduction in cost per use. The compostable plastic film is also found to have excellent printing qualities, so the diaper brand can be advertised on the exterior of the diaper shell and/or third party products or trademarks displayed and promoted.

Composting of disposable diapers has not to date been widely accepted. However, the
30 two-part diapering system of the present invention will facilitate composting of part or all of the disposable diaper. Since the soiled pad 75 with biosolids can be separated from the shell 50, the shell 50 can be composted if manufactured of compostable materials. As noted above, there are several different types of plastic films that will compost, such as polyethylene plus an additive that accelerates degradation. Such
35 products must comply with ASTM D6400 "Standard Specification for Compostable Plastics" or ASTM D6868 or equivalent international standards, and/or have BPI certification (Biodegradable Products Institute). The ASTM standard states that a

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product will compost in a certain minimum way. Without ASTM compliance or equivalent, most governments, federal, state, provincial and municipal and most composters will not buy or use the product. By using a compostable plastic film and non woven in the disposable insert 70, that possess the appropriate physical characteristics for the use in diapers and also have the appropriate ASTM compliance and/or BPI certification, or compliance with equivalent international standards required for composting, the cost of the diaper is still economic given the competing costs, and the insert 70 can still be compostable. In addition, the petroleum based super absorbent polymers in pad 75 may be replaced with a starch-based super absorbent polymer. Currently this is not done in single use diapers because the performance of the starch based super absorbent polymer is inferior to petroleum based and therefore more super absorbent polymer has to be added and the starch-based super absorbent polymer is already more expensive than the petroleum-based product. Therefore the conventional wisdom in the diaper industry is that starch based super absorbent polymer is not currently a product that will work in the diaper industry. The two piece system of the present invention does not have this problem and can absorb the differences in cost between the two super absorbent polymer products, making either a compostable absorbent insert, a compostable re-usable shell or an entirely compostable product possible. Further the above-described two-piece system results in smaller more easily compostable parts when disposed.

To carry out the method of recycling diapers by composting, a certain minimum proportion of the diaper system must be constructed from compostable materials. Compostable plastic films are manufactured by Plastic Solutions Inc., Heritage Plastics Inc. and Marshall Plastics, or other suitable plastic can be used. In the case of the two-piece system described above, at a minimum a compostable plastic film and non woven that possess the appropriate physical characteristics for the use in diapers and also have the appropriate compliance with ASTM or equivalent international standards and/or BPI certification required for composting are used in the disposable insert 70. In addition, the petroleum based super absorbent polymers in pad 75 may be replaced with a starch-based super absorbent polymer. A starch-based super absorbent polymer will clearly satisfy compostability requirements, but it may also be that certain compostable-friendly petroleum based super absorbent polymers will be accepted by composters. The re-usable diaper shell 50 may also be made from a compostable plastic film and non woven that possess the appropriate physical characteristics for the use in diapers and also have the appropriate ASTM and/or BPI

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approvals required for composting. The packaging in which the diaper shell 50 and inserts 70 are sold are also preferably made from compostable materials and the packaging is provided with instructions for composting on the label or printed inserts.

5 For those components of the diaper which are not compostable, after use such components are separated from the compostable components. For example in the case of re-usable shell 50, the velcro fasteners may be cut or torn from the shell. For sanitary reasons, the compostable components, such as the soiled insert 70 and compostable portions of shell 50 are placed in a compostable intermediate container 90 for transport to the composting facility. This may be, for example, a compostable paper or plastic bag which also serves to identify the contents as being compostable. The intermediate compostable container 90 makes the process more sanitary by preventing the soiled diaper from soiling the cans or trucks 92 in which the material is stored and transported. It also contains and isolates the odor and avoids the 15 composting facility being required to de-bag the contents. It also permits the hauler to identify the compostable materials which are then transferred to a vehicle 92 to be transported to the composting facility either separately or as part of a larger container of compostable material. The compostable intermediate container may be further stored in a designated container 94 for pick-up and transport to the composting 20 facility. The intermediate disposal bag 90 may be packaged along with the diaper inserts and/or shells or purchased separately. Users may also wish to use a further compostable plastic bag 96 to handle the soiled insert 70. Such bag would be just large enough to receive the soiled insert 70. The user would place one hand inside the bag, grasp the soiled insert and then reverse the bag and tie it, thereby retaining the 25 soiled insert 70 within bag 96. Bag 96 may then be placed in the intermediate container 90 for transport.

It is possible with the present invention to obtain the same results from one shell and three inserts as is obtained from three current disposable diapers. The shell 50, being 30 non-absorbent and waterproof can be rinsed with a soap cleaning solution and a few drops of disinfectant if desired, or washed by hand or machine for re-use after each diaper change. The present invention therefore assists in the goal of reducing a consumer's carbon footprint by reducing, re-using and recycling the plastic and hydrocarbon-based material. This is accomplished by a) reducing the consumption of 35 materials and energy through thinner, more efficient absorption pads and multiple uses of the diaper shell, thereby reducing shipping costs, landfill and energy required

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for manufacturing, laundering and/or disposal and hauling away; b) the diaper shell is re-used, possibly multiple times, thereby providing an efficient way to reduce the use of plastic; and c) the economies of the system permit more expensive, biodegradable materials to be used and still permit the product to compete with non-biodegradable materials. Further the diaper system can be manufactured using existing conventional disposable diaper machines, eliminating the need for expensive new equipment. The carbon credits earned by the consumer on purchasing the present diaper system can be translated into a discount to the consumer retail price in exchange for the manufacturer retaining the credits to permit the manufacturer to deal with or trade in a large volume of carbon credits. This provides an effective method of marketing diaper systems by a diaper manufacturer, comprising the steps of a) manufacturing a two- piece disposable diaper system having a re-usable shell to thereby reduce carbon emissions and thereby qualify purchasers for carbon credits; and b) selling the two- piece disposable diaper system to purchasers subject to a condition whereby the purchasers transfer carbon credits earned by the purchasers as a result of the purchase to the manufacturer in exchange for a discount in the purchase price.

As will be apparent to those skilled in the art in the light of the foregoing disclosure, many alterations and modifications are possible in the practice of this invention without departing from the spirit or scope thereof. While the invention has been described in the context of an infant diaper it is also applicable to adult incontinence diapers and children's pull-ups. Thus while a number of exemplary aspects and embodiments have been discussed above, those of skill in the art will recognize certain modifications, permutations, additions and sub-combinations thereof.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of using and recycling diapers, comprising:
 - 5 a) manufacturing a diapering system comprising
 - 10 i) a re-usable diaper shell comprising a pliant non-absorbent, liquid impervious body for removable fitting to the wearer, forming an interior and an exterior surface, a front and back portion, opposed side edges and a crotch area when so fitted; and opposed, non-absorbent liner portions secured along the opposed side edges of the body and forming opposed elastically contractible leg cuffs extending between the front and back portion, the opposed elastically contractible leg cuffs thereby defining a central region between the opposed leg cuffs extending between the front and back portion, the central channel region being without absorbent material which is exposed to contact with liquid in the crotch area; and
 - 15 ii) a removable, replaceable absorbent insert comprising an absorbent pad comprising a body of absorbent material having a non-woven hydrophilic covering, said insert being sized and shaped to be retained adjacent the interior surface of the diaper shell in the central channel region;
 - 20 wherein said diaper system is at least partially manufactured of compostable material; and
 - 25 b) disposing of said diapering system when no longer usable by separating said compostable material for delivery to a composting facility.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein said removable, replaceable absorbent insert is completely manufactured of compostable material.
- 30 3. The method of claim 2 wherein said re-usable diaper shell is at least partially manufactured of compostable material.
- 35 4. The method of claim 3 wherein after use, the compostable components of said diaper shell are separated from the non-compostable components.

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5. The method of claim 3 wherein after use, said removable, replaceable absorbent insert and the compostable components of said diaper shell are placed in a compostable intermediate container and transported to a composting facility.
- 5
6. The method of claim 1 wherein said diaper system is packaged for sale in compostable packaging provided with instructions for composting.
7. A diapering system which is at least partially compostable, comprising:
- 10 a) a re-usable diaper shell comprising:
- i) a pliant non-absorbent, liquid impervious body for removable fitting to the wearer, forming an interior and an exterior surface, a front and back portion, opposed side edges and a crotch area when so fitted;
- 15 ii) opposed, non-absorbent liner portions secured along the opposed side edges of the body and forming opposed elastically contractible leg cuffs extending between the front and back portion, the opposed elastically contractible leg cuffs thereby defining a central region between the opposed leg cuffs
- 20 extending between the front and back portion, the central channel region being without absorbent material which is exposed to contact with liquid in the crotch area; and
- b) a removable, replaceable absorbent insert comprising an absorbent pad comprising a body of absorbent material having a non-woven hydrophilic covering, said insert being sized and shaped to be retained
- 25 adjacent the interior surface of the diaper shell in the central channel region;
- wherein said diaper system is at least partially manufactured of compostable material.
- 30
8. The diapering system of claim 7 wherein said removable, replaceable absorbent insert is completely manufactured of compostable material.
9. The diapering system of claim 8 wherein said re-usable diaper shell is at least
- 35 partially manufactured of compostable material.

10. The diapering system of claim 8 wherein said removable, replaceable absorbent insert comprises attached hydrophobic covers extending from opposed sides of said absorbent pad and extending over the interior surface of said pliant non-absorbent, liquid impervious body when in operative position.
- 5
11. The diapering system of claim 9 wherein said disposable re-usable diaper shell comprises in the central channel region a flexible material which is less pliant than said pliant non-absorbent, liquid impervious body
- 10
12. The diapering system of claim 10 wherein the hydrophobic covers have elongated elastic members secured thereto to form leg gathers when in operative position.
- 15
13. The diapering system of claim 11 wherein said flexible material which is less pliant than said pliant non-absorbent, liquid impervious body comprises a layer of non-absorbent plastic material secured to the non-absorbent, liquid impervious interior surface in said crotch area of said body.
- 20
14. The diapering system of claim 11 wherein said flexible material which is less pliant than said pliant non-absorbent, liquid impervious body comprises a layer of absorbent material covered by a waterproof layer.
- 25
15. The diapering system of claim 11 wherein said flexible material which is less pliant than said pliant non-absorbent, liquid impervious body comprises a layer of non-absorbent plastic material secured to the non-absorbent, liquid impervious outer surface in said crotch area of said body.
- 30
16. A method of marketing diaper systems by a diaper manufacturer, comprising:
- a) manufacturing a two-piece disposable diaper system having a re-usable shell to thereby reduce carbon emissions and thereby qualify purchasers for carbon credits;
 - b) selling said two-piece disposable diaper system to purchasers subject to a condition whereby said purchasers transfer carbon credits earned by said purchasers as a result of said purchase to said manufacturer in exchange for a discount in the purchase price.
- 35

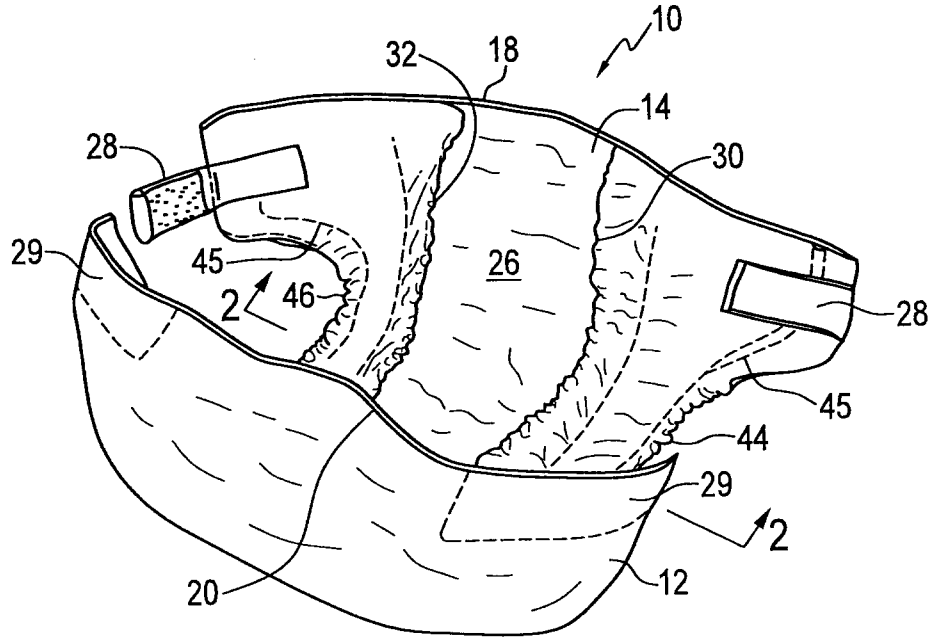


FIG. 1 (Prior Art)

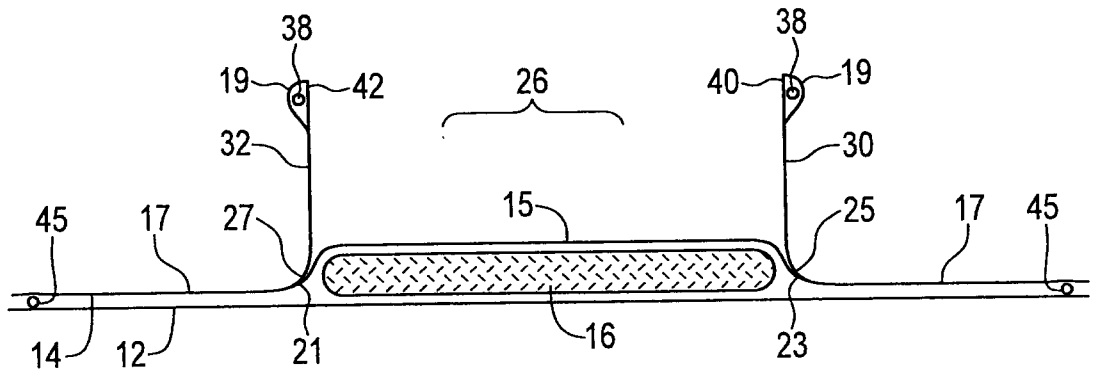


FIG. 2 (Prior Art)

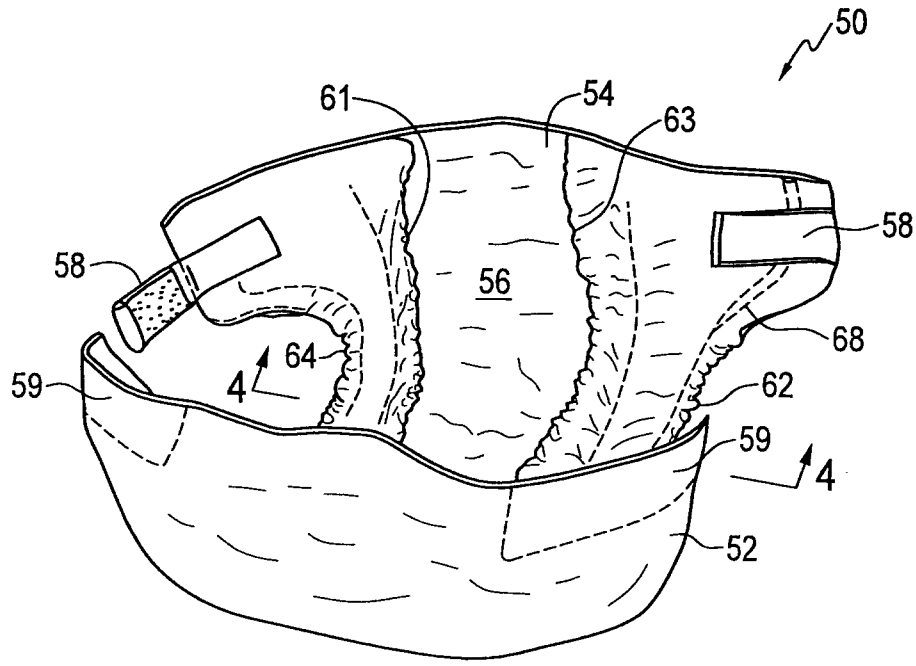


FIG. 3

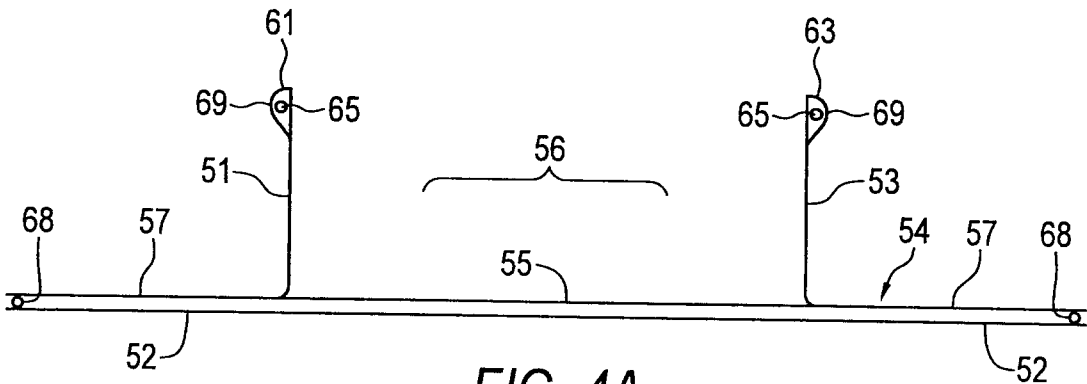
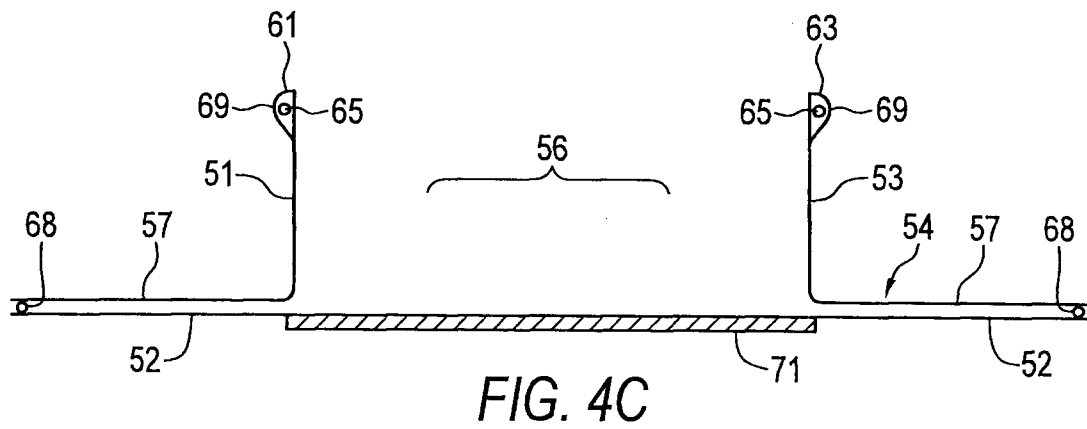
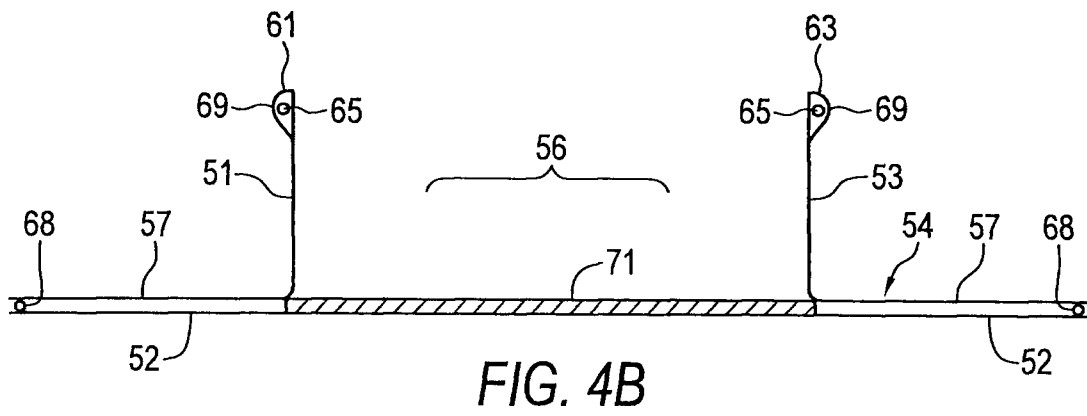
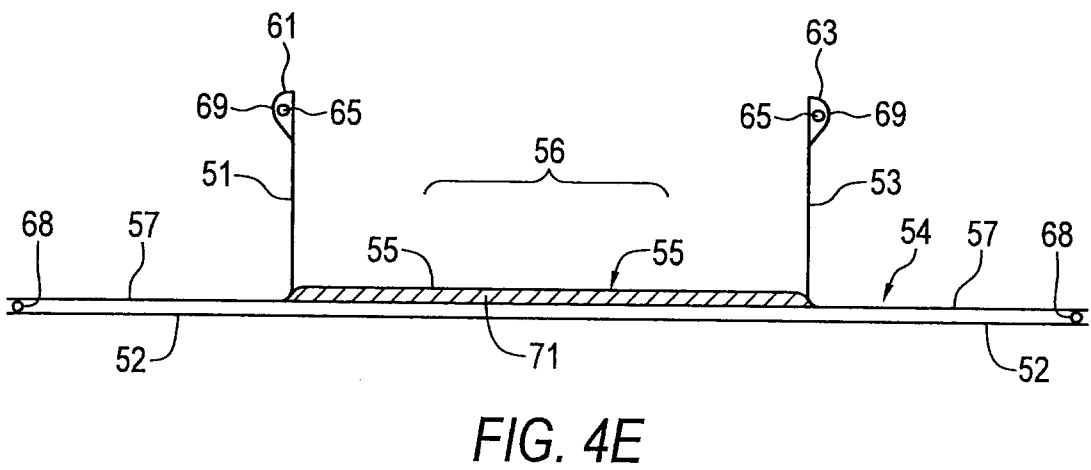
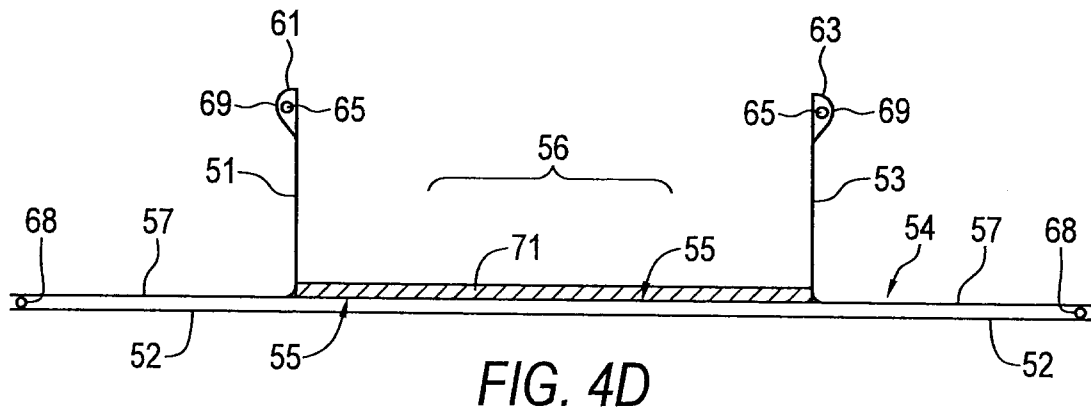


FIG. 4A





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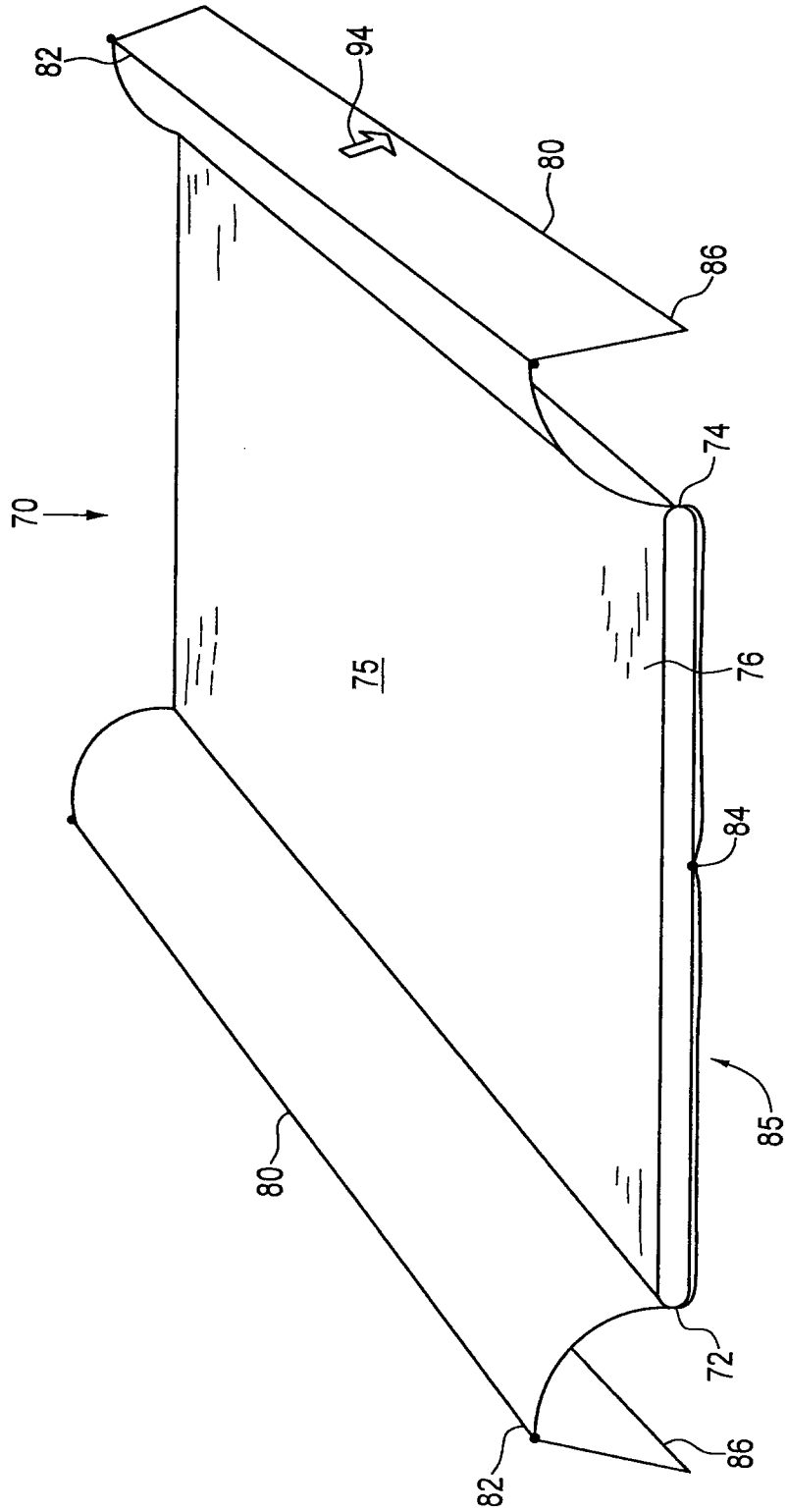


FIG. 5

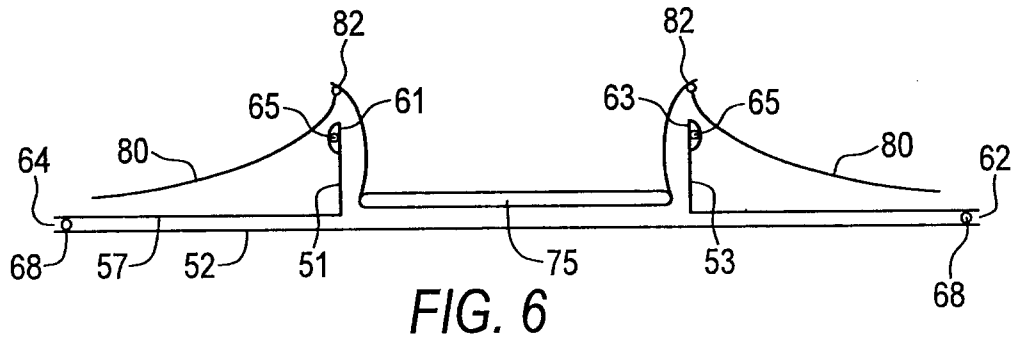


FIG. 6

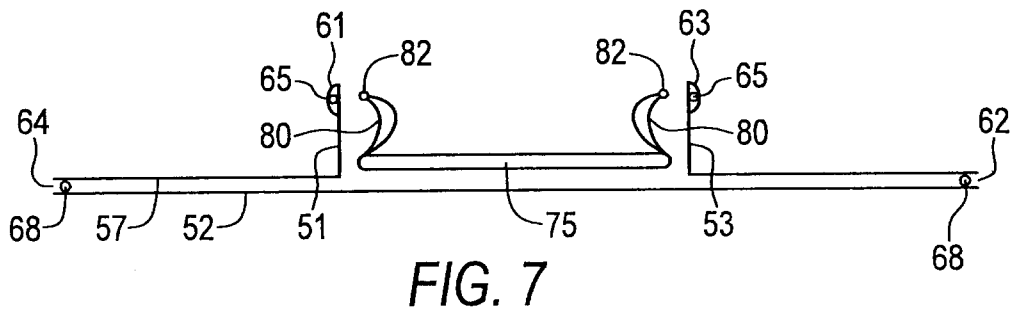


FIG. 7

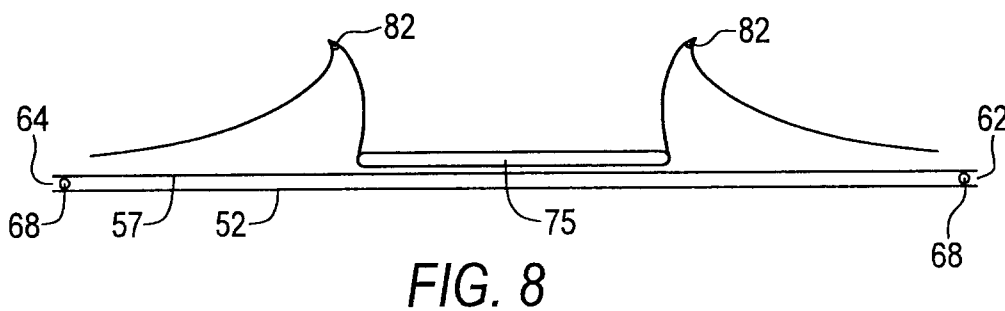


FIG. 8

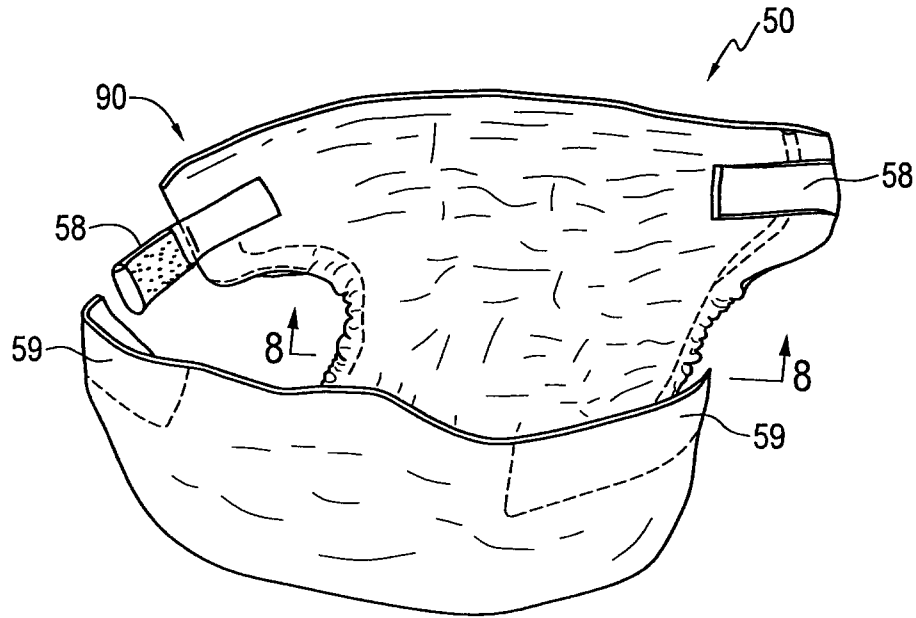


FIG. 9

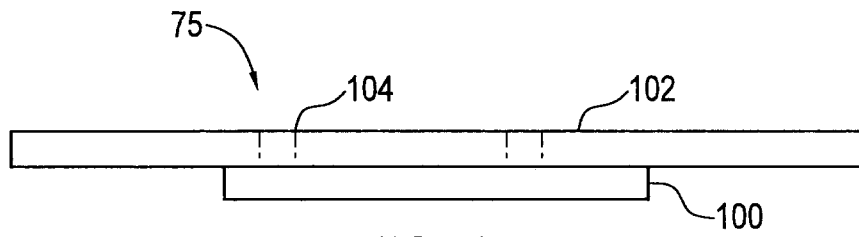


FIG. 10

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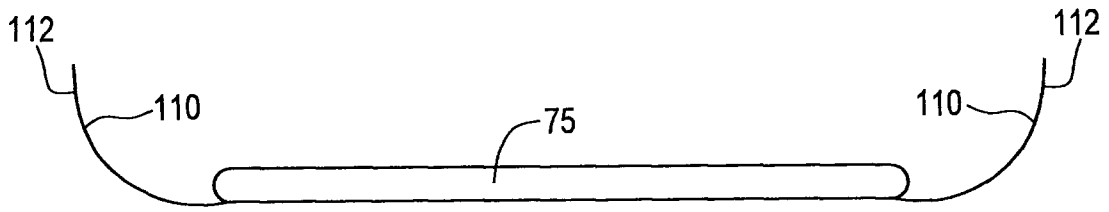


FIG. 11

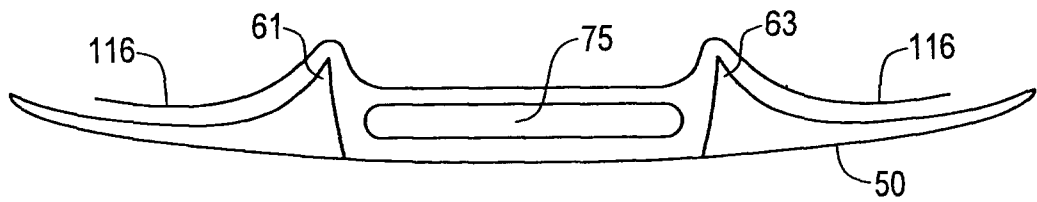


FIG. 12

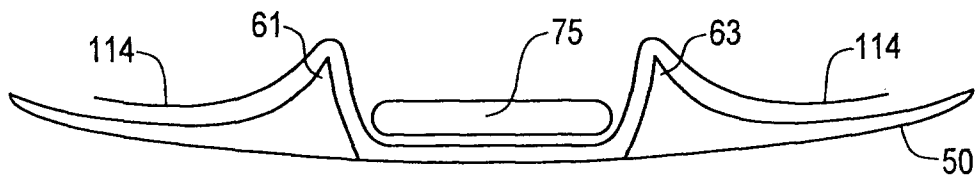


FIG. 13

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/CA2008/000257

<p>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC: A61F 13/505 (2006.01) , G06Q 30/00 (2006.01) According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC</p>		
<p>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</p>		
<p>Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC: A61F 13/505 (2006.01) , G06Q 30/00 (2006.01); USPC: 604/385.14, 604/385.101, 604/395, 604/397</p>		
<p>Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched</p>		
<p>Electronic database(s) consulted during the international search (name of database(s) and, where practicable, search terms used) Delphion, Derwent, USPTO, CPD with key words, such as: insert, removable, replaceable, shell, compostable, biodegradable</p>		
<p>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</p>		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5,476,457 A (ROESSLER, THOMAS H. et al.) 19 December 1995 (19-12-1995) *column 2, lines 21 - 33; column 6, lines 3-29; column 14, line 56 - column 15, line 48; Figs. 9 and 10*	1 - 9, 11, 13, 15
X	WO 99/12502 A1 (BROWNLEE, JAMES ROY) 18 March 1999 (18-03-1999) *claims*	1, 7
A	US 4,597,761 A (BUELL, KENNETH B.) 1 July 1986 (01-07-1986) *whole document*	1, 7
E	WO 2008/014621 A1 (BROWNLEE, JAMES ROY) 7 February 2008 (07-02-2008) *whole document*	1 - 15
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.</p>		
* Special categories of cited documents :	"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
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"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
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"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
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&"	document member of the same patent family
"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		
Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report	
09 April 2008 (09-04-2008)	2 June 2008 (02-06-2008)	
Name and mailing address of the ISA/CA Canadian Intellectual Property Office Place du Portage I, C114 - 1st Floor, Box PCT 50 Victoria Street Gatineau, Quebec K1A 0C9 Facsimile No.: 001-819-953-2476	Authorized officer Julia Zhu 819- 997-5173	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORTInternational application No.
PCT/CA2008/000257**Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of the first sheet)**

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons :

1. Claim Nos. : 16

because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely :

The claim is considered to be a mere scheme, rule or method of doing business, which the International Search Authority is not required to search under **Article 17(2)(a)(I)** and **Rule 39.1(iii)** of the **Patent Cooperation Treaty Regulations**.

2. Claim Nos. :

because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically :

3. Claim Nos. :

because they are dependant claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows :

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.

3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claim Nos. :

4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim Nos. :

Remark on Protest The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.

No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/CA2008/000257

Patent Document Cited in Search Report	Publication Date	Patent Family Member(s)	Publication Date
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WO 2008014621 A1	07-02-2008	NONE	