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(54) **COMPOSITE TEXTILE MATERIAL**

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442/385

(58) **Field of Search** 442/394, 381,
442/385

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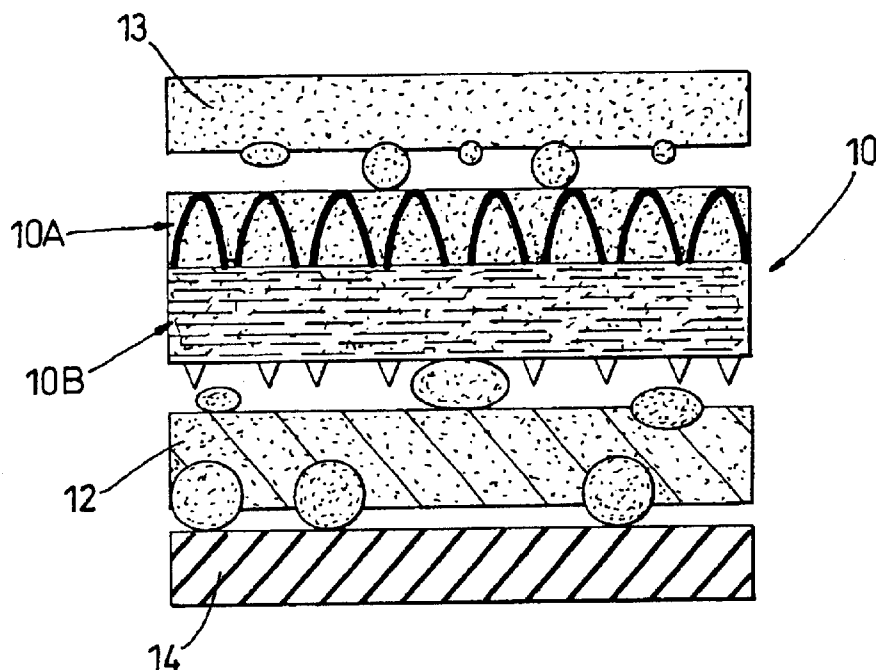
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A composite textile fabric includes a composite layer of a hydrophobic material and a layer of a hydrophilic material knitted or otherwise formed together. The composite layer has an upper surface of small exposed areas of the hydrophilic material covering a total area about 25% of the overall area of the upper surface. The composite layer provides one way liquid transport for moisture, extending from the upper surface towards a lower surface of the composite layer.

8 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



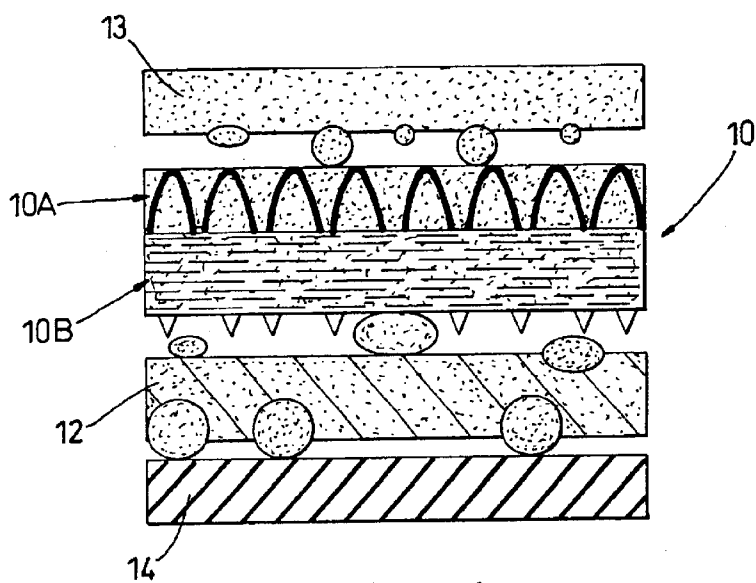


Fig. 1

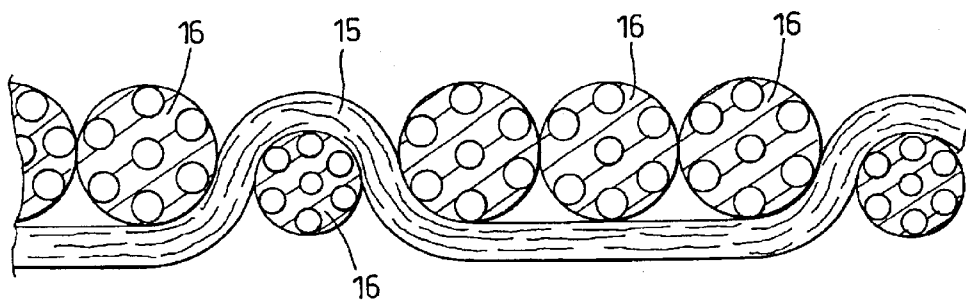


Fig. 2

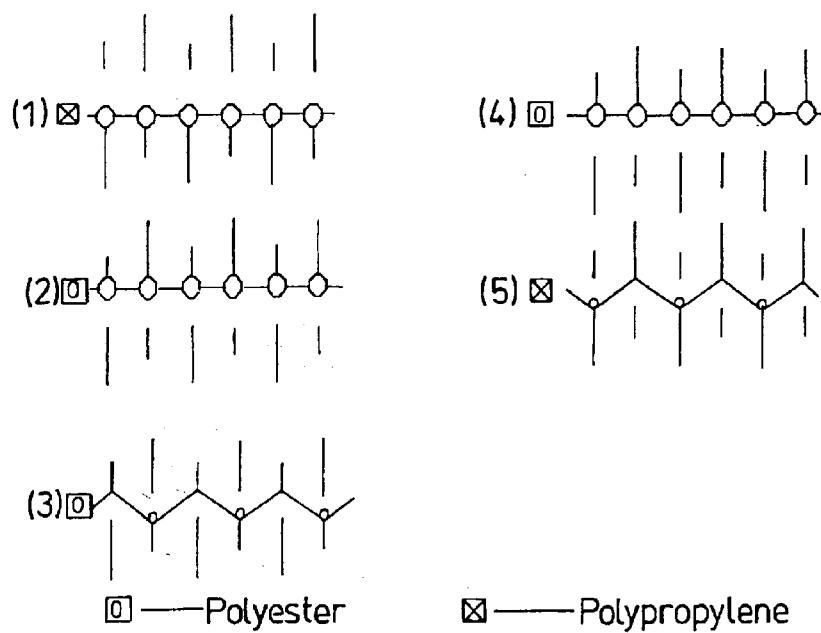


Fig. 3

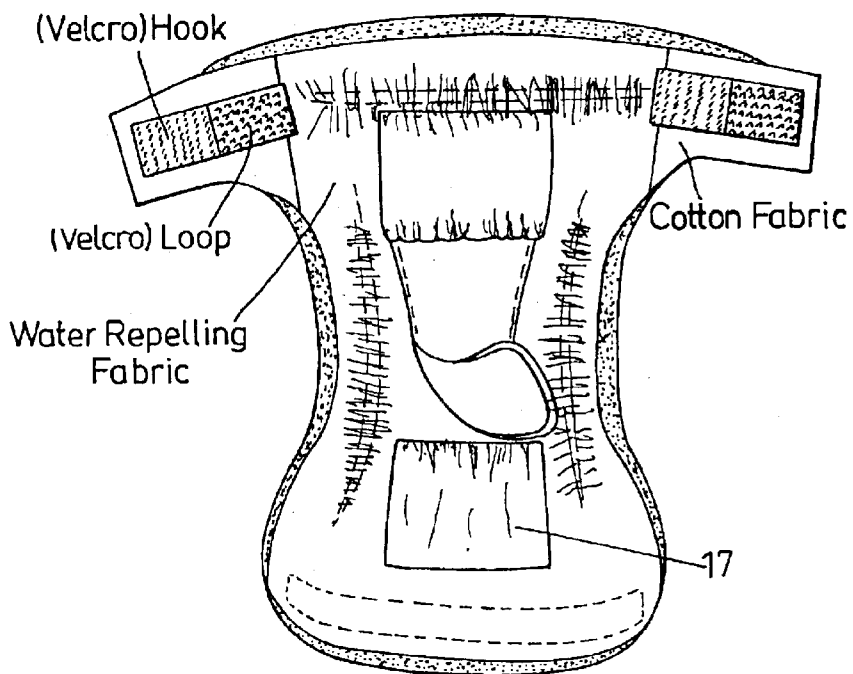


Fig 4

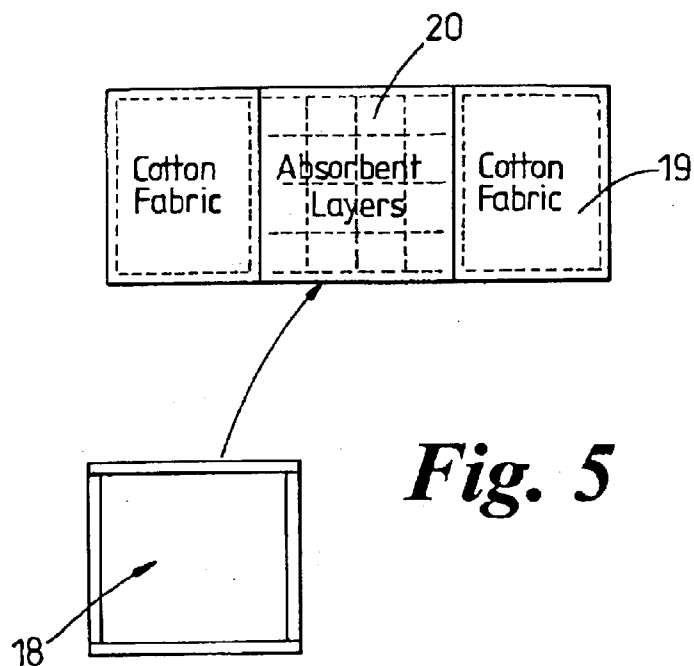


Fig. 5

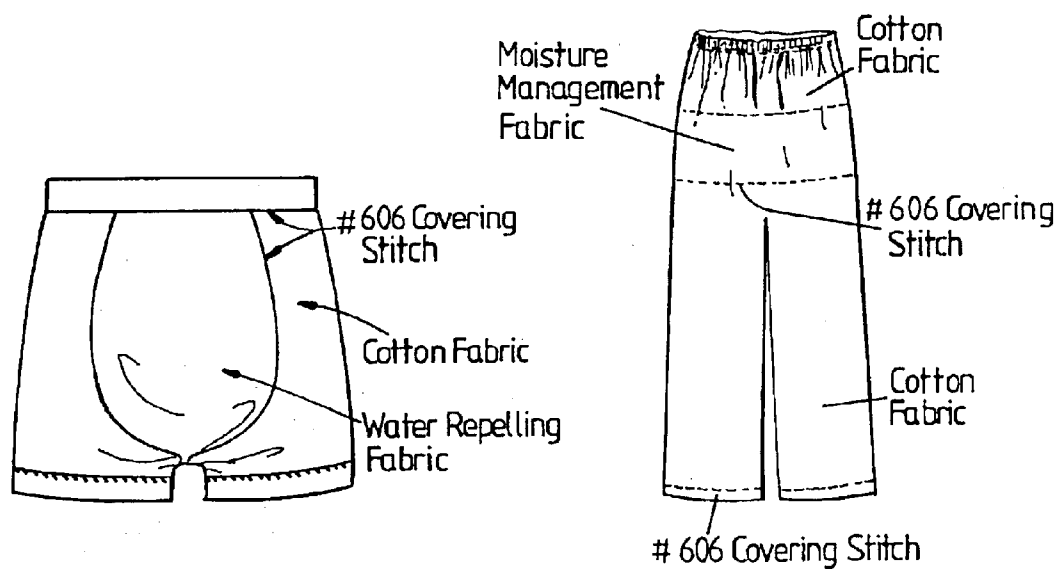


Fig. 6

Fig. 7

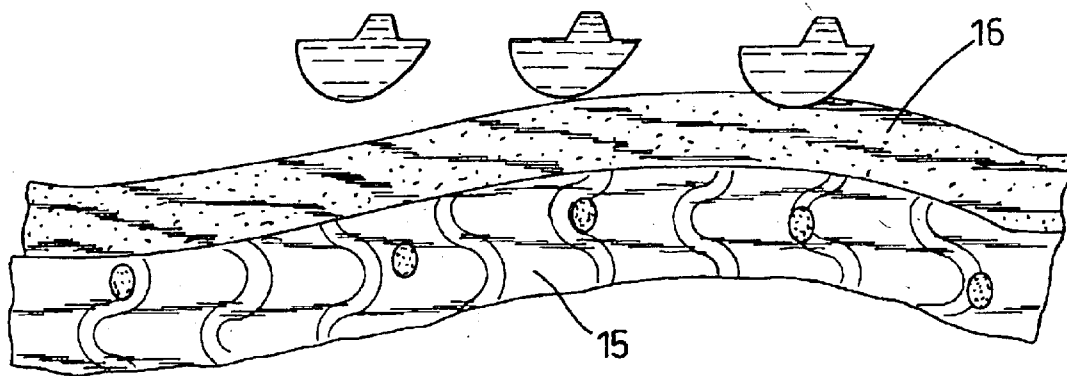


Fig. 8

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COMPOSITE TEXTILE MATERIAL**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

1. Field of the Invention

The invention relates to composite textile materials.

2. Description of Prior Art

The invention relates more particularly to composite textile materials that have applications in moisture management. Basically, there is an on-going requirement to make clothing, especially sports clothing, diapers and incontinence apparel and so forth more comfortable and healthier to wear and use, even though considerable moisture or liquids may be liberated by the wearer in normal use. It is known to provide composite textile materials that comprise distinct layers of materials having respective appropriate characteristics so that moisture, or liquid, migrates or drains quickly away from an inner surface of the material in contact with the body of a wearer. The liquid may be retained in a second outer layer in the case of a diaper or evaporate normally from outer surface of the material where there is only one layer, in the case of sports clothing.

Considerable developments have already taken place in providing suitable materials. However difficulties remain especially with multi-layer materials because they are bulky and uncomfortable or certainly difficult to style fashionably. Also, even though the present materials may keep the wearer's skin relatively dry and comfortable in use at first, once an absorbent layer becomes saturated or relatively wet, the moisture or liquid may migrate back towards the body of the user. Presently used composite materials, especially where they are multi-layer, are usually not re-usable.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the invention to overcome or to at least reduce this problem.

According to the invention there is provided a composite textile fabric for use in moisture management of textiles and garments, the composite fabric comprising a generally uniformly integrated fabric layer with an inner exposed surface that is predominantly hydrophobic material and an outer surface that is predominantly hydrophilic material, whereby the fabric forms a one-way liquid transport system extending away from the inner surface towards the outer surface.

The hydrophobic material may be polypropylene.

The hydrophilic material may be one of polyester and cotton.

A re-usable diaper may have an inner layer of the composite textile fabric, a middle layer of treated cotton fabric, and an outer layer of a water-proof material.

A diaper may have an inner layer of the composite textile fabric, a middle layer of disposable absorbent material, and an outer layer of a waterproof material.

Clothing that may include the composite textile fabric layer may be boxer shorts or long pants.

A mattress cover may include the composite textile fabric layer.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Composite textile fabric materials and their applications according to the invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is diagrammatic representation of a cross section of a diaper incorporating the composite textile material;

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FIG. 2 is an enlarged cross-section of part of the composite material;

FIG. 3 shows knitting instructions for forming the composite material;

FIG. 4 is a front view of an open diaper;

FIG. 5 is a plan view of a mattress cover;

FIG. 6 is a front view of boxer shorts;

FIG. 7 is a front view of long pants; and

FIG. 8 is different representation of the material of FIG. 2.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Composite textile fabrics and articles made with materials according to the invention comprise a generally uniformly integrated layer that includes a combination of a hydrophobic material and a hydrophilic material. The combination can be made by a number of well-practiced techniques including knitting, weaving, and other means, that are used for joining or retaining materials together to form a fabric. In the composite fabric, an inner layer, that normally contacts a body of a user, is predominately a hydrophobic textile material such as polypropylene. In contrast, the outer layer is predominately a hydrophilic material. Typically, the inner surface has, over its inner surface, a number of very small areas of the hydrophilic material that are distributed evenly in the surface of the outer layer. The small areas, when totalled together, make up typically about 25% of the overall area of the inner surface. When the inner surface is wetted, moisture migrates into the composite fabric via paths formed by hydrophilic material and away from the body of the user.

As such, the composite fabric acts as a one-way liquid transport system that takes moisture immediately away from the body of a user and holds the liquid in the hydrophilic material. Due to the physical distribution of the hydrophobic and hydrophilic materials within the fabric, there is no tendency under normal conditions for moisture, or liquid, to migrate towards the body of the user via the hydrophilic material. A further layer of absorbent material may be combined in the composite fabric or placed against the outer surface to increase the volume of liquid that can be retained, or in effect, stored in the fabric or an article, such as a diaper, incorporating the composite material.

It will be appreciated that the small areas of hydrophilic material may comprise a wide range of percentages of the overall exposed inner surface area of the fabric. Whereas 25% is a generally satisfactory and efficient value, the percentage may be considerably higher or lower according to the required use and material or types of those materials that make up the hydrophobic and hydrophilic parts.

Referring to the drawings, in FIG. 1 a typical arrangement of a diaper is shown. The composite material is provided as an inner layer **10** of hydrophobic material **10A** and hydrophilic material **10B**. In practice, the material **10A** is actually uniformly "impregnated" with hydrophilic material **10B** by weaving, knitting, or any other techniques, so that an exposed upper surface of the layer **10** comprises small areas of the hydrophilic material. The small areas provide passage or ducts for moisture, or liquids to migrate from the upper surface into the bulk of the hydrophilic material **10B** of the composite layer. Because the passages each have a small cross-section and are surrounded by hydrophobic material, the composite layer **10** acts as a one-way liquid transport system. An outer absorbent storage layer **12** is provided to collect water from the bulk of the material **10B** and a

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waterproof layer or cover **14** prevents moisture or water from dispersing out of the diaper in an otherwise conventional manner.

Generally stated, there is no tendency or likelihood of liquid passing towards the exposed upper surface of the layer **10** material **10B** to the material **10A**, even under gravity, during use, and so a wearer's skin normally remains dry.

The layer **10** is re-usable (i.e. washable). For reusable diapers, the layer **12** can be also be made of reusable materials. On the other hand, where desired, the layer **12** can be made of disposable material and used only once. In this situation, the layer **12** is preferably separately applied or attached to the layer **10** so that the layer **10** can be reused with a new different layer **12**.

In another embodiment, the layer **12** is, in effect, combined with the layer **10**, such that when the materials **10A** and **10B** are knitted or woven together, the layer **12** forms part of the composite layer **10** and is knitted or woven into the layer **10**. In that case, the inner surface is predominantly a hydrophobic material with a number small exposed areas of the hydrophilic material.

In any event, the composite layer represents the main departure from the prior art and can be used separately or as part of a diaper, an incontinence bed cover, underpants, or underslips, and so forth. For sportswear, the composite material alone can be made into an article or can be part of an article of clothing. Moisture that migrates into the material **10B** will evaporate into the atmosphere in normal use and the skin of the wearer will remain dry and comfortable.

In FIG. 2, part of the upper surface of composite material layer **10** is shown. A strand of hydrophilic material **15** is interspaced with strands of hydrophobic material **16** so that the area (overall) of the upper surface is about 25% hydrophilic material. Each downward directed part of the strand **15** shown in the figure represents a narrow passage or duct to transport moisture into the hydrophilic material predominantly constitutes the lower surface of the composite layer.

The composite layer is formed by knitting, and a suitable knitting structure is shown in FIG. 3. The composite material is knitted on a multi-function cylinder, dial and two track knitting machine. Two filament yarns are used. The first yarn is a polypropylene filament yarn with a tenacity of 17.4 tex (double yarn of 8.7 tex) and the second yarn is polyester (Coolmax) filament yarn with a tenacity of 8.5 tex.

In FIG. 4, the diaper is generally conventional but is provided with a layer **17** of the composite material. The layer **17** may be permanently attached to a re-usable diaper or insertable into a suitable pocket for example, **5** for a disposable diaper. The layer **17** itself is reusable.

In FIG. 5, a removable layer **18** of composite material is arranged to fit into or centrally over an incontinence draw

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sheet or mattress cover formed otherwise of cotton fabric **19** with a central absorbent layer **20**.

The composite material may also be used in a similar manner, preferably as an insertable layer in clothing, such as boxer shorts shown in FIG. 6 or long pants shown in FIG. 7.

It will be appreciated that the term hydrophobic and hydrophilic are comparative terms and depend upon selection of fibres and yarn with different surface tension, contact angle, shape of cross section, diameters of fibres, chemical and physical finishing, and so, forth. Thus, it will be understood that the terms "hydrophobic" and "hydrophilic" are used in the specification and claims as relative terms. This means that the composite textile fabric includes materials that are hydrophobic and hydrophilic relative to one another rather than necessarily having such properties in comparison to a norm or some industrial standard, for example.

We claim:

1. A composite textile fabric comprising a generally uniform single fabric layer consisting of a hydrophobic material and a hydrophilic material, the single fabric layer including an inner exposed surface of the hydrophobic and hydrophilic materials that is predominantly the hydrophobic material, and an outer surface of the hydrophobic and hydrophilic materials that is predominantly the hydrophilic material, the fabric providing a one-way liquid transport system, transporting liquid away from the inner surface towards the outer surface.

2. A composite fabric according to claim 1, in which the hydrophilic material is polypropylene.

3. A composite fabric according to claim 1, in which the hydrophilic material is one of polyester and cotton.

4. A diaper comprising an inner layer of a fabric comprising a generally uniform single fabric layer consisting of a hydrophobic material and hydrophilic material, the single fabric layer including an inner exposed surface of the hydrophobic and hydrophilic materials that is predominantly the hydrophobic material and an outer surface of the hydrophobic and hydrophilic materials that is predominantly the hydrophilic material, the fabric providing a one-way liquid transport system, transporting liquid away from the inner surface towards the outer surface, a middle layer of a treated cotton fabric, and an outer layer of a waterproof material.

5. An article of clothing including the composite textile fabric layer according to claim 1.

6. A mattress cover including a composite textile fabric layer according to claim 1.

7. The article of clothing according to claim 5 wherein the article of clothing is boxer shorts.

8. The article of clothing according to claim 5 wherein the article of clothing is long pants.

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