## Diaper Industry Technical Dictionary Carlos Richer May 2012

AbsorptionThe capacity of a material to take a liquidADLAcquisition Distribution Layer, a patch used on top of the pats a reservoir to give into the SAP to work reducing leakagesAir LaidA smooth roll or a fixed flat plats located opposite to the culting die or the knife. For example: cutting tim with a Rotary knife and Anvil.Aperture FilmA spocial knife of ADL made using a 3 dimensional perforated flim, the orffices are conical to allow liquids in but resisting the flow to the out.BaleA pactage in which compressed fibers are shippedBaby PantThey used to be called Training Pants, today they are called Baby Pants as many times they can be used without potty training.Back SheetThe outer layer of the diaper made of flim or a toxile laminate designed to contain liquids.Barrier Leg CuffThe rates duff made of hydrophobic nonvoen used in baby or adult diapers and designed to provent teakage to the legs.Basis wolghtWeight of a unit area for a sheet or a web. For example: a basis woight of 20 gsmBube BarrierPiece of flim placed between the backsheet and the topsheet at the wais! tocation during the 80's and 90's, it was replaced by the waist elasticBord SheetAbstrimm and tear or a sheet or a southele adult uniform pressure to a fabric or web as it goes through the nipCalenderingPiecess that subjects fabric to pressure and sometimes heat in order to bond, emboss, or compactCarrier VissueA sheet or apper used under the pat to go trough the pad knife (Without a carrier the pad wraps on the knife.Continuous Pad FormingThe assorbent product, usually made of polytetyhene knite for a specified amount of time.Chin IL Roll/ Chill Plate <td< th=""><th>Word</th><th>Meaning</th></td<>	Word	Meaning
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Chill Roll/ Chill Plate Cloth Like Back SheetA refrigerated roller or stainless metal plate, used to help the hot melt cool down quickl, y reducing hot melt migration to the machine. A backing material used in an absorbent product, usually made of polyethylene laminated with nonwovenContinuous Pad Forming Converting (Converter)The pad is formed using pockets without any spacing, later the pad has to be cut into individual pieces to produce the diaper pads. Final steps in manufacturing nonwoven products from roll goods. A diaper producer is a nonwoven converter Lightweight material used to cover absorbent cores in medial or hygienic products.Cover stockDeformation exhibited by a material when held at constant stress or applied force. Look also for "neck down".Cross Direction (CD)Perpendicular to the direction in which a fabric moves through a machine.Cuffs (Leg Cuffs)Same as Barrier Leg CuffsCurly FiberSpecial kind of pulp mechanically and chemically treated to be resilient when wet, also used as an internal ADL.DecitexThe weight, in grams, of 100 meters of a fiber.DelaminationThe separation of layers of a laminated sheet because of lack of a good bondDenierGrams of 10,000 m of material (the lower the number, the finer the fiber)Disc MillDisc mill crushes (fiberizes) items by grinding them between two interconnected plates. Less energy than a hammer mill but no water spray)Disc MillDisc mill crushes (fiberizes) items by grinding them between two interconnected at the ends, it does not require a knife (mostly used at lower speeds)Distribution LayerA high loft nonwoven used on top of the absorbent pad to move liquids quickly.Doctor BladeA metal blade o	Cellulose	A polymeric substance that constitutes the chief part of the cell wall of plants, such as cotton or pine trees
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Continuous Pad Forming The pad is formed using pockets without any spacing, later the pad has to be cut into individual pieces to produce the diaper pads.Converting (Converter)Final steps in manufacturing nonwoven products from roll goods. A diaper producer is a nonwoven converterCover stockLightweight material used to cover absorbent cores in medial or hygienic products.CreepDeformation exhibited by a material when held at constant stress or applied force. Look also for "neck down".Cross Direction (CD)Perpendicular to the direction in which a fabric moves through a machine.Cuffs (Leg Cuffs)Same as Barrier Leg CuffsCurly FiberSpecial kind of pulp mechanically and chemically treated to be resilient when wet, also used as an internal ADL.DecitexThe weight, in grams, of 100 meters of a fiber.DelaminationThe separation of layers of a laminated sheet because of lack of a good bondDenierGrams of 10,000 m of material (the lower the number, the finer the fiber)Disc MillDisc mill crushes (fiberizes) items by grinding them between two interconnected plates. Less energy than a hammer mill but no water spray)Distribution LayerA high loft nonwoven used on top of the absorbent pad to move liquids quickly.Doctor BladeA metal blade of material in contact with and extending across the face of a roll, to keep the surface clean by a scraping action.	Chill Roll/ Chill Plate	A refrigerated roller or stainless metal plate, used to help the hot melt cool down quickl, y reducing hot melt migration to the machine.
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Drum Former A drum with pockets used to form the absorbent pad of the diaper.		
	Drum Former	A drum with pockets used to form the absorbent pad of the diaper.

Dust Collector	Used to generate the required vacuum to move the fibers from the mill to the drum former.
Elongation	Property of a material that will allow it to experience a certain degree of stretching.
Embossing	The process of imparting a pattern in relief or three dimensions to a fabric surface or a diaper pad.
Fiber	Unit of matter, synthetic or natural, characterized by a high ratio of length-to-width.
Filament	A very long fiber of an indefinite length.
Film	A flexible sheet of plastic, usually made of polyethylene or polypropylene
Fluff Pulp	A light, bleached, absorbent mixture of chemical and/or mechanical pulp used as a filler for sanitary products such as diapers
Frontal Tape	The landing zone in the diaper used to avoid tears on the back sheet when the diaper tape is opened.
Full Chassis	In an open baby diaper, a full chassis is the old baby diaper style where the width for medium size is 320 mm.
Full Wrap Carrier	Is used around the core to help filter sap from going out, also with the pad cutting knife operation. Full wrap can be used only on top or bottom
GSM	Abbreviated term for the weight of a sheet or a web per area, in Grams per Square Meter
Hammer Mill	DE fiberizes by using multiple hammers spinning against an anvil. More power than a disc mill, usually better pad quality, can add water spray
High loft	Describes low-density, bulky fabrics; a fabric with low-density and bulkiness. Sometimes used as an ADL patch.
Horizontal Stacker	Located at the end of the diaper line, used to count and help to pack diapers into the bags. Stacker fingers move horizontally.
Hook and Loop system	A mechanical closure system made of a hook tape (like Velcro) and a loop frontal tape as landing zone.
Hot Melt Adhesive	A Thermoplastic substance that can hold or bond materials together. It is applied when molten and forms a bond upon cooling to a solid state.
Hot Melt Migration	A small amount of hot melt that may go trough the nonwoven making the cuff stick to the topsheet.
Hydro-Philic Nonwoven	Showing affinity for water-fabrics having this property will allow the pad to absorb water or wet easily.
Hydro-Phobic Nonwove	N Lacking affinity for water-fabrics having this property will not absorb water or wet easily.
I Shape diaper	In an open diaper, is the style that uses a narrow chassis, with one set of non stretchable ears at the front and stretchable ears at the back.
Ink Code Location	Relative location of printed graphics, Code 0 means no printing; Code 1 printed on backsheet outer face; Code 2 backsheet inner face, etc.
KPa	The applied pressure in Kilo Pascal's (a metric unit)
Knives	Sharp blades, usually made of steel, for fabric cutters or trimmers.
Laminate	A combined material made up of two or more layers bonded together
Landing Zone Tape	Another name for the Frontal Tape
Left Hand Machine	A machine where the process starts at your right (at the mill) and ends at your left (the stacker) when you are midpoint in the operator side.
Loop (frontal tape)	It is the female side of a mechanical fastening system used to open and close a diaper without adhesives, it is typically brushed or locked loop.
Lycra	Elastic material made of Spandex. Lycra is a brand name and after the patent expired, Spandex is the generic term.
Machine Direction	The direction in which a fabric moves through a machine, same direction of the machine.
Melt blown	Resin is melted, extruded, and blown with fast-moving air that stretches or attenuates the fibers.
Monomer	A chemical compound that can be polymerized to form a chain of such units, in SAP is the unreacted chemical.
Nip	The contact area between two rolls on nonwoven and papermaking machines
Pad	The absorbing core of the diaper, made of pulp fibers and superabsorbent material.
Pad Integrity Adhesive	Specialty hot melt adhesive to help the pod from breaking apart when wet. It penetrates the fibers and its very flexible.
Pad Symmetry Index	It is the ratio between the weight of operator and the drive side of a diaper core, while the pad is cut in two pieces exactly at the middle.
PE Fiber	A manmade fiber made of ethylene (a petroleum derivative; C2H4) which is polymerized and then melt spun.
Peel Force	In a closed fastening system, is the force required to open a tape while pulling at 90 degrees from the landing system.
PLC	Programmable Logic Controller, an electronicpiece of hardware used to control the function of a diaper machine.
PP Fiber	A manmade olefin fiber made from polymers or copolymers of propylene (a petroleum derivative; C3H6).
Random Print	The printed graphics are placed randomly on a diaper backsheet or frontal tape without any registration (resulting in cartoon's cut heads)
Registered Print	Printing is done with registration so the printed cartoon is not cut in half while placing it on diapers or frontal tapes.
Retentive Capacity	Similar to Centrifugal Retention.
Rewet Test	A typical performance test used to find out the return of liquid to the topsheet under pressure (surface dryness).

Rewetting Agent	Materials, used in the treatment of tissue and some nonwovens to improve absorbency.
Right Hand Machine	A diaper machine where the process starts at your left (mill) and ends at your right (stacker) when you are midpoint at the operator side.
Rotary Drum	A large rotating drum located inside the housing of the dust collector, used to condense dust from the drum former using vacuum.
SAM	Abbreviation for superabsorbent material, same as SAP
SAP	Abbreviation for superabsorbent polymer
Shear Force	In a closed fastening system, is the force required to open a tape while pulling at 180 degrees from the landing system.
SKU	Standard Unit used to identify a specific inventory code number, a factory makes so many SKU's (differentiated products)
SMS	A nonwoven material made of Spun bond- Melt blown- Spun bond
Spandex	Elastic material used to provide stretch ability to the legs and to the cuff of the diaper.
Strike Trough Test	A typical diaper performance test used to measure the time it takes for liquids to get into the diaper.
Sub layer	Also a term used to identify the ADL, however sometimes it is just a secondary nonwoven sheet underneath the top sheet.
Superabsorbent	A polymer made of sodium polyacrylate used to absorb and retain liquids under pressure.
Surfactant	Materials, used in the treatment of tissue and some nonwovens to improve absorbency.
Surfactant Migration	When the nonwoven treated with surfactant migrates to the phobic nonwoven, braking surface tension and allowing the leg cuffs to leak.
T Shape diaper	Is an open diaper style with a narrow chassis (typically around 220 mm in width for all sizes) and a set of non stretchable ears at the back.
ТАВ	A nonwoven material made with the Trough Air Bonding process.
Tack Down	Typical name given to the small intermittent application of hot melt used to keep the leg cuffs folded down near the edges of the diaper.
Tensile Strength	The greatest stress or load a material can bear without breaking.
Thermal Bonding	The process of binding by applying heat to a web of thermoplastic fibers or a web impregnated with melt able powders
Three Dimensional Pad	An absorbent core made in a pocket with different densities with a higher basis weight at the target zone and less weight at the back.
Three Dim Core Ratio	It is the ratio between the maximum and the minimum density found within a diaper core.
Top sheet (nonwoven)	This is the inner face of the diaper that one in contact with the skin of the baby, usually made of Spun bond PP between 12 to 18 GSM.
Training Pants	A diaper product, aimed at toddlers, which is pulled up over the child's hips rather than fastened at the sides.
Ultrasonic Bonding	Bonding thermoplastic fibers via a high frequency mechanical movement which generates localized heat through the vibration
Vertical Stacker	Similar to a Horizontal stacker except counting fingers move vertically. The horizontal stacker is preferred allowing higher stacks.
Visual System	An automatic inspection hardware used to inspect the quality of the diapers as they are being made in the machine.
Waist Elastic	Typically a small rectangular piece of elastomeric film or elastic foam placed at the back of the diaper to add stretch at the waist.
Web Tension	The tension that exists in a sheet caused by the pull of faster moving sections.
Wet Strength	Resistance of material to rupture when wet.
Wetness Indicator	Hotmelt adhesive that changes in color (generally from yellow to blue) in the presence of water, urine or any other ionic liquid.
Wicking	Transport of liquid by capillary action within a fibrous material.
Wrap around Tissue	A carrier tissue used as a complete envelop to the pad to help transfer the pad during the cutting process
Zebra Process	Adding surfactant to an area of a nonwoven roll.