

Word	Meaning
<b>Absorption</b>	The capacity of a material to take a liquid
<b>ADL</b>	Acquisition Distribution Layer, a patch used on top of the pad as a reservoir to give time to the SAP to work reducing leakages
<b>Air Laid</b>	The process of dispersing fibers in a moving airstream and then collecting on a forming surface to produce lofty, porous webs
<b>Anvil</b>	A smooth roll or a fixed flat plate located opposite to the cutting die or the knife. For example: cutting trim with a Rotary knife and Anvil.
<b>Aperture Film</b>	A special kind of ADL made using a 3 dimensional perforated film, the orifices are conical to allow liquids in but resisting the flow to the out.
<b>Bale</b>	A package in which compressed fibers are shipped
<b>Baby Pant</b>	They used to be called Training Pants, today they are called Baby Pants as many times they can be used without potty training.
<b>Back Sheet</b>	The outer layer of the diaper made of film or a textile laminate designed to contain liquids.
<b>Barrier Leg Cuff</b>	The raised cuff made of hydrophobic nonwoven used in baby or adult diapers and designed to prevent leakage to the legs.
<b>Basis weight</b>	Weight of a unit area for a sheet or a web. For example: a basis weight of 20 gsm
<b>Blue Barrier</b>	Piece of film placed between the backsheet and the topsheet at the waist location during the 80`s and 90`s, it was replaced by the waist elastic
<b>Bond Strength</b>	The force needed to separate layers in a laminated structure, or to break the fiber-to-fiber bonds in a nonwoven
<b>Breathable Back Sheet</b>	A breathable backing material on an absorbent product, usually made of polyethylene with Calcium Carbonate micro particles.
<b>Calender</b>	Two or more cylinders or rolls that can apply controlled and uniform pressure to a fabric or web as it goes through the nip
<b>Calendering</b>	Process that subjects fabric to pressure and sometimes heat in order to bond, emboss, or compact
<b>Carrier Tissue</b>	A sheet of paper used under the pad to help it to go trough the pad knife (without a carrier the pad wraps on the knife)
<b>Carrier Web</b>	A transporting member for moving a material through a processing stage
<b>Cellulose</b>	A polymeric substance that constitutes the chief part of the cell wall of plants, such as cotton or pine trees
<b>Centrifugal Retention</b>	The amount of urine still retained by a diaper after being subjected to a centrifugal machine for a specified amount of time.
<b>Chill Roll/ Chill Plate</b>	A refrigerated roller or stainless metal plate, used to help the hot melt cool down quickly reducing hot melt migration to the machine.
<b>Cloth Like Back Sheet</b>	A backing material used in an absorbent product, usually made of polyethylene laminated with nonwoven
<b>Continuous Pad Forming</b>	The pad is formed using pockets without any spacing, later the pad has to be cut into individual pieces to produce the diaper pads.
<b>Converting (Converter)</b>	Final steps in manufacturing nonwoven products from roll goods. A diaper producer is a nonwoven converter
<b>Cover stock</b>	Lightweight material used to cover absorbent cores in medial or hygienic products.
<b>Creep</b>	Deformation exhibited by a material when held at constant stress or applied force. Look also for "neck down".
<b>Cross Direction (CD)</b>	Perpendicular to the direction in which a fabric moves through a machine.
<b>Cross- Linking</b>	The process by which polymers form bonds between molecular chains, to form a three-dimensional polymeric network.
<b>Cuffs (Leg Cuffs)</b>	Same as Barrier Leg Cuffs
<b>Curly Fiber</b>	Special kind of pulp mechanically and chemically treated to be resilient when wet, also used as an internal ADL.
<b>Decitex</b>	The weight, in grams, of 100 meters of a fiber.
<b>Delamination</b>	The separation of layers of a laminated sheet because of lack of a good bond
<b>Denier</b>	Grams of 10,000 m of material (the lower the number, the finer the fiber)
<b>Die Cut</b>	Rotary knife used to cut the shape for the legs in the diaper process.
<b>Disc Mill</b>	Disc mill crushes (fiberizes) items by grinding them between two interconnected plates. Less energy than a hammer mill but no water spray)
<b>Discrete Pad Formation</b>	The pad is made with individual pockets where the pad is not connected at the ends, it does not require a knife (mostly used at lower speeds)
<b>Distribution Layer</b>	A high loft nonwoven used on top of the absorbent pad to move liquids quickly.
<b>Doctor Blade</b>	A metal blade of material in contact with and extending across the face of a roll, to keep the surface clean by a scraping action.
<b>Drum Former</b>	A drum with pockets used to form the absorbent pad of the diaper.

<b>Dust Collector</b>	Used to generate the required vacuum to move the fibers from the mill to the drum former.
<b>Elongation</b>	Property of a material that will allow it to experience a certain degree of stretching.
<b>Embossing</b>	The process of imparting a pattern in relief or three dimensions to a fabric surface or a diaper pad.
<b>Fiber</b>	Unit of matter, synthetic or natural, characterized by a high ratio of length-to-width.
<b>Filament</b>	A very long fiber of an indefinite length.
<b>Film</b>	A flexible sheet of plastic, usually made of polyethylene or polypropylene
<b>Fluff Pulp</b>	A light, bleached, absorbent mixture of chemical and/or mechanical pulp used as a filler for sanitary products such as diapers
<b>Frontal Tape</b>	The landing zone in the diaper used to avoid tears on the back sheet when the diaper tape is opened.
<b>Full Chassis</b>	In an open baby diaper, a full chassis is the old baby diaper style where the width for medium size is 320 mm.
<b>Full Wrap Carrier</b>	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.
<b>GSM</b>	Abbreviated term for the weight of a sheet or a web per area, in Grams per Square Meter
<b>Hammer Mill</b>	DE fiberizes by using multiple hammers spinning against an anvil. More power than a disc mill, usually better pad quality, can add water spray
<b>High loft</b>	Describes low-density, bulky fabrics; a fabric with low-density and bulkiness. Sometimes used as an ADL patch.
<b>Horizontal Stacker</b>	Located at the end of the diaper line, used to count and help to pack diapers into the bags. Stacker fingers move horizontally.
<b>Hook and Loop system</b>	A mechanical closure system made of a hook tape (like Velcro) and a loop frontal tape as landing zone.
<b>Hot Melt Adhesive</b>	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.
<b>Hot Melt Migration</b>	A small amount of hot melt that may go through the nonwoven making the cuff stick to the topsheet.
<b>Hydro-Philic Nonwoven</b>	Showing affinity for water-fabrics having this property will allow the pad to absorb water or wet easily.
<b>Hydro-Phobic Nonwoven</b>	Lacking affinity for water-fabrics having this property will not absorb water or wet easily.
<b>I Shape diaper</b>	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.
<b>Ink Code Location</b>	Relative location of printed graphics, Code 0 means no printing; Code 1 printed on backsheet outer face; Code 2 backsheet inner face, etc.
<b>KPa</b>	The applied pressure in Kilo Pascal's (a metric unit)
<b>Knives</b>	Sharp blades, usually made of steel, for fabric cutters or trimmers.
<b>Laminate</b>	A combined material made up of two or more layers bonded together
<b>Landing Zone Tape</b>	Another name for the Frontal Tape
<b>Left Hand Machine</b>	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.
<b>Loop (frontal tape)</b>	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.
<b>Lycra</b>	Elastic material made of Spandex. Lycra is a brand name and after the patent expired, Spandex is the generic term.
<b>Machine Direction</b>	The direction in which a fabric moves through a machine, same direction of the machine.
<b>Melt blown</b>	Resin is melted, extruded, and blown with fast-moving air that stretches or attenuates the fibers.
<b>Monomer</b>	A chemical compound that can be polymerized to form a chain of such units, in SAP is the unreacted chemical.
<b>Nip</b>	The contact area between two rolls on nonwoven and papermaking machines
<b>Pad</b>	The absorbing core of the diaper, made of pulp fibers and superabsorbent material.
<b>Pad Integrity Adhesive</b>	Specialty hot melt adhesive to help the pad from breaking apart when wet. It penetrates the fibers and its very flexible.
<b>Pad Symmetry Index</b>	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.
<b>PE Fiber</b>	A manmade fiber made of ethylene (a petroleum derivative; C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ) which is polymerized and then melt spun.
<b>Peel Force</b>	In a closed fastening system, is the force required to open a tape while pulling at 90 degrees from the landing system.
<b>PLC</b>	Programmable Logic Controller, an electronic piece of hardware used to control the function of a diaper machine.
<b>PP Fiber</b>	A manmade olefin fiber made from polymers or copolymers of propylene (a petroleum derivative; C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> ).
<b>Random Print</b>	The printed graphics are placed randomly on a diaper backsheet or frontal tape without any registration (resulting in cartoon's cut heads)
<b>Registered Print</b>	Printing is done with registration so the printed cartoon is not cut in half while placing it on diapers or frontal tapes.
<b>Retentive Capacity</b>	Similar to Centrifugal Retention.
<b>Rewet Test</b>	A typical performance test used to find out the return of liquid to the topsheet under pressure (surface dryness).

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