

Word	Meaning
Absorption	Capacity of a material to absorb liquid.
Absorption under Load	Capacity of a material to absorb liquid under pressure.
ADL	Absorbent Distribution Layer, a patch used on top of the pad as a reservoir to give time to the SAP to work reducing leakages
Air Laid	The process of dispersing fibers in a moving air stream and then collecting on a forming surface to produce lofty, porous webs.
A.U.L.	An abbreviation that means Absorbency Under Load.
Bale	A package in which compressed fibers are shipped.
Barrier Leg Cuff	The raised cuff made of hydrophobic nonwoven used in baby or adult diapers and designed to prevent leakage to the legs.
Basis Weight	Weight of a unit area for a sheet or a web. For example: a basis weight of 20 gsm, meaning grams per square meter.
Bond Strength	The force needed to separate layers in a laminated structure, or to break the fiber-to-fiber bonds in a nonwoven.
Breathable Back Sheet	A breathable backing material on an absorbent product, usually made of polyethylene.
Calender	Two or more cylinders or rolls that can apply controlled and uniform pressure to a fabric or web as it goes through the nip.
Calendering	A process that subjects fabric to pressure (and sometimes heat also) in order to bond, emboss, or compact.
Carrier Tissue	A sheet of paper used under the pad to help it go trough the pad knife.
Carrier Web	A transporting member for moving a material through a processing stage.
Cellulose	A polymeric substance that constitutes the chief part of the cell wall of plants, such as cotton or pine trees.
Cloth Like Back Sheet	A backing material used in an absorbent product, usually made of polyethylene laminated with nonwoven.
Converting (Converter)	Final steps in manufacturing nonwoven products from roll goods. A diaper producer is a nonwoven converter.
Coverstock	Lightweight material used to cover absorbent cores in medial or hygienic products.
Creep	Deformation exhibited by a material when held at constant stress or applied force. Look for "neck down".also.
Cross Direction (CD)	Perpendicular to the direction in which a fabric moves through a machine.
Cross- Linking	The process by which polymers form bonds between molecular chains, to form a three-dimensional polymeric network.
Curly Fiber	A special kind of pulp fiber chemically and mechanically treated to be curly with high loft, used as an ADL booster.
Decitex	Weight, in grams, of 10,000 meters of a fiber.
Delamination	Separation of layers of a laminated sheet because of lack of a good bond.
Denier	Weight in grams of 9,000 meters of fiber (the lower the number, the finer the fiber).
Die Cut	Rotary knife used to cut the shape of the legs in the diaper process.
Distribution Layer	A high loft nonwoven used on top of the absorbent pad to move liquids quickly.
Doctor Blade	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.
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 bear a certain degree of stretching, before breaking.
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 or continuous length.
Finger Tab	A small tape added at the edge without any exposed adhesive used to help lift the lateral tape while attached to the diaper.

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.
Fluted Elastic	A specific kind of waist elastic developed originally by the 3M company, lamination of an elastic film with a nonwoven.
Frontal Tape	The landing zone in the diaper used to avoid tears on the back sheet when the diaper tape is opened..
GSM	Abbreviated term for the weight of a sheet or a web per unit area, in Grams per Square Meter.
Highloft	Describes low-density, bulky fabrics; a fabric with low-density and bulkiness. Sometimes used as an ADL patch.
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 solid adhesive applied in a molten state directly to a material adding bonding strength with it cools down.
Hydro-Philic Nonwoven	Nonwoven materials that have an affinity for water-fabrics having this property will absorb water or wet easily.
HydroPhobic Nonwoven	Lacking affinity for water-fabrics having this property will not absorb water or wet easily.
Integrity Adhesive	A special kind of hot melt adhesive used to add integrity to the pad when it is wet.
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.
Lateral Tapes	Tapes used to fasten diaper to baby's waist. They land on the frontal tape (made of BOPP or loop tape).
Leakage Barriers	Another name for referring to the Leg Cuffs.
Left Hand Machine	When you are looking at the process from the operator side, the product moves from the right (mill) to the left (stacker).
Leg Cuff	Same as Barrier Leg Cuff.
Lycra	An elastic material made of Spandex fiber, actually a brand owned by DuPont (Invista).
Machine Direction	The direction in which a fabric moves through a machine, same as the direction of the machine.
Meltblown	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 it is referred as the unreacted chemical.
Nip	The contact area between two rolls on nonwoven and papermaking machines.
Nsap	Terms used to describe natural sap products which are biodegradable.
Pad	The absorbing core of the diaper, made of pulp fibers and super absorbent material.
Pad Integrity Adhesive	Specialty hot melt adhesive to help the pod from breaking apart when wet.
PE Fiber	A manmade fiber made of ethylene (a petroleum derivative; C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ), which is polymerized and then melt spun, polyethylene.
PP Fiber	A manmade olefin fiber made from polymers or copolymers of propylene (a petroleum derivative; C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> ), polypropylene.
Rewet Test	A typical performance test used to find out the return of liquid to the top sheet under pressure (surface dryness).
Rewetting Agent	Materials, used in treatment of tissue and some nonwovens to improve absorbency.
Right Hand Machine	When you are looking at the process from the operator side, the product moves from the left (mill) to the right (stacker)
SAM	Abbreviation for superabsorbent material, same as SAP
SAP	Abbreviation for superabsorbent polymer typically made of sodium polyacrylate
Skin Care Lotions	Lotions added to the topsheet in order to promote healthy skin and reduce diaper rash.
SKU	Standard Unit used to identify a specific inventory code number, a factory makes so many SKU's (differentiated products)

SMS	A nonsowven material made by Spunbond- Meltblown- Spunbond processes.
SMMS	A nonowven made with two heads of Meltblown inside two outside covers of Spunbond.
Spandex	Elastic material used to provide stretchability to the legs and to the cuff of the diaper, commonly known as Lycra.
SSS	A nonwoven made with 3 spunbond heads during the manufacturing process.
Strike Trough Test	A typical diaper performance test used to measure the time it takes for liquids to get into the diaper.
Sublayer	A nonwoven layer positioned underneath the nonwoven topsheet, another name to call the ADL
Superabsorbent	A polymer made of sodium polyacrylate used to absorb and retain liquids under pressure.
Surfactant	Material used in the treatment of tissue and some nonwovens to improve absorbency.
TAB	A nonwoven material made with the Trough Air Bonding process.
Target Tape	Another way to name the Frontal Tape or Target Landing Tape.
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 melttable powders.
Thermal Sealing	The process of binding two similar substrates by using mechanical pressure and heat with no need for an adhesive.
Training Pants	A diaper product, aimed at toddlers, which is pulled up over the child's hips rather than fastened at the sides.
Transport Layer	Similar definition to Carrier Web, most times made by light weight nonwoven or tissue paper.
Ultrasonic Bonding	Bonding thermoplastic fibers via a high frequency mechanical movement which generates localized heat through vibration.
Visual System	An automatic inspection hardware used to inspect the quality of the diapers as they are being made in the machine.
Wadding Material	Another name used to refer to the Curly Fiber or the synthetic Fibers used to work like an ADL.
Waist Elastic	Elastic film used to provide retractile forces at the waist of the diaper.
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.
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.
Zebra Process	Adding surfactant to an area of a nonwoven roll.