

## 2 Facts initiate my project

Tampons, pads and panty liners along with their packaging and individual wrapping generate more than 200,000 tonnes of waste per year, and they all contain plastic – in fact, pads are around 90% plastic

The average user throws away an astonishing 125 to 150kg of tampons, pads and applicators in their lifetime

The absorbent properties and abundance of Sphagnum make it the most used taxon among the bryophytes .

Dried Sphagnum can absorb up to twenty times its own volume of liquids, such as blood, pus, or antiseptic solution, and promotes antiseptics.



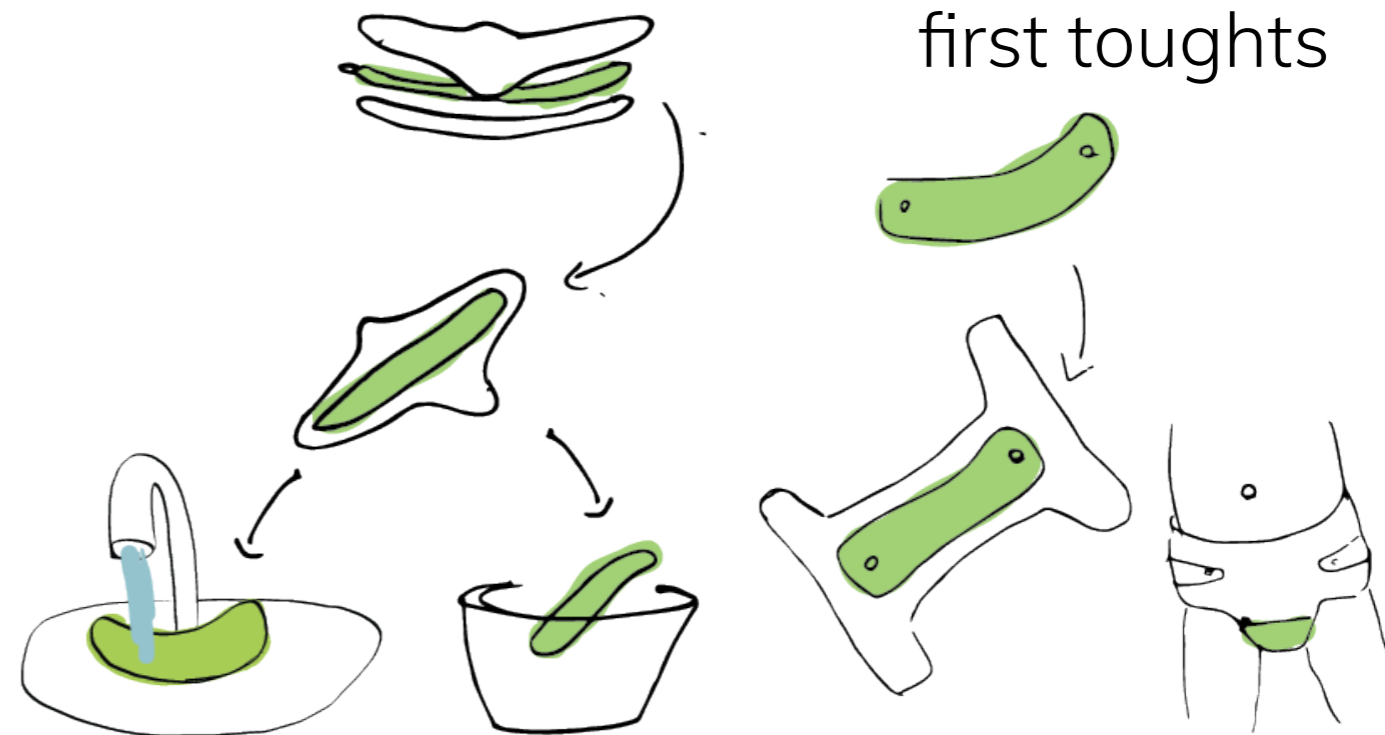




When I discovered these “Johnson & Johnson” sanitary napkins I realized that I want to focus on this product and develop it for our daily use.



more inspartion from the past



Of course in 2021 there are already some other sustainable solutions



disposable cotton products-  
It takes 10,000 liters of water to produce one kilogram of cotton. Global cotton production requires over 250 billion tons of water annually. Moss requires little effort other than occasional weeding, watering and debris-clearing. Once your moss lawn is established, it will be extremely drought-tolerant, needing much less water than grass. It won't need periodic mowing, trimming or fertilizing. The same bog can be harvested every three to five

Reusable sanitary napkins  
made from thick material, women need to replace few times a day- needs access to wash it.  
big shape- not comfortable, very warm on hot days  
produced only by hand- expensive and not easily available to all population.



Step 1-

The first thing I tried to grow the wet moss on some kinds of fabric. I hoped that the moss will connect the fibers of the textile.

after few weeks I saw there is no change, meanwhile, I start working with the dry sphagnum.



Step 2-

I start using the dry moss, as a filling for pad-shaped pockets. this product was practical as a reusable pad' but then I Understand that I wanted to focus on a disposable solution.



Step 3-  
after some research about  
what organic materials can be  
combined with the moss to  
create new light flexible  
material that will have the  
absorbent properties of the  
sphagnum, I start cooking and  
pressing the moss with agar  
and glycerin

40g moss Fibers  
glycerin 2.7  
water 4.0  
agar 1.6



40g moss powder  
glycerin 2.7  
water 4.0  
agar 1.6

30g moss powder  
glycerin 5  
water 8  
agar 3.2

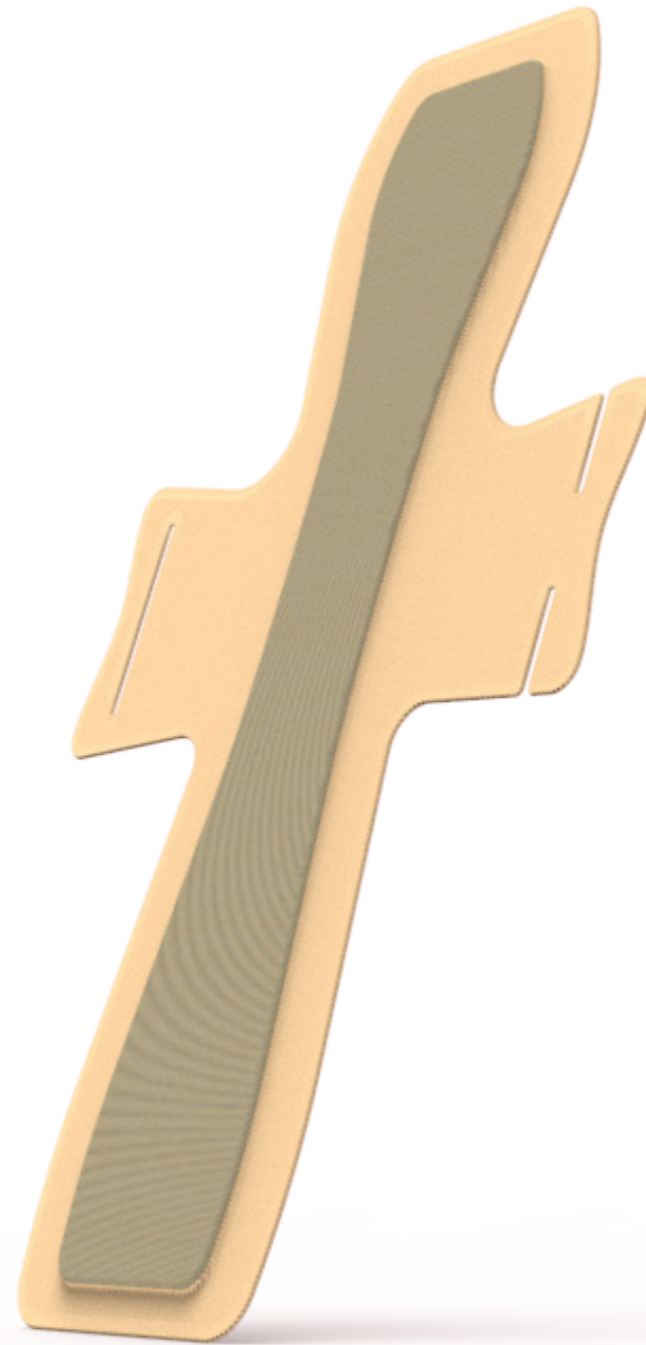






after having a thin and absorbing moss pad, I found fully organic teabags and used them to cove the moss' create softer touch to the body and still let the liquids go trough

Long unbleached filter bags with an expandable base for loose tea. Made of abaca pulp, cellulose and sealing fiber (no glue).



Last steps-  
connecting everything  
together.  
shape and proportions.  
new closing without glue.



abaca pulp sheets and moss pad



top layer of sheet



wax for making the bottom part water proof



press with hit



There is a need for separation between the stiff and soft parts.





final model from  
the right material

Model from other material

