

# BioLeathur

Thainanocellulose Co. Ltd. ■

<http://www.thainano.co.th/bioleathur-it-is-an-alternative-eco>



**NATURALS**  
Derived from  
Microorganism

## MATERIAL FEATURES AND COMPOSITION

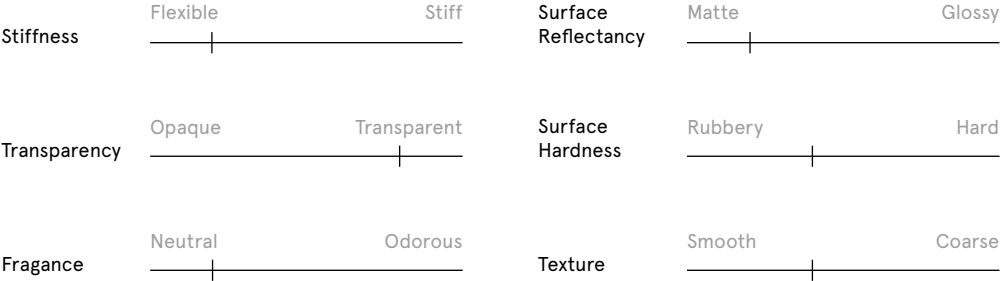
**Tough, flexible, translucent sheets that are made of bacterial cellulose.**  
Bacterial cellulose is produced as a secretion from bacteria fed a sugary solution (in this case pineapple juice) in a warm bath.

## AVAILABILITY

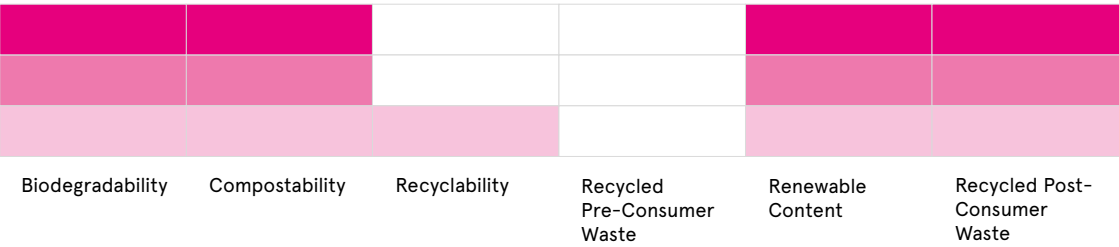
■  
TRL 9 - Actual system proven in operational environment  
Commercially available in large amount

TRL9

PHYSICAL QUALITIES

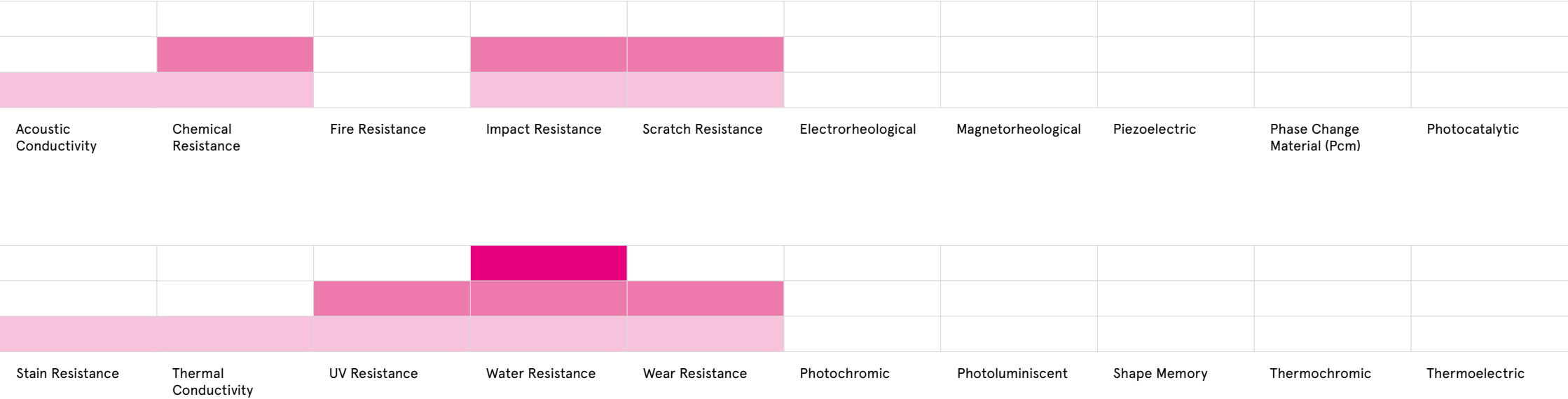


SUSTAINABILITY PROPERTIES\*



PERFORMANCE PROPERTIES

SMART PROPERTIES\*



UNDERSTANDING

\*Please see the Glossary at the end of this booklet for more explanation on the terminology.

CERTIFICATES & TESTS



Not available yet.  
All information has been provided by the companies and/or material suppliers that delivered the EM&Ts samples.

SUPPLY

- Raw Material
- Processed Material
- System / Product

SHAPE

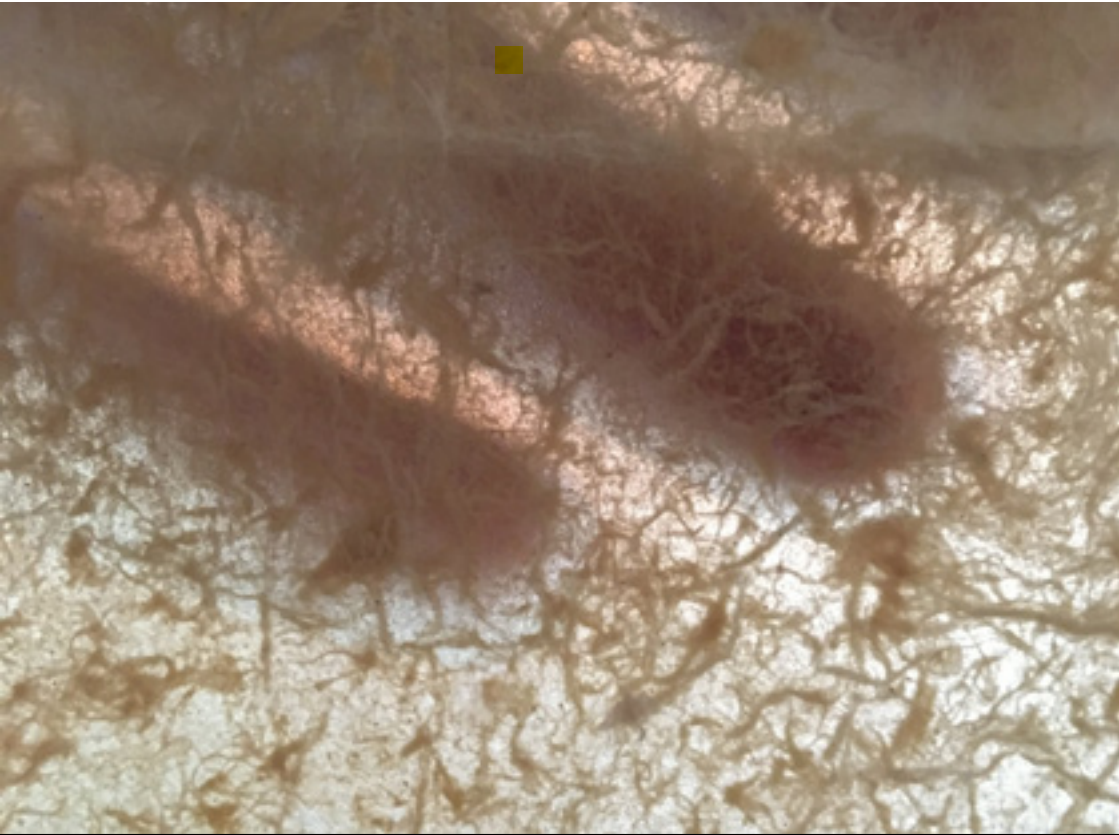
- Sheets

MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

Bacterial cellulose is produced as a secretion from bacteria fed a sugary solution (in this case pineapple juice) in a warm bath. These sheets are made from remnant cuts from the larger sheets, with the majority of the sheet used to produce beauty care products. The leftover parts are pressed together with a roller forming a single homogenous sheet and dried in a hot-air oven. Finally, they are rigidized with hard paraffin, much in the way that waxed cotton is treated, making it impervious to water.

TRANSFORMATION PROCESSES

- Additive Manufacturing
- Die Cutting
- Lamination
- Textile Processing
- Blow Molding
- Extrusion
- Metal Working Tools
- Thermoforming Compression Molding
- Casting
- Injection Molding
- Printing
- Welding
- Cold Pressing / Deep Drawing
- Lab Growing
- Rotomolding
- Wood Working Tools



SHAPING

\*Depends on the next stage of the material production process; how pulp is further processed.

## APPLICATION FIELDS

The sheets can be used in many of the places that leather is currently used, for example as a fabric for bags and upholstery, and for any kind of fashion accessories.



## CASE STUDY

BioLeathur is a natural vegan leather produced from "Lebnok rice" a Thailand local rice processed by biotechnology. It is an alternative eco-friendly leather rather than animal or synthetic leather, as it is biodegradable and to produced 50-100 times faster than the animal leather production. It is soft, strong, and durable like aluminium. It can be dyed, cut with scissors and saw by sewing machines.

## COMPARISON & INNOVATION

Similar to other vegetal leathers. Like the kombucha one, BioLeathur is translucent and also compostable.



## APPLYING

## SUSTAINABILITY PROPERTIES

### Biodegradability

Ability to be broken down into carbon dioxide, water, and biomass by the natural action of microorganisms (aerobic and/ or anaerobic). It is misleading to merely claim biodegradability without any standard specification. If a material or product is advertised to be biodegradable, further information about the timeframe, the level of biodegradation, and the required surrounding conditions should be provided, too.

### Composting

Ability to go through the process by which materials biodegrade through the action of naturally occurring microorganisms and do so to a large extent within a specified timeframe. The associated biological processes will yield CO2, water, inorganic compounds, and biomass which leaves no visible contaminants or toxic residues. The products can be classified in “Home compostable ” or “Industrial compostable”, having each of them specific temperatures, conditions and timeframes defined by international regulations.

### Recyclability

The capacity of a product to be reduced all the way back to its basic materials, reprocessing those materials, and using them to make new products, components or materials. Recycling refers to materials that are processed in practice (as opposed to materials for which recycling is technically feasible), this varies from one region to the other invoking the regulations and technologies of each country.

### Recycled pre-consumer waste

Pre-consumer waste refers to waste produced by manufacturers or industries before released for consumer use. Pre-consumer waste refers also to the reintroduction of manufacturing discards back into the manufacturing process, in this case it is often not considered “recycling” in the traditional sense. Pre-consumer waste is produced in large quantities, while this is easier to collect and sort, high amounts of pre-consumer waste are non-recovered.

### Renewable content

Materials that are replenished at a rate equal to or greater than the rate of depletion and must be produced using regenerative practices or, in a transition phase, using sustainable practices.

### Recycled post-consumer waste

Post-consumer waste is the waste produced at the end of a consumer-product lifecycle. Post-consumer waste has served its intended purpose, passed through the hands of a final consumer, and has been discarded for disposal or recovery. It usually refers to the household waste we generate every day, and does not include manufacturing or converting wastes. Depending on the type of waste, governmental legislation and the action taken by the consumer, post-consumer waste is recycled, sent to landfill or incinerated.

## SMART PROPERTIES

### Electrorheological

Change in the rheological properties (viscosity and viscoelasticity) of a material caused by an electrical stimulus.

### Magnetorheological

Change in rheological properties (viscosity and viscoelasticity) of a material caused by a magnetic field.

### Piezoelectric

Phenomenon exhibited by certain materials, which when applying mechanical stress, generate electrical energy. The effect can also be inverse, that is, they can present small deformations when an electrical current is applied.

### Phase Change Material (PCM)

Materials considered latent heat storage units: They are capable of absorbing or releasing a large amount of thermal energy when they undergo a phase change (from solid to liquid, from liquid to gas, or vice versa).

# GLOSSARY

### Photocatalytic

A substance that increases the speed of a chemical reaction by the effect of light or other forms of radiant energy.

remembers a single shape, when heated) and which can be educated to achieve a double shape memory effect (in which the material memorises two shapes in a hot and cold state).

### Photochromic

Reversible color change induced by the indication of sunlight or UV. The color disappears when the fountain ceases.

### Thermochromic

Reversible or irreversible color change induced by temperature changes.

### Photoluminiscent

Is the emission of cold light caused by the absorption of electromagnetic radiation (visible light, UV, X and cathode rays). There are two types of luminescence: fluorescence (emits light only during absorption of radiation) and phosphorescence (stores absorbed radiation, so that it continues to emit light for a time after the stimulus subsides).

### Thermoelectric

Property that supposes a change of voltage in response to a variation of temperature and vice versa.

### Shape Memory

The material with this property recovers its initial shape after being permanently deformed (plastically) when heated above a characteristic transition temperature of the material. In addition, while regaining its form, in some cases it is able to perform work. The characteristics of these materials, depending on the temperature, contemplate superelasticity (which grants large elastic deformations in a specific range of temperatures), simple shape memory effect (in which the material

**DATMATS project (Knowledge & Technology Transfer of Emerging Materials & Technologies through a Design-Driven Approach Agreement Number: 600777-EPP-1-2018-1-IT-EPPKA2-KA)**  
is co-funded by the Erasmus+ programme of the European Union.

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## GLOSSARY



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## ADVANCED GROWING EM&TS

The EM&T sample described on this datasheet is one of the materials from a controlled cultivation of organisms (bacteria, yeast, algae, mycelium, etc.) that are directly grown and/or manufactured into their subsequent form, function and performance by tapping into the organisms natural growth behaviour (bio-fabrication). SELF-HEALING EMTs: Material capable to repair damages occurring within 'themselves', in part or whole.