

# Nano-Tex<sup>®</sup>

Nanotex LLC

[www.nanotex.com](http://www.nanotex.com)



## MATERIAL FEATURES AND COMPOSITION

Textile enhancements based on fiber treatment process that imparts stain- spill- and wrinkle-resistance. Also, it is a highly durable material which confers to it a highly sustainable value.

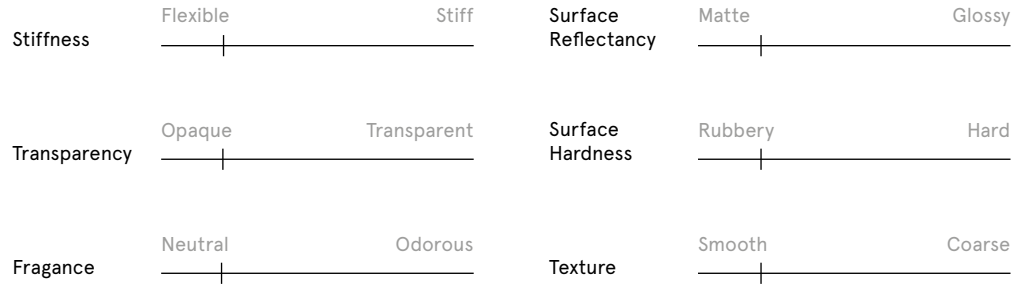
## AVAILABILITY

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



TRL9

## PHYSICAL QUALITIES



## SUSTAINABILITY PROPERTIES\*

Biodegradability	Compostability	Recyclability	Recycled Pre-Consumer Waste	Renewable Content	Recycled Post-Consumer Waste

## PERFORMANCE PROPERTIES

## SMART PROPERTIES\*

Acoustic Conductivity	Chemical Resistance	Fire Resistance	Impact Resistance	Scratch Resistance	Electrorheological	Magnetorheological	Piezoelectric	Phase Change Material (Pcm)	Photocatalytic
Stain Resistance	Thermal Conductivity	UV Resistance	Water Resistance	Wear Resistance	Photochromic	Photoluminescent	Shape Memory	Thermochromic	Thermoelectric

## 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



Textile

## MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

Nanotechnology applied to fabrics, transforming the molecular structures of fibers. By working at the nano-scale, these textile enhancements provide amazing functional improvements without changing the natural characteristics of the fabric, like hand and drape. The technologies are permanently bond with the individual fibers of the fabric, the durability is unsurpassed.

## TRANSFORMATION PROCESSES



Additive Manufacturing



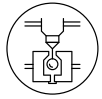
Die Cutting



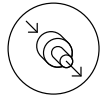
Lamination



Textile Processing



Blow Molding



Extrusion



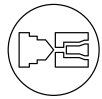
Metal Working Tools



Thermoforming  
Compression Molding



Casting



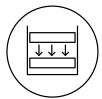
Injection Molding



Printing



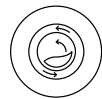
Welding



Cold Pressing /  
Deep Drawing



Lab Growing



Rotomolding



Wood Working Tools



## SHAPING

## APPLICATION FIELDS

The manufacturer is currently working with a range of apparel, upholstery and home linen producers. This process may be applied in virtually any industry for any use.



## CASE STUDY

### CRYPTON

Crypton is the ultimate performance fabric. It utilizes highly engineered, fabric-specific processes to permanently seal patented performance technology into every fiber; ensuring liquid won't penetrate and cleanup is easy. It is NOT a topical solution.

## COMPARISON & INNOVATION

Similar to hydrophobic fabrics coated with high performance technologies such as plasma fluorocarbon coatings. Nanotex uses nanotechnology on the fibers to subsequently obtain fabrics with excellent properties.



## 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 CO<sub>2</sub>, 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).

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## GLOSSARY

### Photocatalytic

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

### Photochromic

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

### 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).

### 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

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).

### Thermochromic

Reversible or irreversible color change induced by temperature changes.

### Thermoelectric

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

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## NANOMATERIALS EM&TS

Entirely carbon-based materials, nano-scaled structures or composite blends whose properties are altered by surface and/or substrate doping thereof. NANO TECH: Matter controlled at molecular level, which is smaller than a micrometres, normally on scales of 1 to 100 nanometres.

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