

Transparent composite nano-fibre based multi-layer textile**5 TECHNICAL FIELD**

The present invention describes a composite multi-layer textile, comprising at least one nanofibre layer with nanofibres with diameters below 100nm and one support layer with microfibres with diameters
10 below five microns, wherein the layers were produced by electrospinning and the multi-layer textile shows an overall transmittance at $\lambda = 555$ nm greater than 60%, a method for production of a transparent multi-layer textile and use of a multi-layer textile as part of a facial mask.

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STATE OF THE ART

Multi-layer textiles have long been used in various applications. An
20 interesting application is the use as a transparent and breathable mask or facial mask. Such high-performance textiles are continuously being developed in order to have optimal transparency and breathing properties. Recently, nanotechnology in the form of nanofibres has been introduced. The motivation is the well-known fact that nanofibres
25 can be used to synthesize filter layers with superior filtration efficiency by reaching maximum air permeability. But due to the extremely small fibre diameter and weak nano-fibres, the stability of the resulting multilayer textile must be increased, to reach more robust multi-layer textiles.

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From WO2016128844 it is known to use electrospinning for production of at least one layer of the resulting transparent composite multilayer textile. After electrospinning of at least one layer with nano-fibres, this layer is placed between two fabric layers, used as cover layers. The
35 cover layers should be non-woven layers and the nano-fibre-layer

should be electrospun onto a cover layer. The electrospinning is described in detail in WO2016128844 and even the coating step of the nano-fibre-layer on the cover layer is done via electrospinning.

- 5 Concerning scientific literature, several works concerning the possibility to prepare semi-transparent air filters via electrospinning were found in scientific literature. In Xia et al. [Xia T, Bian Y, Zhang L, Chen C. Relationship between pressure drop and face velocity for electrospun nanofibre filters. Energy Build. 2018;158:987-999] the possibility to prepare transparent nanofibre membrane is presented and the possibility to use such elements to combine high particle removal efficiency with relatively low air resistance is demonstrated. Early approaches for scaling up the production of nanofibre based transparent air filters are reported in Xu et al. [Xu J, Liu C, Hsu PC, et al. Roll-to-Roll Transfer of Electrospun Nanofibre Film for High-Efficiency Transparent Air Filter. Nano Lett. 2016;16(2):1270-1275].

However, a convincing solution for the cost-effective synthesis of a transparent facemask possessing adequate properties in all relevant aspects such as filtration, transparency, breathability and robustness has not been proposed yet.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

25 The subject of the invention is to provide a transparent composite nano-fibre based multi-layer textile, a method for production of such a multi-layer textile and use of such a multi-layer textile as part of a facial mask.

30 The transparent composite nano-fibre based multi-layer textile has to be engineered to later for example manufacture see-through face masks with adequate mechanical stability and compliant with European

regulation EN 14683 or EN 149:2001+A1:2009, the European standard for Personal Protective Equipment. A technical solution for the realization of cost-effective, transparent face masks possessing good performances in all the aforementioned key features – i.e. filtration efficiency, splash resistance and comfort - has not been disclosed yet.

The invention essentially provides a multi-layer textile as transparent polymeric filter that, due to the small size of its pores and adjustable fibre surface properties, has great filtration potential also towards micro- and nanoparticles, wherein the main target are bacteria, ranging between 0,5 to 3 microns. The material can be used to manufacture transparent filters of different kinds, capable to remove a wide range of harmful microbes and pollutants from air and other fluids.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Further understanding of various aspects of the invention can be obtained by reference to the following detailed description in conjunction with the associated drawings, which are described briefly below.

It should be noted that in the differently described embodiments, the same parts are provided with the same reference symbols or the same component names, the disclosures contained in the entire description being able to be applied analogously to the same parts with the same reference symbols or the same component symbols.

A preferred exemplary embodiment of the subject matter of the invention is described below in conjunction with the attached drawings.

Figure 1a shows a schematic view of a production method of electrospun nanofibre layer and support layer comprising

microfibres with electrospinning and successive heat/pressure treatment on a patterned collector and a cooling step, showing the schematic setup, while

Figure 1b shows a schematic cross section view of a patterned multi-layer textile reached with the method according to figure 1a with two layers, while

Figure 1c shows a schematic cross section view of a multi-layer textile with one nanofibre layer sandwiched between two support layers, while

Figure 1d shows a scanning electron microscopy image as top view of an example synthesized in our laboratory according sample of figure 1c.

Figure 2a shows a schematic view of varied production method with
15 schematic setup, while

Figure 2b shows a schematic cross section view of a patterned multi-layer textile reached with the method according to figure 2a with solid domains of a nanofibre layer, a support layer and a patterned layer, while

20 Figure 2c shows a schematic cross section view of a multi-layer textile with two double layers of nanofibre layer and support layer sandwiching a patterned layer, while

Figure 2d and 2e are showing scanning electron microscopy image as top views of an example synthesized according the method showing in figure 2a at increasing magnifications.

Figure 3a shows a schematics of a measurement setup, while

Figure 3b shows a photograph of a resulting transparent composite nano-fibre based multilayer textile and a transmittance curve in a wavelength range between 300 and 800 nm.

DESCRIPTION

A transparent composite multilayer textile 1 is disclosed, comprising a sandwich structure of at least one nanofibre layer 11 with ultra-thin
5 nanofibres with diameters at least below 100 nm, in particular below 50 nm and at least one semi-transparent support layer 12, comprising larger, more robust, microfibrils with preferentially diameters between 1-5 μm . At least one monolayer of nanofibre layer 11 and support layer 12 are used, each electrospun above each other in
10 electrospinning steps I on a belt 2 of the production setup 0.

The size of the fibres constituting layers 11, 12 is optimized to reduce light scattering and improve transparency. The optimal fibre sizes have been selected according to predictions elaborated using the Mie theory
15 of light scattering. The amount of light being scattered is lower for fibres having diameters noticeably smaller or larger than the wavelength of the incident light. Therefore, our strategy is based on multilayer textiles comprising low scattering fibres of different sizes that are respectively responsible for filtration and mechanical
20 properties.

After electrospinning step I, a subsequent second step II in form of a thermo-mechanical treatment step II is applied to the multi-layer composite. The multi-layer composite is run through a press 3 or most
25 preferred through a calender 3, with at least one press roll 30.

By applying

- pressures p_1 of at least 1000N/cm², most preferred greater or equal 1500N/cm² and
 - 30 - temperatures T_1 of at least 70°C, most preferred greater or equal 80°C,
- for a time interval Δt of up to a one-digit number of seconds, preferred greater or equal to 10 seconds, most preferred 30 seconds,

the nanofibres of the nanofibre layer 11 and microfibres of the support layer 12 are fused together in specific locations into solid domains Ds, as depicted in figure 1b, which are highly transparent. Depending on the used materials and the fibre thickness, the transparency of the solid domains Ds is higher, than at the other areas.

The solid domains Ds provide strong bonding points between the layers 11, 12, greatly improving mechanical stability and transparency. According to the first method, the collector of electrospinning apparatus has a specific pattern of closed and open areas within a plane and will also serve as a template. Suitable patterned collectors could be metallic meshes or perforated metal sheets. At industrial scale the collector might conveniently be integrated in the belt 2, in order to be able to transfer the pattern to each layer 11, 12 and the final multi-layer textile 1.

In a typical design the multi-layer textile 1 presents a pattern, where domains constituted by in-plane aligned fibres are embedded in a continuous solid network resulting from the fusion of the fibres. The result is a fused patterned multi-layer structure with a pattern, corresponding to the pattern of the collector of the electrospinning apparatus. The connection areas of the different layers 11, 12 are formed by the pattern. The heat press and patterning is the result of the electrospinning step I on a patterned collector and subsequent thermo-mechanical treatment step II.

In a subsequent step a cooling step III is carried out, at temperatures T2 and pressures pat below T1 and p1 according thermo-mechanical treatment step II. Temperatures T2 are well below T1, especially around room temperature below 30°C. The pressure pat is the atmospheric pressure on the resulting multi-layer textile 1, after leaving the press/calender 3.

The resulting multi-layer textile 1 with patterned fused at least partly connected nanofibre layer 11 and support layer 12 can then be processed further or wound up on a roll 4.

- 5 A schematic example of a transparent composite nano-fibre based multilayer textile 1, showing a patterned structure is depicted in Figure 1b. The pattern comprises solid domains Ds of nanofibre layer 11 and support layer 12, characterized by higher transparency and fibrous domains of nanofibre layer 11 and support layer 12 granting air permeability and filtration.
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Fibres are organized in a multi-layer structure constituted by a nanofibre layer 11 of chitosan/polycaprolactone nanofibres and a support layer 12 of polyester/polyurethane microfibres fused as

15 described above.

In a more preferred example a nanofibre layer 11 of chitosan/polycaprolactone nanofibres is embedded between two protective support layers 12, 12' of polyester/polyurethane microfibres, as schematically shown in Figure 1c. All three layers 11, 12, 12' were sequentially spun on a special conductive collector of the electrospinning device and subsequently modified through the thermo-mechanical treatment step II as described above, to produce the solid domains Ds.

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25 The example of Figure 1c was produced as described. The sample shows a structure according to the enclosed microscopic image Figure 1d. The solid domains Ds of the multi-layer textile 1' are clearly visible and are corresponding to the pattern of the collector of the electrospinning apparatus.

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- The thickness of the nanofibre layer 11 and support layer 12 can be tuned to provide multi-layer textiles 1 with different properties, selected and appropriate. The fibres are electrospun in subsequent steps to conveniently build up a multi-layer architecture. At the end of the sequence of electrospinning step I, a multi-layer sheet comprising different fibre densities over open and close areas of the collector is formed. The multi-layer textile 1 is then hot pressed in the thermo-mechanical treatment step II. This step II could be conveniently performed at industrial scale through calendering. The combined effect of heat and pressure converts the polymeric fibres in contact with the closed areas of the collector in a solid compact film, whereas fibre morphology is preserved on top of the open areas of the collector. At the end of this stage the patterned multi-layer textile 1 is formed.
- The fibre morphology of nanofibres of the nanofibre layer 11 and microfibres of support layer 12 is reaching over or running above the open areas of the structure beside the solid domains Ds, where they can be distinguished from each other.
- The thermo-mechanical treatment step II allows to simultaneously bind the different layers 11, 11', 12, 12', 13 (as disclosed below) and to create a pattern with solid domains Ds in the patterned multi-layer textile 1, that increases transparency and mechanical resistance.
- By reaching solid domains Ds embedded in a continuous network of nanofibres and microfibres of the at least one nanofibre layer 11 and at least one support layer 12 the size, the shape, the density, and the spatial disposition of the solid domains Ds can be modified to tune the final appearance and the barrier properties of the multi-layer textile 1.
- To reach higher robustness, based on the above mentioned description, the production method was varied, also resulting in transparent composite nano-fibre based multi-layer textiles 1". With

this slightly modified process, industrial production of such multi-layer textiles 1" is achieved.

The production method starts with the electrospinning step I of the at
5 least one nanofibre layer 11 and the at least one support layer 12 with
microfibres on the belt 2 and a collector of electrospinning apparatus
as described above. This time, the collector does not need to show a
press pattern. The electrospun layers 11, 12 are transported further
and provided with an additional patterned layer 13 or a porous
10 substrate 13, preferably from a role as depicted in figure 2a. Before
the here three layers 11, 12, 13 are fed into the press 3 or calender 3,
where the layers 11, 12, 13 undergo the heat/pressure treatment in
the thermo-mechanical treatment step II.

15 By applying
- pressures p_1 of at least 1000N/cm², most preferred greater or equal
1500N/cm² and
- temperatures T_1 of at least 70°C, most preferred greater or equal
80°C,
20 for a time interval Δt of up to a one-digit number of seconds, preferred
greater or equal to 10 seconds, most preferred 30 seconds,
the nanofibres of the nanofibre layer 11 and the microfibres of the
support layer 12 and the material of the patterned layer 13 are fused
together, forming solid domains D_s at the closed areas of the
25 patterned layer 13, which are highly transparent.

Depending on the used materials and the fibre thickness, the
transparency of the solid domains D_s is higher, than at the other
areas.

30 Because of the introduced patterned layer/porous substrate layer 13,
the nanofibre layer 11 and the support layer 12 are connected at the
surface of the patterned layer/porous layer 13.

The patterned layer/porous substrate layer 13 is formed as a polymeric mesh with the pattern 130, comprising openings and connection webs. The patterned layer/porous substrate layer 13 can be a woven fabric or a fleece, comprising fibres with diameters of 20 microns and more, in particular about 50 microns to 200 microns, forming the connection webs. At least 30% of the surface of the patterned layer/porous substrate layer 13 should be open, forming a multiplicity of openings. The pattern 130 is most preferred regular, but also could be irregular formed.

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The patterned layer/porous substrate layer 13 can also be formed as a foil of a thermoplastic material with a number of through holes as openings and a lattice-like structure as connection webs, while at least 30% of the surface should be open. The apertures of the through holes have to be chosen in such a way, that the connections webs of the lattice-like structure are wider than 20 microns and more, in particular 50 microns and more.

The patterned layer 13 has to be semitransparent or transparent, to later reach as high transparency as possible. Such patterned layer 13 is introduced after electrospinning step I, before thermo-mechanical treatment step II and further cast to the layer 11, 12 as a lost form.

Due to the pattern 130 on or in the patterned layer 13 and the thermo-mechanical treatment step II, nanofibre layer 11 and support layer 12 are fused at the grid connections or closed areas of the lattice-like structure of the patterned layer 13, as depicted in figure 2b.

If two double layers of nanofibre layer 11, 11' and support layer 12, 12' are surrounding a patterned layer 13 and fused with each other and the patterned layer 13, a multi-layer textile 1''' according schematic view of figure 2c is reached. We produced such a multi-layer

textile 1''' with a method described above, which is depicted in the SEM images figures 2d and 2e.

Due to the thermo-mechanical treatment step II at T₁, p₁ and the subsequent cooling step III at T₂, p_{at}, as mentioned above, the solid domains D_s are formed. In this case, the patterned layer 13 remains in the resulting multi-layer textile 1. The pattern 130 builds the fused positions of the nanofibres and microfibres of layers 11, 12. The patterned layer/porous substrate layer 13 is used as lost form, while the nanofibres and microfibres are also permanently attached to the patterned layer/porous substrate layer 13. The here described fused connections are permanently connecting different layers.

While the resulting pattern of solid domains D_s or the islands of the pattern are similar in both manufacturing processes, the first procedure can be run without introducing the patterned layer 13.

Particularly preferred is the use of the nanofibre layer 11, 11' comprising chitosan/polycaprolactone nanofibres and the support layer 12, 12' comprising polyester/polyurethane microfibres.

The disclosed methods are resulting in multi-layer textiles 1, 1', 1'', 1''' with a transmittance T%, which is in general the fraction of incident electromagnetic power in the visible spectrum that is transmitted through a sample, greater than 50%. Most preferred the transmittance of the final multi-layer textiles 1, 1', 1'', 1''' after thermo-mechanical treatment step I with selective melting of some areas should be greater than 60%.

Each individual layer 11, 11', 12, 12', 13 should block or scatter no more than 20% of the visible light, that means that 80% of the incident photons in the visible spectrum can cross the membrane without being absorbed or deflected. The transmittance (T%) must be

greater than 80% at $\lambda = 555$ nm. The light wavelength of 555 nm correspond to the peak sensitivity of human vision, therefore the T% at this specific wavelength is particularly relevant for our targeted application.

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In the practice we were able to achieve the following results:

- nanofibre layer 11 with nanofibres of 50 nm diameter: T% > 90
 - support layer 12 with microfibrs of 1-2 μm diameter: T% > 80
 - patterned layer 13 as woven commercial polymeric mesh: T% = 70
- 10 before modification, T% = 80 after modification by hot pressing.

The transmittance of the final overall or general multi-layer textiles 1, 1', 1'', 1''' is given by the product of the individual layers. By selectively melting the fibres in some areas, reaching solid domains

15 Ds, we can attain transmittance values greater than that given by the sum of the individual components 11, 11', 12, 12', 13.

The size of pattern islands of the pattern of the collector of the electrospinning apparatus or of the pattern islands of the pattern

20 of the patterned layer 13 and therewith the lateral widths of the later solid domains Ds might vary between 1 cm and 10 nm, preferably between 1 mm and 1 μm , more preferably between 100 μm and 10 μm at its largest point.

25 The pattern islands having a maximum dimension lesser than 100 μm have the advantage to be practically invisible to the naked eye, yielding a multi-layer textile 1 with a homogenous look. The pattern islands might be placed following a regular pattern or an irregular one. The pattern might be homogenous through the multi-layer textile 1 or

30 presenting a gradient in pattern islands concentration to confer specific characteristics to different areas of the multi-layer textile 1 or later facial mask.

The total pattern island and therewith the resulting solid domain Ds surface should account for a value between 5% and 95% of the total surface of the multi-layer textile 1, preferably between 15% and 85%, more preferably between 30% and 70%.

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The thickness of the compact polymeric areas respectively the solid domains Ds can be tuned as well as film composition. The thickness of the solid domains Ds might vary between 100 nm and 0.1 cm, preferably between 1 µm and 1 mm, more preferably between 10 µm and 100 µm.

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The multi-layer textile 1, 1', 1'', 1''' can be used as a part of a facial mask. Such multi-layer textiles 1, 1', 1'', 1''' can also be used in filtration applications as filtration membrane or as packaging material.

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To use chitosan-polycaprolactone blends for nanofibre layer 11 and/or support layer 12 is most preferred. Chitosan is largely available, biodegradable, renewable, and it can be extracted from different biomasses. Chitosan is non-cytotoxic and incorporates intrinsic anti-microbial properties and can be electrospun. In addition, the peculiar molecular structure, characterized by a generous amount of polar amino groups, is expected to enhance filtration efficiency. Polycaprolactone is also highly biocompatible and biodegradable. The chitosan based functional multi-layer textiles 1 are highly transparent (T > 90%) and the reduced pore size is linked to promising filtration properties.

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The main limit can be found in the mechanical stability of these small fibres, therefore we found larger support fibres for the support layer 12. The support fibres that we developed are based on polylactides, polyurethanes and blends thereof. Such support fibres have adequate mechanical properties. Low crystallinity and large diameters minimize light scattering. Interestingly both polymers are biodegradable.

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Polylactic acid is entirely produced from starch, a renewable feedstock, while the polyurethanes are synthesized using both fossil and renewable raw materials. To summarize, we developed formulation that allowed us to control the size of the fibres, as well as their surface chemistry and crystallinity.

By controlling these critical parameters we enhanced/balanced transparency, mechanical properties and filtration efficiency. All polymers are biodegradable, therefore the final products would have a limited environmental impact if disposed in landfills or dispersed into the environment (e.g. no generation of persistent microplastics). In addition a large fraction of the raw materials is also produced from renewable resources, potentially, but not automatically, lowering carbon footprint.

Similar practical results can be obtained with many different polymer or polymer combination applying well-known principles of polymer chemistry and engineering. Virtually any polymer or polymer combination shapeable into transparent films and/or fibres can be potentially used. To optimize the characteristics of the materials it is also convenient to use suitable additives (curing agents, plasticizers, surfactants, clarifying agents, etc.) which might constitute up to 30% in weight of the raw materials.

Polymers suitable for film and fibre production might include:

- Polyolefins: LDPE, HDPE, PP, PS, PAN, PVC, ...
- Polyesters: PET, PLA, PCL, PHA, PHB, ...
- Polycarbonate: PC, ...
- Polyethers: PEG, PEO, ...
- Polyamides, polyimides, polyaramides: PA (e.g. Nylon), PI, PAr (e.g. Kevlar), ...
- Polyurethanes: PU, TPU, ...

- Silicon polymers: PDMS, ...
 - Miscellaneous polymers: PVA, PVP, PMMA, PVAc,...
 - Cellulose and its derivatives: Ethyl Cellulose, Methyl Cellulose, Cellulose acetate, ...
- 5 - Other natural polymers: hemicelluloses, chitin, chitosan, starch, collagen (gelatin), ...

It is most advantageous to use biocompatible, biodegradable and antibacterial thermoplastic polymers for the different layers 11, 12,
10 12', 13.

The polymer blends for the different layer 11, 11', 12, 12', 13 are constituted by at least one kind of thermoplastic, thermosetting, elastomeric or thermoplastic-elastomer polymer. More than one
15 polymer might be used forming blends and composites to infer the desired final properties to the textile.

Two or more different kinds of fibres might be present in the nanofibre layer 11 support layer 12, 12' and/or patterned layer 13, in more than
20 a monolayer, produced by electrospinning. The rest of the production methods as stated above can be used accordingly. The forming of the solid domains Ds is the most important feature.

Applications for the here disclosed masks are hygienic mask, face
25 mask, surgical mask or procedure mask for different fields of application. Also protective clothing could be transparent for aesthetical reasons. Surgical drapes should be transparent to allow to better monitor the patient.

Another application is use as window screen, a semi-transparent
30 window screen or haze window screen with filtration of fine particulate (PM 2.5, PM 10).

Such composite multi-layer textiles 1 could also be used as packaging materials, as highly breathable, air-permeable semi-transparent membrane for special packaging applications. These composite multi-layer textiles stop aerosol droplets, pollens, bacteria, spores, but allow
5 vision of the product and very high transpiration.

Persons skilled know setups for determination of optical transparencies. Here the transparency was quantified by measuring the transmittance using a UV-vis spectrophotometer "Cary 4000" from Agilent. The sample is typically placed orthogonally to the incident light
10 using a solid sample holder (Agilent) with an aperture mask of 1 cm². Of course, analog measurements are possible with common optical spectrometers with aperture masks up to a few square centimeters working in the interesting wavelength range.

15 In praxis the transparent filter 1 is composed of mainly two parts: the electrospun nanofibers mats 11 as filtration elements, and the support material made of a PLA mesh 12, which is commercially available. To increase the transparency of the final product the PLA mesh was pressed for 30 seconds at 120 °C and applying a pressure of 50 bar.

20 The pristine PLA mesh has intrinsically antistatic properties that prevent fiber deposition during the electrospinning process. Therefore, a skin-compatible surfactant (TWEEN 80) acting as an antistatic substance was chosen to coat the mesh by a dip-coated technique using a 1.0 % wt. solution in ethanol. Subsequently, the so-prepared
25 substrate (pressed PLA+TWEEN 80) was directly coated with a thin layer (about 0.1 g/m²) of Polyamide-11 (PA11) electrospun nanofibers using "Nanospider", Pilot-scale electrospinning equipment from Elmarco. A solution of 6 % wt. in anisole formic acid was used to obtain fibers with an average diameter of 72 ± 29 nm.

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The filtration efficiency was measured using a home-made set-up, depicted in figure 3a. In each test were used:

a circular test specimen of diameter of 46 mm; an aerosol consisting of neutralized sugar particles of 20 to 2000 nm diameter;

a pump system generated a constant air flow of 8 L/min (air velocity of 8 cm/s) through the specimen;

- 5 a particle analyzer "Cambustion DMS500" measured (real-time) the concentration of the aerosol diffusing through the specimen. The particle filtration efficiency is given in percentage and determined after achieving a steady-state flow of particles (after approximately 3 minutes) by comparison the aerosol concentration with and without
10 the filter system.

The transparent composite nano-fibre based multilayer textile 1 PLA-PA11 system showed good filtration efficiency against the neutralized fructose particle aerosol, which is >90% for 1 μm mobility particle diameter.

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The air permeability was evaluated following the EN-14683:2019 standard for medical face masks. the air permeability is related to the pressure drop of the tested material measured by applying a flow of 27 cm/s. The transparent composite nano-fibre based multilayer textile 1

- 20 PLA-PA11 filter showed a pressure drop of 9 Pa/cm² (the limit for Type I and II medical face mask is 40 Pa/cm² according to EN-14683:2019). The transparency was quantified by measuring the transmittance of the filter using a UV-vis spectrophotometer "Cary 4000" from Agilent. The sample is placed orthogonally to the incident light using a solid
25 sample holder (Agilent) with an aperture mask of 1 cm². Assuming that air has a transmittance of 100 %, in our case, the transparent composite nano-fibre based multilayer textile 1 PLA-PA11 filter has a 76% transmittance at $\lambda=555$ nm (visible light span from about 400 to 800 nm). In the figure below a picture of the transparent composite
30 nano-fibre based multilayer textile 1 PLA-PA11 sample is reported together with the UV-vis spectrum in Figure 3b.

LIST OF REFERENCE NUMERALS

- 0 production setup
- 1 transparent composite nano-fibre based multilayer textile/membrane
- 5
 - 11 nanofibre layer (diameter below 100nm)
 - 12, 12' support layer with microfibrils (diameter 1-2microns)
 - 13 patterned layer/porous substrate layer (woven/melt-spun, melt-blow/foil with openings)
 - 130 pattern
- 10
 - 2 belt (collector of electrospinning apparatus can form part of belt)
 - 3 press/calender
 - 30 press roll
 - 4 roll (for multi-layer textile)
 - I electrospinning step
- 15
 - II thermo-mechanical treatment step (T1, p1)
 - III cooling step (T2, pat)
 - Ds solid domains (thickness transversely between 1 μm and 100 μm , lateral width between 10 μm and 100 μm)
- 20