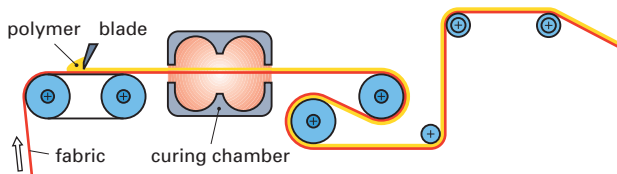
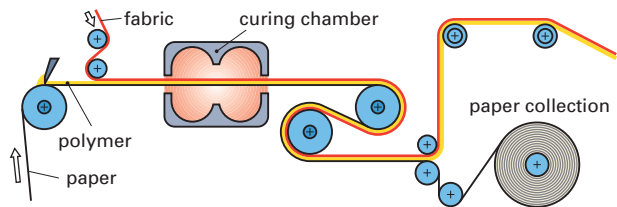


Coating



1: Principle of direct coating



2: Principle of indirect coating



3: Coated fabric



4: Protective clothing

Coating is the application of a layer of natural or synthetic polymer to one side of the fabric, followed by fixation in a curing oven.

The polymer film can be applied directly to the fabric (**Figure 1**). However, if the fabric is an open one, or the material to be applied has a low viscosity, the liquid will first be applied to a carrier paper and then transferred from there to the target fabric (**Figure 2**).

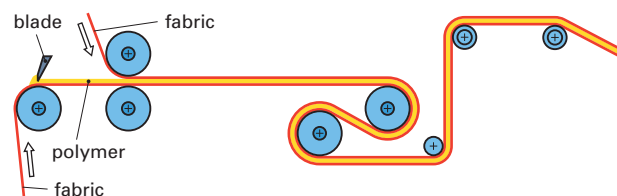
The coating imparts new properties to the fabric, which are a combination of the original material (woven, knitted, non-woven) and the coating (polyurethane, polyvinylchloride).

Coated textiles (**Figures 3 and 4**) have a wide range of uses from clothing to technical fabrics. In clothing uses, it is advantageous if the coating is permeable to air and moisture vapour.

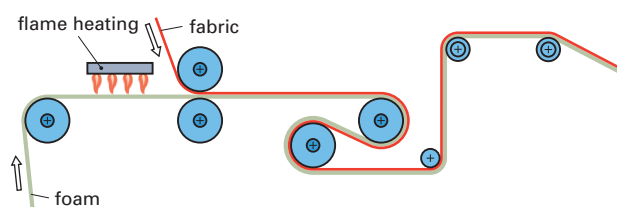
Applications

- sporting, protective, working clothing;
- highly-visible (fluorescent) clothing;
- shoe uppers, leather cloth;
- handbags and luggage;
- furniture and automobile seat coverings;
- bookbinding, maps, albums;
- window blinds, shower curtains, table covers;
- floor and wall coverings;
- conveyor belts, tarpaulins, awnings, air-supported structures, inflatable dinghies, textile roofing, etc.

Lamination



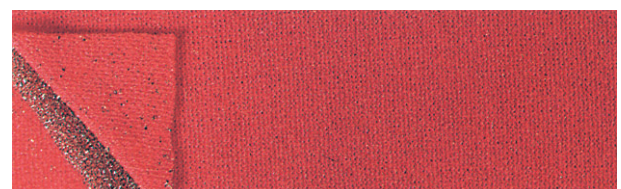
5: Adhesive lamination



6: Foam lamination

Lamination is the superimposition and bonding of two or more fabrics, or a fabric with paper, film, or foam.

The bonding can be achieved with an adhesive (**Figure 5**) or by heat (**Figure 6**), whereby a polymer film or foam is melted onto the surface of one fabric and then the other fabric is pressed onto it (**Figure 7**).



7: Foam laminated fabric