PriMera Scientific Surgical
Research and Practice
Volume 8 Issue 5 November 2026
DOI: 10.56831/PSSRP-08-348
ISSN: 2836-0028

PriMera Scientific Publications

Treatment For Clothing Based on Integrated Manufacturing and Process Approach with Ingredients Products

Type: Review Article
Received: June 22, 2026
Published: November 03, 2026

Citation:
Christina Rahm. "Treatment For Clothing Based on Integrated Manufacturing and Process Approach with Ingredients Products". PriMera Scientific Surgical Research and Practice 8.5 (2026): 36-42.

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Abstract

This paper introduces AntiInsecticidaleware, a novel textile treatment system developed by Dr. Christina Rahm, designed to enhance fabric performance through a structured, multi-phase manufacturing approach. The system addresses the growing demand for functional textiles by providing protection against environmental stressors, microbial exposure, and insect interaction while maintaining comfort, durability, and compatibility with human use. At its core, the technology integrates two key formulations, Envirem Skin Defense and Enviremware, which are applied sequentially to create a layered, multifunctional surface on textile fibers.

The system operates through three synergistic mechanisms. First, mineral-based adsorption utilizes components such as zeolite and shungite to capture moisture, airborne particles, and odor-related compounds, thereby altering the textile's microenvironment. Second, biochemical deterrence is achieved through botanical and vitamin-based compounds that influence insect behavior, reducing landing and contact without relying on toxic agents. Third, antimicrobial stabilization is provided by hypochlorous acid and silver, delivering both immediate and sustained microbial control, supporting hygiene, and reducing material degradation over time.

A structured six-step manufacturing process ensures consistent application and durability of the treatment. This process includes fabric preparation to remove impurities and increase fiber porosity, followed by mineral infusion to establish a foundational layer. Subsequent steps introduce bioactive compounds, apply antimicrobial silver, reinforce the structure through reapplication of the mineral solution, and finalize the treatment through heat pressing and controlled drying. This integrated approach enhances bonding between the treatment layers and textile fibers, ensuring long-term performance even after repeated use and washing.

The resulting treated textile demonstrates versatility across multiple industries, including healthcare, military, outdoor equipment, and consumer goods. Its compatibility with various fabric types and ability to integrate into existing manufacturing systems support scalability and practical implementation. Overall, the AntiInsecticidaleware system represents a scientifically grounded advancement in textile engineering, combining durability, environmental protection, and user comfort within a single, cohesive treatment platform.

Introduction

The increasing demand for functional textiles has accelerated the development of advanced treatment systems that extend beyond conventional fabric finishing. Modern consumers and industries, including healthcare, military, and outdoor sectors, require textiles that provide protection against environmental stressors, microbial exposure, and insect interaction while maintaining comfort, durability, and safety.

This paper presents an evaluation of a novel textile treatment system referred to as AntiInsecticidaleware, a multi-phase proprietary manufacturing approach that integrates mineral-based adsorption, botanical deterrence, and antimicrobial stabilization. The system utilizes two primary formulations, Envirem Skin Defense and Enviremware, which are applied through a structured and sequential textile finishing process.

This integrated methodology is designed to create a durable and multifunctional textile surface that reduces insect interaction while preserving the integrity of the fabric and maintaining compatibility with human use. The resulting textile is engineered to balance protective performance with long-term wearability.

Overview of AntiInsecticidaleware Technology

AntiInsecticidaleware represents an interdisciplinary advancement in textile engineering, combining principles from chemical engineering, material science, and biological interaction. The system is constructed on a multi-phase mineral infusion and fiber stabilization process that enables the formation of layered functional coatings on textile surfaces.

This structured methodology enhances durability, performance, and protective functionality, making treated textiles suitable for high-demand environments such as outdoor exposure, tactical use, and healthcare settings. The technology is designed to remain compatible with woven, knitted, and nonwoven textiles, allowing for integration into existing manufacturing systems without requiring significant process modifications.

The system operates through three primary mechanisms that work together in a synergistic manner. The first mechanism involves adsorption-based modification, where mineral components such as zeolite and shungite interact with moisture and airborne particulates, altering the textile surface environment. The second mechanism is biochemical deterrence, where botanical and vitamin-based compounds influence insect behavior by disrupting landing and contact patterns. The third mechanism is antimicrobial stabilization, where hypochlorous acid and silver contribute to microbial control and long-term hygiene maintenance.

These combined mechanisms establish a functional textile surface that reduces insect interaction while supporting environmental protection and extending the lifespan of the material. The layered structure is designed to maintain effectiveness even with repeated use and washing.

Chemical Composition and Functional Role of Ingredients

Mineral-Based Components

The AntiInsecticidaleware system relies on mineral blends, particularly zeolite and shungite, to establish a foundational functional layer. Zeolites are crystalline aluminosilicate minerals with a highly ordered microporous structure that provides significant adsorption capacity. This structure enables the capture of moisture, volatile compounds, and airborne particulates, contributing to the regulation of the microenvironment surrounding the textile surface. By reducing odor-associated compounds and environmental attractants, zeolites indirectly support the deterrent functionality of the system.

Shungite, a carbon-rich mineral, complements the performance of zeolite by enhancing adsorption properties and contributing additional structural complexity. When combined, these minerals create a microstructured layer that increases the surface area of the textile, improving the retention and controlled release of active compounds. This mineral matrix also acts as a stabilizing interface for subsequent treatment phases, supporting adhesion and extending the functional lifespan of the system.

Antimicrobial and Oxidative Agents

Hypochlorous acid serves as a central antimicrobial component within the system. At controlled concentrations, it demonstrates broad-spectrum antimicrobial activity against bacteria, viruses, and fungi while maintaining compatibility with human tissue. Its inclusion supports the reduction of microbial accumulation on textile surfaces, which can contribute to odor formation and material degradation. Its oxidative properties also assist in the breakdown of unwanted organic compounds, further contributing to textile cleanliness.

The incorporation of silver introduces a secondary antimicrobial mechanism. Silver ions interact with microbial cell structures and metabolic processes, contributing to sustained antimicrobial activity over extended periods. The combination of hypochlorous acid and silver creates a dual-action system that provides both immediate and long-lasting microbial control. This synergy supports hygiene maintenance, reduces microbial buildup, and contributes to the durability of treated textiles.

Bioactive Compounds

The Envirem Skin Defense formulation incorporates bioactive compounds designed to enhance compatibility between the textile surface and the skin. Niacinamide, also known as vitamin B3, contributes to barrier support and helps reduce irritation potential. Vitamin C functions as an antioxidant, helping to mitigate oxidative stress caused by environmental exposure. Aloe vera provides hydration and supports comfort during prolonged contact with treated fabrics.

Additional botanical components, including green tea extract and rosemary oil, contribute antioxidant and antimicrobial properties. These compounds support environmental resilience while maintaining a balanced interaction between the textile and the skin. The combined effect of these bioactive ingredients results in a surface that is suitable for extended wear and designed to minimize irritation while supporting overall comfort.

Environmental Shielding Agents

The Enviremware formulation is designed to enhance environmental protection and structural reinforcement of treated textiles. Orthosilicic acid blends contribute to the formation of a stable and reinforcing layer on textile fibers, improving durability and resistance to environmental stress. Vitamin C provides antioxidant support, helping to counteract oxidative effects from environmental exposure. Potassium sorbate is included to maintain formulation stability and ensure the longevity of active components.

Together, these elements create a protective structure that reduces interaction with airborne particulates and environmental contaminants while supporting the long-term performance of the textile.

Integrated Manufacturing Process

To achieve strong adhesion of functional layers to textile fibers, the AntiInsecticidaleware system utilizes a structured, multi-step manufacturing process designed to ensure uniform application, layer stability, and long-term performance. This process integrates sequential treatments including mineral infusion, bioactive incorporation, and antimicrobial stabilization to form a cohesive and durable protective system.

Each stage is designed to optimize the interaction between the textile substrate and the active components, enhancing penetration, binding efficiency, and overall functionality. The result is a consistent, evenly distributed treatment that maintains performance through repeated use and washing while preserving the integrity of the underlying fabric.

Step 1: Fabric Preparation

Proper preparation is essential to ensure effective treatment. The textile must be free from impurities such as oils, surfactants, and residual processing chemicals. A controlled washing sequence, typically involving cold-to-hot immersion, facilitates the removal of contaminants while promoting fiber expansion.

This step increases fiber porosity and surface accessibility, allowing for deeper and more uniform penetration of active ingredients in subsequent stages.

Step 2: Primary Treatment (Solution 1)

Solution 1, composed of a zeolite and silica blend, is applied uniformly to both sides of the fabric. This application establishes the foundational adsorption layer, which serves as the structural base for all subsequent functional coatings.

The mineral layer enhances surface area and creates active binding sites that support the retention and stabilization of additional treatment components.

Step 3: Secondary Treatment (Solutions 2 & 3)

The secondary treatment phase is adapted based on textile characteristics. For light-colored fabrics, Solution 2 is applied, containing hydrogen peroxide and supporting agents that facilitate oxidative activation and surface preparation. For darker fabrics, Solution 3 is used, incorporating a diluted form of Envirem Skin Defense to introduce bioactive compounds without altering fabric appearance. This stage promotes chemical interaction between layers and contributes to the development of a cohesive, multi-functional coating system. This step enhances chemical bonding and functional layering.

Step 4: Antimicrobial Silver Application (Solution 4)

A silver-based solution is applied to the treated fabric, introducing long-lasting antimicrobial properties. Silver ions interact with microbial cells at the surface level, supporting sustained microbial control and contributing to the hygienic performance of the textile.

Step 5: Final Activation (Solution 1 Reapplication)

Solution 1 is reapplied to reinforce the structural matrix and stabilize the integrated layers. This step ensures uniform distribution of active components and enhances overall cohesion within the treatment system.

Step 6: Heat Pressing and Drying

Thermal processing is applied to fix the functional components within the textile structure. Heat pressing facilitates bonding between the treatment layers and the fiber matrix, improving durability and resistance to washing and wear.

The process concludes with controlled drying, ensuring full stabilization of the applied system and completion of the treatment cycle.

Multi-Phase Textile Treatment Process Flow Diagram

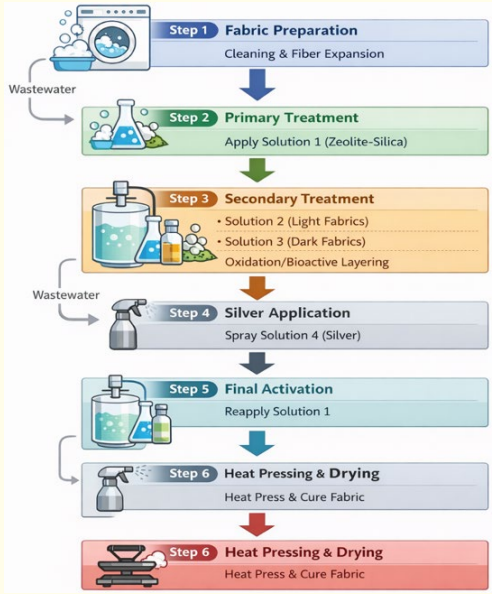


Figure 1: Multi-Phase Textile Treatment Process Flow Diagram.

Scientific Basis of Functionality

Adsorption and Surface Interaction

The microporous structure of zeolite plays a central role in adsorption and surface interaction within the AntiInsecticidaleware system. Its structure enables the capture of volatile organic compounds, moisture, and airborne particulates that may otherwise contribute to insect attraction.

By reducing the presence of these attractants, the treated textile becomes less favorable for insect landing and contact. In addition, the mineral coating increases the effective surface area of the fabric, enhancing the binding and retention of additional functional ingredients. This contributes to both immediate and long-term performance by stabilizing active compounds within the textile matrix.

The adsorption mechanism also supports regulation of the microenvironment at the textile surface, further reducing conditions that may encourage insect activity.

Chemical Deterrence

Chemical deterrence within the AntiInsecticidaleware system is achieved through the incorporation of botanical and biochemical compounds that influence insect behavior. Plant-derived extracts and vitamin-based components release subtle chemical signals that interfere with insect sensory detection, reducing the likelihood of landing, probing, or sustained contact.

Unlike traditional insecticidal approaches, this mechanism does not rely on toxicity. Instead, it modifies the chemical profile of the textile surface to create an environment that is less attractive to insects. This approach supports both user safety and environmental compatibility while maintaining functional effectiveness. Additionally, antioxidant compounds within the formulation contribute to stability and help protect active ingredients from degradation over time.

Antimicrobial Protection

Antimicrobial functionality is achieved through the combined action of hypochlorous acid and silver ions. Hypochlorous acid provides rapid antimicrobial activity, effectively neutralizing a broad range of microorganisms, including bacteria, viruses, and fungi. This immediate action is complemented by the longer-term antimicrobial effects of silver ions, which disrupt microbial cell membranes and metabolic processes.

This dual mechanism ensures both short-term and sustained microbial control on textile surfaces. The reduction of microbial accumulation helps prevent odor development and supports overall fabric hygiene. In addition, limiting microbial growth contributes to preserving the structural integrity of the textile, extending its usable lifespan.

Barrier Formation and Durability

Barrier formation within the AntiInsecticidaleware system is achieved through the sequential layering of treatment components, resulting in a semi-permanent functional coating on textile fibers. Each stage of the application process contributes to building this structured layer, which is further stabilized through thermal fixation.

Heat pressing enhances the bond between active compounds and the fiber matrix, increasing resistance to mechanical stress, washing, and environmental exposure. The resulting coating acts as a protective interface against external factors such as pollutants, moisture, and microbial contaminants.

The layered architecture also enables gradual release of active components over time, allowing the textile to maintain its functional properties throughout extended use. This combination of structural reinforcement and sustained performance supports long-term durability across a range of conditions.

Functional Layer Structure on Treated Textile Fiber

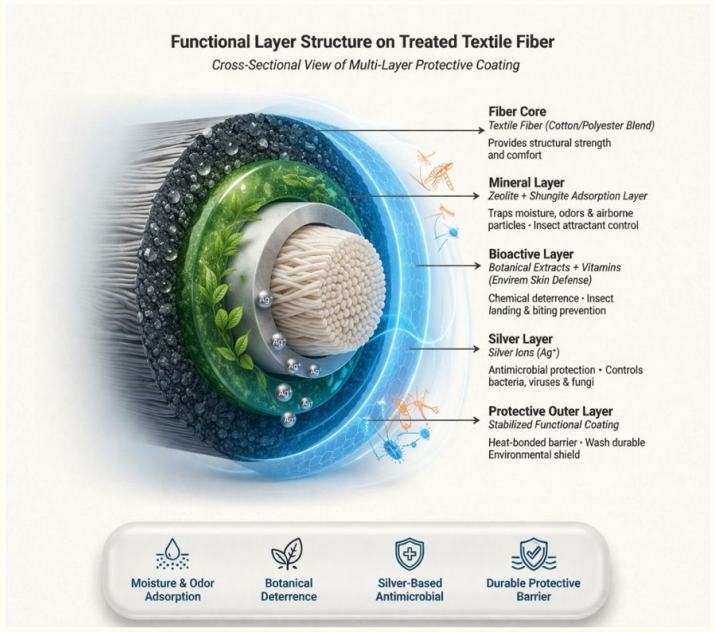


Figure 2: Functional Layer Structure on Treated Textile Fiber.

Application Areas

The AntiInsecticidaleware system demonstrates versatility across multiple industries due to its multifunctional protective capabilities. It is well suited for outdoor and camping equipment, including tents, mosquito nets, and sleeping bags, where environmental exposure is significant. The system is also applicable to military and tactical uniforms that require enhanced durability and protection in demanding conditions.

In addition, the treatment can be applied to travel textiles, medical fabrics, and household materials such as curtains and upholstery. Its compatibility with woven, knitted, and nonwoven textiles supports scalability and integration into a wide range of industrial and consumer applications.

Advantages of the Integrated Approach

The integrated design of the AntiInsecticidaleware system allows for multiple protective functions to be achieved within a single treatment process. The layered structure supports durability and maintains effectiveness even after repeated use and washing. The formulation is designed to be compatible with skin contact, supporting user comfort while maintaining performance. Additionally, the system can be incorporated into existing textile manufacturing processes without requiring significant modifications, supporting scalability and practical implementation.

Limitations and Considerations

Despite its advantages, the AntiInsecticidaleware system requires careful control during implementation. Optimal performance depends on maintaining specific pH conditions within a defined range. Certain chemical interactions, particularly with highly reactive additives, may reduce system effectiveness. Variability in textile composition also requires fabric-specific testing to ensure consistent results. Maintaining controlled processing conditions is essential to achieving uniform performance across treated materials.

Conclusion

The AntiInsecticidaleware system represents a structured and scientifically grounded approach to functional textile treatment. By integrating mineral adsorption, biochemical deterrence, and antimicrobial stabilization within a multi-phase manufacturing process, the system enhances textile performance, durability, and environmental interaction.

The combination of Envirem Skin Defense and Enviremware formulations enables the creation of a layered, multifunctional textile surface that supports protection while maintaining comfort and usability. Although further empirical validation and large-scale testing are recommended, this approach demonstrates strong potential for application in advanced textile engineering across multiple industries.

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