



**Nanjing ANTIFOAM Environmental Technology Co., Ltd**

**Add: No.78 Bancang Street, Xuanwu Science and Technology Park, NNU,  
Nanjing City, China**

**Tel: +86 13905061943**

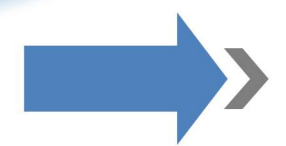
**Email: antifoam01@163.com**

**Website: www. antifoamchemical.com**



# **At ANTIFOAM**

**We are committed to becoming a global leader in the  
manufacture of green chemicals.**



# ANTIFOAM PROFILE

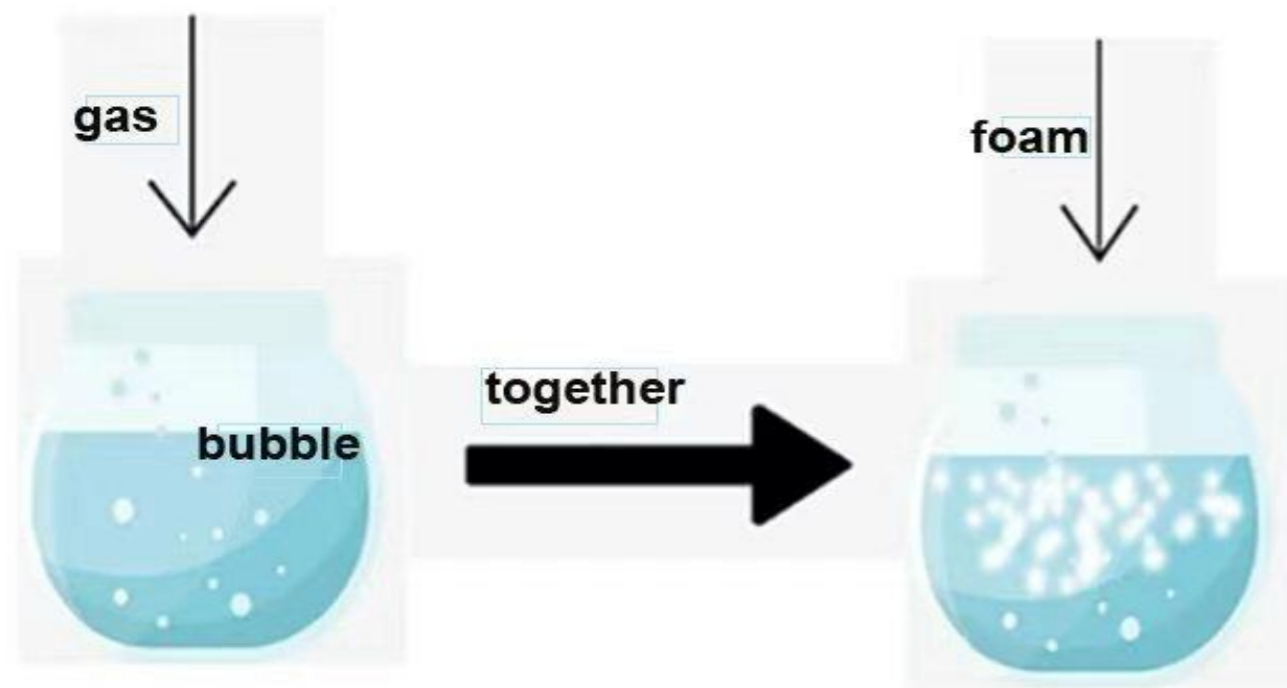
**ANTIFOAM company is a growth oriented, diversified, defoamer chemicals manufacturer dedicated to innovative foam control solutions in a broad range of markets.**

**With professional knowledge, rich experience and mature technical research and development team, ANTIFOAM company serves its wide range of anti foam agent solutions to the partners from different industries, including pulp and paper, textile, water treatment, oil and gas, construction, agriculture, paint and coating, ink, household, and laundry, industrial cleaning, alumina and other industries.**

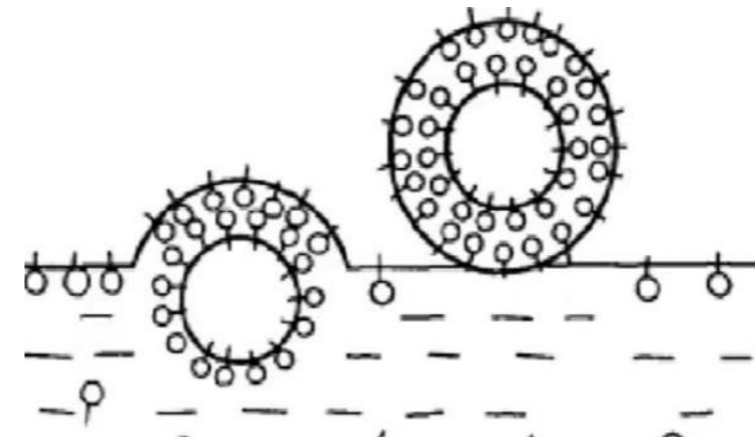
**With experience spanning more than 20 years, the ANTIFOAM company is one of the major actors in the formulation of defoamers and antifoams for all industry sectors.**



# Foam Formation



Foam is insoluble gas under external force, going into the liquid with low surface tension, which is caused by the isolation of the liquid. In a liquid foam, only one gas-liquid interfaces called a bubble. When multiple bubbles gather, they form foams.



## Stabilization

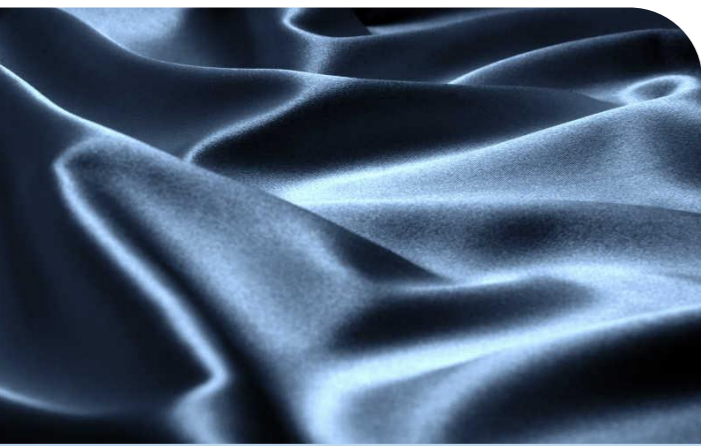
When the bubble rises up to the liquid surface, it is adsorbed by the surfactant, forming an adsorption layer. The adsorption layer will prevent the collision and merger between bubbles, and protect the bubble films, so the bubbles are not easy to break and form stable bubbles, then later form massive foams by getting together.



## What is Antifoam?

Antifoam refers to an agent having chemical and interfacial chemical defoamer effect.

It is a substance that can reduce the surface tension of water, solution, suspension, etc., prevent foam formation, or reduce or eliminate the original foam.



# Textile Industry

Textile industry includes textile dyeing, textile sizing, textile printing, textile auxiliaries, pre-treatment and after-finish.

## Textile sizing

Textile sizing: The sizing process refers to the treatment method of increasing the toughness and luster of the fabric by using special substances. When textile sizing, the appropriate sizing should be selected, while controlling the concentration, temperature, PH value and viscosity of the sizing to ensure uniform sizing of the yarn and not easy to break.

Textile printing: The process of limited dyeing on a predetermined area of fabric, including the preparation, development and setting of a color paste, and the addition of a thickener to firm the defined color paste to a predetermined area of the fabric.

## Textile printing

Textile dyeing: Dyeing is a key process to make fabrics or fiber yarns produce color, and it is also a key process to enhance the value of textiles. Textiles can be dyed in all aspects of their production, that is, stock solution, loose fiber, tow, wool top (cotton sliver) ,

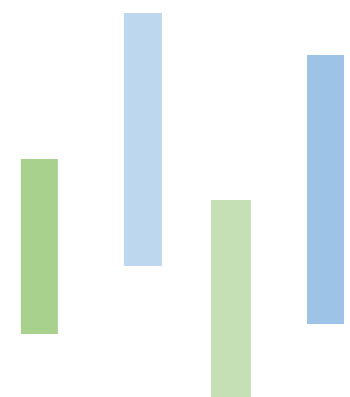
## Textile dyeing



## Textile auxiliaries

Textile auxiliaries: Textile auxiliaries are necessary chemicals in the process of textile production and processing. They play an indispensable role in improving the product quality and added value of textiles. They can not only endow textiles with various special functions and styles, but also improve the dyeing and finishing process, save energy and reduce processing costs.

In the textile process, in order to meet the requirements of textile processing, many additives and dyes are often added, and they will produce a large amount of foam after mechanical vibration, temperature and other changes in the production process, affecting the quality of textiles.



## Pre-treatment:

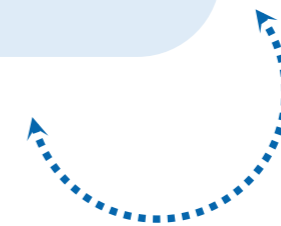
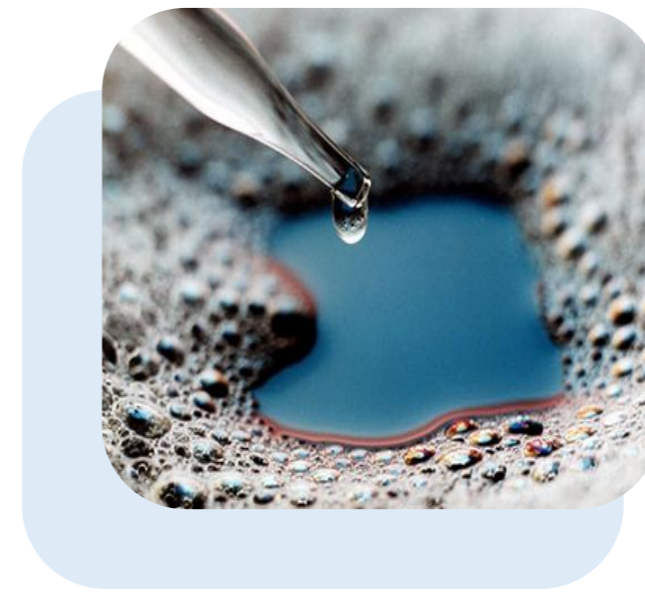
The purpose of pre-treatment is to apply chemical and physical mechanical action to remove impurities on textiles, making them meet production requirements. In the pre-treatment process, all kinds of textiles need to use desizing agent when desizing, and use bleaching agent and cleaning agent in wandering washing, in order to make them better and more uniform penetration into textiles, a high temperature and strong alkali boiling method is used, which also leads to the generation of foam.



## After-finish:

After-finish refers to the physical, chemical or physical and chemical methods to improve fabric feel and appearance, improve the quality of the fabric and give the fabric new functions. Adding softener and continuous high temperature during the fabric finishing process will easily produce a lot of foam.

In the textile industry, we often use silicone defoamers or non-silicon defoamers with high temperature and alkali resistance and stable chemical properties to effectively treat the foam. The defoamers have low surface tension, which can reduce the surface viscosity of the foam and breaks, effectively eliminates the foam while ensuring that it will not affect the system or the product quality when added to the foaming system.





AF-624				√			√							
AF-7017								√						
AF-711								√					√	
AF-713			√			√								
AF-714	√		√			√								
AF-715	√													
AF-716														√
AF-717														√
AF-722								√	√					
AF-723			√		√									
AF-733									√					
AF-744									√					
AF-755		√					√							
AF-766					√									
AF-801			√		√									
AF-810			√											
AF-811		√												
AF-812		√		√			√			√				√
AF-f812								√						
AF-815			√											
AF-816		√												
AF-817		√		√		√							√	
AF-822				√									√	
AF-830	√		√									√		
AF-884	√													
AF-885				√										
AF-890				√	√			√		√		√		
AF-900		√					√		√				√	√
AF-901										√				
AF-910									√					
AF-916									√					
AF-917								√	√					
AF-9890								√						