



THE NON WOVEN RECYCLING PROCESS

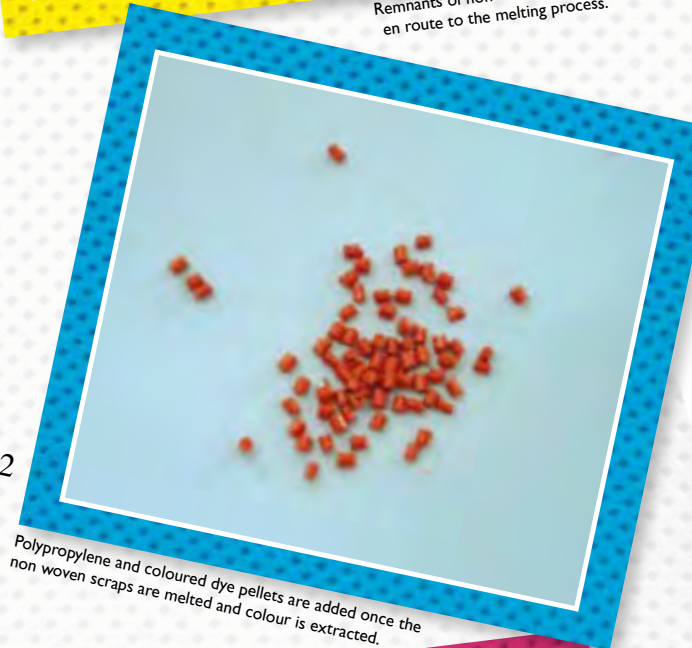
Remnants of non woven material in various colours are run through a machine where they are melted down into a liquid form. Plastic (Polypropylene) pellets are then mixed with the liquid. All colour is extracted and dye in a coloured pellet form is then added to the mixture. The liquid is then poured onto a flat surface where it is heated to a very high temperature and becomes a large sheet of plastic or flexible resin polymer (not a “woven” fabric). The flexible resin polymer is actually debossed to give the appearance of woven cloth. Lastly, the ready-to-use non woven material is compressed with large rollers and cooled.

The end result is non woven material made of reclaimed production waste with 25% recycled content. Our non woven polypropylene comes in various gram weights including 75, 90, 100, 110 and 120 gsm (grams per square metre). Generally speaking, the higher the gsm, the more durable the fabric. We have full control of the manufacturing and recycling processes as we produce, sew and recycle our non woven material in our manufacturing plant in China. Material scraps are never wasted or discarded. Instead, they are used over and over again. Closing the loop on what we use and dispose reduces the carbon footprint by easing the strain on landfills.



1

Remnants of non woven material en route to the melting process.



2

Polypropylene and coloured dye pellets are added once the non woven scraps are melted and colour is extracted.



3

The ready-to-use non woven material is compressed with large rollers and cooled.

TOP 10 REASONS TO CHOOSE NON WOVEN

1	Lightweight
2	Economically priced
3	Looks and feels like cloth
4	Reusable
5	Durable
6	Strong
7	No PVC coating
8	Lead free
9	Environmentally-friendly
10	Large variety of vibrant colour options