



POLYDEF Ag+ PS PRODUCT DATA SHEET

POLYDEF Ag+ PS is a concentrated masterbatch formulated from silver nanoparticles (Ag) designed for GPPS and HIPS-based plastics that adds bactericidal properties to the finished polymer elements.

The presence of nanosilver in the protected polymer ensures a biocidal effect by inhibiting the metabolic pathways of microorganisms, contributing to the elimination of sources of unpleasant smells and the extension of the lifetime of the material. The additive is environmentally friendly, does not affect the physical properties of the polymers and does not cause degradation of the protected material. The component provides long-lasting microbiological protection (microbiological efficacy of \geq 99.98%), as well as enhances the safety and attractiveness of the product. The nano additive is also very stable at high temperatures and in high humidity compared to traditionally used biocides.

General information

Polydef Ag+ PS is added to the finished product during manufacture. The granules provide antimicrobial properties and should not affect the basic colour or surface finish of the product. The active substances do not degrade or leach. The additive is designed to exhibit constant activity throughout the product life cycle.

Recommended dosage

For microbial protection, it is recommended to apply a dosage of 2-6 wt.% relative to the weight of the finished polymer composite. It is advisable to validate the antimicrobial additive prior to product launch.

Test procedure

The analysis is a quantitative test designed to assess the performance of antimicrobial properties. Test samples are incubated with a bacterial suspension for 24 hours at 37°C. The average number of viable bacterial cells and the percentage reduction of the selected microorganism are then calculated.

Microbiological efficacy

Microbiological efficacy Microbiological properties were subjected to testing in accordance with ISO 22196 Measurement of antibacterial activity on plastics and other non-porous surfaces, against the following microorganisms:

- Escherichia coli ATCC 8739
- Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 6538

The reduction efficacy of more than 90% has been confirmed.

Storage

The granules have been developed in a manner that ensures the highest stability during storage and use.

Be aware that silver-containing materials may be sensitive to light and electromagnetic fields. Insufficiently mixed product may cause discolouration in the finished goods, which is why it is the responsibility of the manufacturer of the final component to fully assess it under normal conditions of use.

Before use

It is important, as with all chemicals, to read the product data sheet

Before applying the product, always ensure that you have the latest information. For more information, contact us at kontakt@smartnanotech.com.pl.

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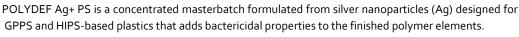






POLYDEF Ag+ PS

POLYMER MATRIX DATA SHEET



The presence of nanosilver in the protected polymer ensures a biocidal effect by inhibiting the metabolic



pathways of microorganisms, contributing to the elimination of sources of unpleasant smells and the extension of the lifetime of the material. The additive is environmentally friendly, does not affect the physical properties of the polymers and does not cause degradation of the protected material. The component provides long-lasting microbiological protection (microbiological efficacy of \geq 99.98%), as well as enhances the safety and attractiveness of the product. The nano additive is also very stable at high temperatures and in high humidity compared to traditionally used biocides.

| | PHYSICAL PROPERTIES | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-----------|--|
| Parameter | Standard | Value | Unit | |
| Melt Volume-flow Rate (MVR) | ISO 1133 | 3 | cm³/10min | |
| Processing shrinkage | ISO 294-4 , 2577 | 0.5 | % | |
| Density | ISO 1183 | 1050 | kg/m³ | |
| | MECHANICAL PROPERTIES | ; | | |
| Parameter | Standard | Value | Unit | |
| Modulus of rigidity when stretched | ISO 527 | 3300 | MPa | |
| Relative elongation at yield point | ISO 527 | 55 | MPa | |
| Elongation at break | ISO 527 | 3 | % | |
| Flexural modulus when stretched, 1h | ISO 899-1 | 3300 | MPa | |
| Charpy impact strength, +23°C | ISO 179/1eU | 17 | kJ/m² | |
| Izod impact strength | ISO 180/1A | 2.5 | kJ/m² | |
| Determination of hardness by ball | ICO 2022 4 | 450 | MDa | |
| indentation method | ISO 2039-1 | 150 | MPa | |
| | THERMAL PROPERTIES | | | |
| Parameter | Standard | Value | Unit | |
| Vicat softening point | ISO 306 | 106 | °۲ | |
| (A50; 500C/h 10N) | 150 300 | 100 | | |
| Vicat softening point | 150 206 | 101 | °C | |
| (B5o (5o°C/h 5oN)) | ISO 306 | 101 | - (| |
| Coefficient of linear expansion | ISO 11359-1/-2 | 80 | E-6/K | |















REPORT Evaluation of the biocidal properties of PS-based composites

Materials and methods:

The experiment was performed according to ISO 22196: Plastic - Measurement of antibacterial activity on plastics and other non-porous surfaces.

Test microorganisms:

- Escherichia coli (ATCC 8739)
- Staphylococcus aureus (ATCC 6538)

Contact time:

24 hours

Number of viable bacteria in the inoculum:

- Escherichia coli −7.5×10⁵ cfu·cm⁻³
- Staphylococcus aureus − 7.5×10⁵ cfu·cm⁻³

Table 1 Number of viable bacteria on control and test samples.

| Escherichia coli | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Assessed parameter | Control sample immediately after inoculation | Control sample after 24 h | Sample with 2 wt.% after 24 h | Sample with 4 wt.% after 24 h | Sample with 6 wt.% after 24 h | Sample with 6 wt.% (dye) after 24 h |
| Average number of viable bacteria cells [cfu·cm ⁻²] | 1.3×10 ⁴ | 6×10 ⁵ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Average of the common logarithm of the number of viable bacterial cells | 4.1 | 5.8 | o | o | o | 0 |

| Staphylococcus aureus | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Assessed parameter | Control sample immediately after inoculation | Control sample after 24 h | Sample with 2 wt.% after 24 h | Sample with 4 wt.% after 24 h | Sample with 6 wt.% after 24 h | Sample with 6 wt.% (dye) after 24 h |
| Average number of viable bacteria cells [cfu·cm-²] | 1.3×10 ⁴ | 1.2×10 ⁵ | 6.0×10 ³ | 1.4×10² | 1.4×10² | 7.8×10¹ |
| Average of the common logarithm of the number of viable bacterial cells | 4.1 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.9 |













Table 2 Antimicrobial activity and reduction of bacteria on tested surfaces.

| Dosage | E. coli | | S. aureus | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|--|
| | Antimicrobial activity [log] | Reduction in number of bacteria [%] | Antimicrobial activity [log] | Reduction in number of bacteria [%] | |
| 2 wt.% | 5.8 | 100 | 1.3 | 95.1 | |
| 4 wt.% | 5.8 | 100 | 2.9 | 99.8 | |
| 6 wt.% | 5.8 | 100 | 2.9 | 99.8 | |
| 6 wt.% + dye | 5.8 | 100 | 3.2 | 99.9 | |

Graph 1. Antimicrobial activity and reduction of bacteria on tested surfaces.

