MULTILAYER COMPOSITE MATERIAL AND METHOD FOR EVAPORATIVE COOLING

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Related U.S. Application Data

Continuation of application No. 09/428,137, filed on Oct. 26, 1999, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 08/404,419, filed on Mar. 15, 1995, now Pat. No. 5,722,482, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 07/913,246, filed on Jul. 14, 1992, now Pat. No. 6,004,662.

Abstract

A multilayer composite material and method for evaporative cooling of a person employs an evaporative cooling liquid that changes phase from a liquid to a gaseous state to absorb thermal energy. The evaporative cooling liquid is absorbed into a superabsorbent material enclosed within the multilayer composite material. The multilayer composite material has a high percentage of the evaporative cooling liquid in the matrix. The cooling effect can be sustained for an extended period of time because of the high percentage of phase change liquid that can be absorbed into the superabsorbent. Such a composite can be used for cooling febrile patients by evaporative cooling as the evaporative cooling liquid in the matrix changes from a liquid to a gaseous state to absorb thermal energy. The composite can be made with a perforated barrier material around the outside to regulate the evaporation rate of the phase change liquid. Alternatively, the composite can be made with an impermeable barrier material or semipermeable membrane on one side to prevent the liquid from contacting the person’s skin. The evaporative cooling liquid in the matrix can be recharged by soaking the material in the liquid. The multilayer composite material can be fashioned into blankets, garments and other articles.

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74 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets
FIGURE 10

FIGURE 11

FIGURE 12
PRIOR ART
Figure 16

Figure 17
Figure 18

PRIOR ART

Figure 19
MULTILAYER COMPOSITE MATERIAL AND METHOD FOR EVAPORATIVE COOLING

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a multilayer composite material and method for evaporative cooling of a person and to garments and other articles made from the multilayer composite material.

The use of phase change materials or PCM’s for thermal storage has long been known. In many materials much more heat can be stored as latent heat of phase change than as sensible heat. One of the earliest known applications of this principle is the use of ice as a thermal storage medium for perishable foods. Some of the phase transitions that involve significant amounts of latent heat are solid-to-liquid or liquid-to-gas phase changes or, in certain materials, solid-to-solid phase changes. Another subgroup of PCM’s uses reversible exothermic reactions, such as hydration-dehydration or solution-precipitation reactions, for heat storage. The latent heat of phase change can be used for heating or cooling depending on whether the phase change is exothermic or endothermic. In most materials, the phase changes are reversible so that the latent heat storage can be used for either heating or cooling depending on the temperature conditions.

PCM’s have recently been applied to personal heating and cooling devices. U.S. Pat. No. 4,856,294 to Scaringe et al. describes a Micro-Climate Control Vest which contains a PCM with a solid-to-liquid phase change between 60 and 90°F as a cooling medium. The vest may also have an optional second PCM layer of ice and an optional outer insulation layer. Because of the inherent rigidity of the PCM in its solid state, the inner liner which contains the PCM is divided into individual compartments separated by vertical seams that provide folding points in the vest. This provides very limited flexibility in the vest, making it impractical for use during intense physical activity where the rigidity would be a hindrance to movement.

U.S. Pat. No. 4,851,291 to Vigo et al. describes another method of making fibers with thermal storage properties by filling the core of a hollow fiber with a PCM or absorbing a PCM onto the surface of a non-hollow fiber. The PCM’s described include cross-linked polyethylene glycol and plastic crystals that have a solid-to-solid crystalline phase change. These fibers can also be made very flexible, but their geometry does not allow absorption of enough PCM into the containment material to be of practical use in heating or cooling.

A trigger is used to provide the sought after flexibility, they do not contain enough PCM to have sufficient thermal mass to be of practical use in heating or cooling.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

From the preceding discussion it can be seen that the prior art, in all of its attempts, has failed to provide a flexible composite material with thermal storage properties that at the same time provides: 1) sufficient thermal mass for heating or cooling large areas of the body, and 2) enough flexibility to be fashioned into garments or other articles suitable for wear during vigorous physical activity where rigidity would be a hindrance to movement. With this in mind, the objective of the present invention is to provide a highly flexible composite material that contains a high thermal mass of a phase change thermal storage material. The phase change thermal storage material is dispersed within the composite material such that the entire composite is flexible when the phase change material is in a high energy or low energy state. In various embodiments, the composite material can be made to heat or cool the body or to act as a thermal buffer to protect the wearer from changing environmental conditions. To help with this objective, the material may also include an external thermal insulation layer and/or an internal thermal control layer to regulate the rate of heat exchange between the composite and the skin of the wearer.

Another important objective is to provide a flexible thermal storage composite material that can easily be fashioned into garments or other articles, such as blankets, that can be worn for their thermal properties. Other secondary objectives of the invention are to provide a flexible thermal storage composite material that also provides 1) a path for evaporation or direct absorption of perspiration from the skin of the wearer for improved comfort and thermal control, 2) heat conductive pathways within the material for thermal equalization, 3) surface treatments for improved absorption or rejection of heat by the material, and 4) means for quickly regenerating the thermal storage capacity for reuse of the material.
In keeping with these objectives, the simplest embodiment of the present invention provides a composite material that has a phase change material incorporated into a flexible matrix material. In a second embodiment, the composite also includes an external thermal insulation layer and an internal thermal control layer to modify the surface temperature experienced by the skin of the wearer. Other embodiments feature moisture wicking components or other components that add different thermal properties to the composite. In each embodiment, the PCM may be chosen to provide heating, cooling or environmental buffering.

Exemplary applications of the composite materials are also described which take advantage of the composite’s thermal characteristics. The examples described include a diver’s wet suit, ski boot liners, thermal socks, gloves and a face mask for cold weather activities, and a metabolic heating or cooling blanket useful for treating hypothermia or fever patients in a medical setting.

In one embodiment, a multilayer composite material and method for evaporative cooling of a person employs an evaporative cooling liquid that changes phase from a liquid to a gaseous state to absorb thermal energy. The evaporative cooling liquid is absorbed into a superabsorbent material enclosed within the multilayer composite material. The multilayer composite material has a high percentage of the evaporative cooling liquid in the matrix. The cooling effect can be sustained for an extended period of time because of the high percentage of phase change liquid that can be absorbed into the superabsorbent. Such a composite can be used for cooling febrile patients by evaporative cooling as the evaporative cooling liquid in the matrix changes from a liquid to a gaseous state thereby absorbing thermal energy. The composite can be made with a perforated barrier material around the outside to regulate the evaporation rate of the liquid to a gaseous state thereby absorbing thermal energy. The evaporative cooling liquid in the matrix can be recharged by soaking the material in the liquid to a gaseous state.

If a solid-solid phase transition PCM is chosen, the PCM should be encapsulated within a polymer or other nonporous material before being added to the foam. Another method of preventing the liquid PCM from migrating when it is in the liquid state and, second, so that the PCM does not form one solid inflexible mass as it cools. If a solid polymer matrix is used, then the PCM material can also serve as the encapsulant. If an open or closed cell polymer foam is used as the matrix, the PCM should be encapsulated within a polymer or other nonporous material before being added to the foam. Another method of preventing the liquid PCM from migrating within the composite is to absorb it into a material that holds the PCM captive, such as particles or fibers of polyacrylic or carboxymethyl-cellulose, before adding them to the matrix. Other methods of preventing PCM from migrating are to mix the PCM with a third substance to create a paste or other form to ease incorporation into a matrix.

Examples of the structure in FIG. 1 have been successfully made using a mixture of coconut oil and rice oil as the PCM and latex as the encapsulant and matrix material. FIG. 2 shows a multilayer flexible composite material containing a PCM layer. The composite may be made by laminating diverse materials together or it may be made of a single matrix material with the PCM concentrated within one layer of the composite.

Layer A, on the exterior surface of the composite, is a thermal insulation layer to reduce the heat exchange between the PCM and the environment and to protect the wearer from harsh exterior temperatures. The ideal material for this layer in most applications is a flexible polymer foam.
Layer B is the layer which contains the PCM. It may be a matrix material with the PCM distributed within it, as in FIG. 1, or other structures may be used to hold the PCM in place.

Layer C, on the interior surface of the composite, is a thermal control layer, whose function is to regulate the rate of heat exchange between the PCM and the skin of the wearer and thereby keep the skin contact surface at a comfortable temperature. If the PCM transition temperature is within the comfort range for skin contact, then layer C might be a simple barrier layer to contain the PCM. If the PCM transition temperature is outside the comfort range, either too hot or too cold, then layer C should be a thermally insulating material, such as plastic foam to reduce heat exchange. In most applications, it is preferable to have layer C thinner than layer A so that the PCM will have better thermal coupling with the wearer’s skin than with the external environment. The thermal control layer can also be used to increase the rate of heat exchange. For this purpose, layer C can be made to include fibers or films of thermally conductive material to provide a thermally conductive pathway between the PCM and the skin of the wearer.

FIG. 3 shows one embodiment of the multilayer flexible composite constructed by laminating layers of different materials together. Layer A is a layer of closed cell neoprene foam that acts as thermal insulation. Layer B includes an inner web of perforated neoprene foam. The webbing serves as the matrix which contains the PCM and lends structure to the composite. The PCM is preferably in pelletized form so that the rigidity of the PCM in its solid form does not adversely affect the flexibility of the composite. Layer C is a thin layer of closed cell neoprene foam. Layers A, B, and C are bonded together to make the composite material.

FIG. 4 shows an embodiment of the multilayer flexible composite that is made as a monolithic structure without laminations. The matrix material is preferably a flexible polymer or a polymer foam. One method of manufacturing the composite is by casting it in large sheets or as preshaped parts. Any castable material can be used as the matrix in this method. Satisfactory materials used for prototypes of this embodiment include latex, silicone, polyurethane, polyurethane foam, and other natural and synthetic rubbers.

Other materials suitable for use as matrices are: ABS, SAN, acetal, acrylic, allyl, alkyl, amino, cellulose, epoxy, fluoroplastics, liquid-crystal polymers, nylon, phenolic, polyamide, polyimide, polycarbonate, polyether, polyetheretherketone, polyetherimide, polyolefins, fluorinated plastics, structural foam, nitrile rubber, butyl rubber, viton, mylar, thermoplastic elastomers, polyamide, polyimide, polycarbonate, polyester, polyetheretherketone, polyetherimide, polyolefins, natural and synthetic rubbers.

The suggested process for producing the monolithic composite is as follows: Layer A of the matrix material is cast to the desired thickness in a mold or on a very flat surface. Layer A is allowed to partially, but not fully, vulcanize. Layer B of the matrix material containing a high concentration of granulated or encapsulated PCM is cast over layer A and smoothed to the desired thickness. Layer B is also allowed to partially vulcanize. Layer C of the matrix material is cast over layer B and smoothed to the desired thickness. The entire composite is then allowed to fully vulcanize. Because successive layers of the matrix material are added before the previous layers are fully vulcanized, bonding between the layers is as strong as the matrix material itself. There are no weak points that could cause delamination of the composite.

Layer D is preferably in pelletized form so that the rigidity of the PCM in its solid form does not adversely affect the flexibility of the composite. Layer C is a thin layer of closed cell neoprene foam. Layers A, B, and C are bonded together to make the composite material.

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Optionally, outer or inner linings of fabric or other materials may be added to the composite at the beginning or the end of the process. In some embodiments, this fabric layer may constitute the entirety of the outer or inner layer. The described process is given by way of example only. Those skilled in the art of polymer fabrication will, no doubt, be able to devise other processes or variations on the described process to arrive at the same result. For instance, a thermal storage composite could also be made by one of the following processes:

1. Dispersing an absorbent, super absorbent, etc., into an open cell matrix then adding the PCM to the matrix. As the absorbent now swells, it will tend to lock the absorbed PCM into the open cell matrix.
2. Injecting the PCM into a cavity or gel material. For example, new synthetic skins have been developed that permit injection of antibiotics or other substances.
3. Creating a flexible embodiement containing the phase change material via vulcanization to form a factice from unsaturated vegetable oils such as tung oil and linseed oil (‘Chemical Reactions During Vulcanization,’ E. A. Hauser and M. C. SZE). The oils forming the factice then become the phase change material.
4. Supersaturation of a PCM salt solution, absorption of this solution into an open cell matrix or foam then subsequent evaporation of the solvent.
5. Incorporation of micro encapsulated, macro encapsulated, etc. PCM into a froth such as the polyurethane froths used to create foam backings on carpet (ICI Polyurethane’s Handbook, D. Sparrow).
6. Use of macro encapsulation and pharmaceutical hard, soft, gel, etc. drug encapsulating techniques to contain the PCM prior to incorporation into the matrix (Microcapsule Processes and Technology, A. Kondo).
7. Absorption, adsorption, etc. of the PCM onto a membrane bound with the absorbing, adsorbing, etc. material.
8. Absorption of natural fats and oils into unvulcanized natural rubber, rubber, silicones, etc. or other natural and synthetic polymers that absorb the PCM of interest.
9. The use of molding, vacuum forming and thermoforming techniques for macro encapsulation of a continuum of PCM particles during the formation of a laminate.
10. Deposition of micro encapsulated PCM onto thin films. An example of this form of carrying micro capsules is given in Polymers for Engineering Applications by R. Seymour.
11. Forming aggregates with granules or encapsulated PCMs by dispersing the particles into a gel, or other flexible bonding material to form an aggregate.
12. Forming jellies of PCM’s using pectin, gelatin (proteins), then dispersing these jellies within sealed matrices.
13. Creating a rubber, rubber gels or other gels as described by S. S. Kistler in “Coherent Expanded Aerogels,” however, a PCM is used in the solvent step.
14. Selective absorption of the PCM into cellular (natural and synthetic) membranes or matrices. Techniques might include dialysis and the use of absorbents, adsorbents, etc. within the membrane for containment of the PCM upon its entry into the cellular space. Techniques might also include Graham’s method of cell fixation whereby liquids in gelatinous tissues are sequentially replaced with other liquids, miscible in the first, such that the final replace-
ment liquid is a paraffin. In this intended application, the process is designed so that the final liquid is chosen to be the PCM itself (Graham, “On the Properties of Silicic Acid and Other Analogous Colloidal Substances,” The Journal of the Chemical Society, 1864). Graham’s same process forms the foundation for the formation of alcohols, aerogels, etc., as described in S. S. Kislier’s “Coherent Expanded Aerogels and Jellies,” Nature, 1931, wherein the aerogel process is stopped at the stage that contains the desired cm formation.

15. Incorporating the step of macro encapsulating the PCM into a higher melting point, semi-stable form such as a paraffin prior to incorporation into a matrix.

16. Spraying a sheet of coating over a dispersion of PCM to bond the PCM to another layer in the composite.

17. Mixing the PCM with a third substance to create a paste in order to stabilize it while in a liquid state during lamination.

For some applications of the PCM composite it will be desirable to incorporate a moisture transport mechanism into the composite to transport perspiration, condensation, or liquid water. One possible material for this semipermeable membrane is expanded polytetrafluoroethylene which is permeable to moisture. The PCM is distributed within the matrix as pellets or capsules. The skin surface of the composite is lined with a semipermeable membrane which is permeable to water vapor, but impermeable to liquid water. One possible material for this semipermeable membrane is expanded polytetrafluoroethylene which is available under the trade name Gore-Tex® from W. L. Gore and Co. Another layer of semipermeable membrane may also be laminated to the exterior surface of the composite. One embodiment of this has been made using carboxy-methyl-cellulose fibers, may also be used as the exterior of the composite. Superabsorbent materials, such as carboxy-methyl-cellulose fibers, may also be used as the exterior of the composite. One embodiment of this has been made using particles or capsules of PCM bonded between two Gore-Tex® membranes using an adhesive to form a porous matrix.

Another feature that may be added to the PCM composite is a heat conductive material that conducts moisture from the skin surface to the exterior of the composite. Superabsorbent materials, such as carboxy-methyl-cellulose fibers, may also be used as the wicking element. It is also possible to incorporate desiccants into the composite to absorb moisture.

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Within the composite material so that hot spots are eliminated and there is an even temperature distribution all over the skin surface.

Another method of affecting the thermal coupling between the PCM composite and the skin is to change the contact pressure between the two surfaces. Increasing the contact pressure will increase the rate of heat transfer, and decreasing the pressure will lower the rate of heat transfer. One way to accomplish this is by adding an inflatable bladder within the composite material or within a garment containing the composite so that fluid pressure can be used to regulate the contact pressure and thus the thermal coupling. Another way would be to add elastic straps or hook-and-loop fasteners to increase contact pressure between the PCM composite and the skin.

In some applications it may be advantageous to combine two or more PCM’s having different transition temperatures into the composite material. FIG. 14 shows a schematic diagram of a multilayer PCM composite with three PCM layers having different transition temperatures.

This arrangement can be used to overcome one of the drawbacks inherent in some of the prior art PCM applications. Namely, some PCM garments start to lose some of their effectiveness after the PCM near the skin has undergone its phase transition. This is because the thermal path length is longer to the unchanged PCM that is farther from the skin. One solution to this is to add conductive materials to the composite as previously described. The other solution is to use multiple PCM’s with different transition temperatures. To understand how this works, please refer to FIG. 10.

For the sake of discussion let us say that the PCM composite of FIG. 10 is to be used for a cooling garment. PCM’s 1, 2, and 3 should be chosen so that they have progressively lower transition temperatures moving away from the skin surface, that is, T1 > T2 > T3.

If the transition temperatures and the thicknesses of the layers 1, 2, and 3 are properly chosen, then each layer will be equally effective in cooling the skin of the wearer because the longer thermal path length to the more distant layers will be compensated by the lower transition temperature of the PCM. Thus, the rate of heat absorption of the composite will remain relatively constant until all of the PCM has undergone its phase transition.
buffering PCM can be effectively used to help a body maintain a comfortable temperature. This thermal cycling continues for the rest of the race, with skier 1 getting the worst of it each time. At the end of the race, skier 1 must quickly don a heavy parka or go indoors to avoid a severe chill, while skier 2 can remain warm and comfortable for some time because of the heat stored up in his PCM garment. Thus, a buffering PCM composite can be used to maintain a constant thermal environment for the wearer in spite of temperature changes in the external environment or changes in the wearer’s metabolic rate.
Suitable absorbents and superabsorbents include cellulose, cotton, open-cell foam, silica, polypropylene, carboxymethyl groups, diethylaminoethyl groups, styrene divinylbenzene copolymers with selected functional groups, polyacrylamides and their copolymers, agarose gels, polysytrene, hydroxyapatite, alumina, silicone, celotex (sugar cane fiber), methyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, poly-N-vinyl-2-pyridine and its copolymers, hydrogels, dextran, starch grafted polyaclrylate polymers, down, synthetic downs and ethylene oxides. In addition, several absorbent products are available on the market for oil spill recovery. These include Envirobon 403 from Petro- leum Environmental Technologies, Nochar A610/A650 bonding agent from Nochar Inc., Elastol (poly-isobutylene) and Elastasorb from General Technology, rubberizers and Magic Sorb from Devcon. Obviously, the absorbent must be matched to the substance to be absorbed.

Another embodiment of the invention involves phase change materials that change phase from a liquid to a gaseous state to absorb thermal energy. One example involves absorbing a liquid, such as ethanol or isopropanol, into a superabsorbent material such as ethylene oxide. The ethylene oxide can be crosslinked to make it structurally stable and/or reinforced with a weaving material. This creates a composite material which has a high percentage of the phase change liquid in the matrix. Such a composite can be used for cooling febrile patients by evaporative cooling as the phase change liquid in the matrix changes from a liquid to a gaseous state to absorb thermal energy. The composite can also be made with a perforated barrier material around the outside to regulate the evaporation rate of the phase change liquid. Alternatively, the composite can be made with an impermeable barrier material on one side to prevent the liquid from contacting the patient's skin. The phase change liquid in the matrix can be recharged by soaking the material in the liquid. This has an important advantage over the traditional method of using alcohol baths for cooling febrile patients in that the cooling effect can be sustained for an extended period of time because of the high percentage of phase change liquid that can be absorbed into the superabsorbent.

Regenerating the Flexible PCM Composite

Once all of the PCM in the composite material has been exhausted, that is, all of the PCM has undergone its phase transition, the PCM must be regenerated to its original state before the material can be used again. The simplest way to regenerate the PCM is to place the material in an environment with the correct temperature. A cooling garment may be placed in a refrigerator or freezer or any other cold place to resolidify the melted PCM. A heating garment may be placed in an oven, a steam cabinet, or boiling water to melt the solidified PCM.

For a thermal buffering garment, with a moderate transition temperature, the PCM may be regenerated without special equipment. For instance, if a buffering PCM has a transition temperature below normal room temperature, the material can be reheated by simply taking it indoors or into a heated car and allowing the temperature to equilibrate.

Of course, the matrix material and any encapsulant or adhesive used to make the composite must be chosen to withstand the temperature extremes of the regeneration cycle.

To make the regeneration step faster or more convenient, features may be added to the composite to heat or cool the PCM. FIG. 12 schematically depicts a flexible PCM composite with an electrical resistance heater 33 to regenerate the PCM in a heating garment. Another way to use electrical
energy to regenerate the PCM is with a thermoelectric (Peltier effect) heat pump. This approach has the advantage that it can be used to heat or cool the material, depending on the current flow in the device.

Rather than including these regeneration devices in the PCM composite, it is also possible to make an auxiliary device that serves to regenerate the PCM. For instance, a flexible bag for storing a PCM garment between uses can incorporate an electrical device for heating or cooling the garment inside. A carrying case or a storage cabinet could also be equipped with regenerating devices such as these.

Chemical means may also be employed to regenerate the PCM or to supplement its effectiveness. An exothermic chemical reaction can be used to heat the PCM composite to regenerate it. Likewise an endothermic chemical reaction can be used to cool the composite. If such an exothermic or endothermic reaction is thermally coupled to the PCM composite while the user is still wearing it, it can be used to supplement the effectiveness of the PCM in heating or cooling or to extend the operation time of the composite.

Another way to regenerate the PCM in the composite is to place it in thermal contact with another PCM. For instance, a cooling garment can be placed into ice to solidify its melted PCM. The reason for doing this instead of using ice as the primary PCM is that the temperature of ice is too low for comfort in long-term contact with the skin. The PCM in the composite can be chosen so that the transition temperature is within the body’s comfort range.

If a secondary PCM is placed in thermal contact with the composite while the user is wearing it, the primary PCM can be regenerated while it is still in use. Replaceable layers with the secondary PCM can be used to extend the operation time of the composite.

Other ways of facilitating the regeneration of the PCM composite include making it susceptible to efficient forms of heating such as microwave or induction heating. Some PCM’s, such as polyethylene glycol, are naturally susceptible to microwave heating. Other PCM’s, for instance most of the PCM salts, cannot be heated with microwaves. For these materials, a susceptor can be added to the PCM or the matrix or the encapsulation material to absorb the microwaves and convert their energy to heat which regenerates the PCM.

Likewise, if induction heating is desired, a susceptor material such as stainless steel can be added to the composite in the PCM, the matrix, or the encapsulating material to absorb electromagnetic waves and convert their energy to heat. One way to control the induction heating and prevent overheating the composite and damaging it, is to choose a susceptor material whose Curie temperature is above the transition temperature of the PCM, but below the safe maximum temperature limit of the composite. When the susceptor reaches its Curie temperature, it will lose its susceptibility to induction heating until the temperature falls below the Curie point. Thus, the temperature will oscillate around the Curie temperature to quickly and safely heat the composite and regenerate the PCM.

The flexible PCM composite of this invention was designed to provide passive heating and cooling for garments and other articles. It is also possible to combine the PCM composite with active heating or cooling systems to enhance the effectiveness of both. For instance, a PCM composite inner liner can be worn under a space suit that has an active environmental control system. Or a heat exchanger can be coupled to the PCM composite for additional heating or cooling or to regenerate the PCM in use.

The PCM composite would be beneficial to the heating or cooling system. The heat capacity of the PCM composite can be used to reduce peak loads on heating/cooling systems and to maintain the temperature during temporary power outages or disconnections. The temperature stability of the PCM material would also allow the temperature controls of the heating/cooling system to be made less sophisticated because the PCM will protect against overheating or overcooling.

In order to accommodate connection of the PCM composite to an active heating or cooling source, the composite can be made with tubes or passages for a fluid or other heat exchange medium.

**THERMAL CONTROL EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1**

**Thermal Capacitor Diving Suit**

The following example of a phase change material thermal capacitor diving suit has been chosen to illustrate the benefits of the present invention. The use of a phase change material thermal capacitor diving suit offers a unique approach to both buffer the individual from extreme environments and simultaneously provide the cooling required to absorb heat generated in the body at a rate that maintains thermal comfort and protection from hypothermia and hyperthermia. The former allowable heat loss or gain is referred to, herein, as $Q_{comf}$. For a given environment and expected metabolic rates, one can determine the component, $Q_{eqv}$, that summed with the respiratory heat losses, sensible and latent heat losses through the skin for areas not covered by the suit, heat loss from water leakage into the suit, etc. maintains $Q_{comf}$ within the heat storage bandwidth chosen. It is realized that convective cooling from water leaking into the suit is an important mode of heat exchange and it is important to minimize this mode of heat exchange by sealing the suit as well as possible. The example below is an ideal case to demonstrate the difference between heat loss across the diving suit with and without a phase change layer.

For example purposes only, suppose that the following conditions are true:

- $T_{air}=90$ F.
- $T_{w}=43$ F.
- $T_{m}=33$ F.
- $x_{m}=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2n}$
- $x_{s}=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2n}$
- $k_{s}=0.03$ B/hr-ft-F.
- $k_{m}=0.02$ B/hr-ft-F.
- $h=150$ B/hr-ft²-F.
- $A_{p}=18$ ft²
- $C_{p}=0.83$ B/lbm-F.
- $Q_{eqv}=625$ B/hr

From these given, one can compute $Q_{comf}$ according to equation [1], below, to be equal to 646 B/hr in a 43 F. environment and 784 B/hr in a 33 F. environment. From the difference between $Q_{comf}$ and $Q_{eqv}$, one can conservatively estimate a drop in body temperature equal to 0.2 F./hr for the
The disadvantage of the current practice to strictly use insulation for thermal control is that the thermal resistance is fixed in the diving suit. As explained above, to avoid overheating or chilling, i.e. thermal discomfort, a balance must be achieved between the heat desired to be removed from the body to maintain comfort, $Q_{\text{eq}}$, and the actual heat flow out of the suit, $Q_{\text{loss}}$. Since environmental conditions change constantly and since thermal conditions of the body are directly linked to the changing environment through this fixed heat transfer path, no latitude exists to achieve this balance at conditions other than those at the single environment for which a solution exists.

An example of a thermal capacitor diving suit cross section is illustrated in FIG. 17. For this example, the same diving suit of FIG. 16 has been used, however, integral to the diving suit is a layer of phase change material, enclosed or encapsulated in an impermeable membrane, that acts as a thermal capacitor. The phase change material can be any paraffin, salt, crystalline, etc. material the undergoes a phase transition at a temperature appropriate to maintain thermal comfort and at a temperature compatible with regeneration conditions between the skin and its melt line, $Q_{\text{eq}}$, can be maintained as 10% as sufficient.

The maintenance of thermal equilibrium is accomplished in the following manner. A phase change material is chosen such that, given its melt point and the heat transfer coefficient between the skin and its melt line, $Q_{\text{eq}}$ can be maintained according to equation [2], below. Depending upon the relative magnitude of contact conductance between the suit and the skin, this thermal resistance can be added as well.

$$Q_{\text{eq}} = \left[ \frac{1}{\frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{0.5x_2}{k_2} + \frac{1}{k_3}} \right] (T_{\text{skin}} - T_{e})$$

Equation [2].

$Q_{\text{eq}}$ is maintained fairly constant as long as the phase change material is undergoing a phase transition, either from solid to liquid or liquid to solid. This simplification has been used to illustrate the buffering effect Time variant analysis offer a more rigorous solution. Several analytical techniques have been developed to describe the change of phase heat transfer process. A rigorous, time variant solution to the PCM heat transfer process is given in “Numerical Simulation of a Latent Heat Exchanger,” by J. Sun and C. K. Rush in Advances in Phase Change Heat Transfer.

The function of the phase change material as a barrier or buffer evolves from the characteristic of a phase change process. As a phase change material undergoes a phase transition, depending upon its initial state, it can either absorb or emit a quantity of heat equal to its latent heat of fusion while still maintaining a constant temperature. In such a manner, heat can be lost or gained from either side of this barrier, yet the temperature at this barrier will remain constant. This remains true until all of the phase change material has either solidified or liquefied. After this point, all of the latent capacity of the phase change material has been consumed and a sensible change in temperature results. The phase change material then acts as any other insulation and a gradual and continuous loss or addition of heat and, hence, rise or decline in temperature of the body results.

The result of this phase change material as a capacitor is that, in the ideal sense of continuous coverage, the heat transfer dynamics between the environment and this barrier and the heat transfer dynamics especially designed for thermal comfort inside this barrier have been decoupled. The quantities of phase change material required to maintain this decoupling is the mass whose equivalent heat of fusion equals the difference between the average $Q_{\text{loss}}$ and $Q_{\text{eq}}$ for the time period and environmental limits considered.

Again refer to the simplification of the steady state heat transfer process description of FIG. 2. Suppose that the same original lay-up is retained, however, a $1/8"$ layer of a hypothetical phase change material with a melting point equal to 71 F. and a heat of fusion equal to 104 B/lbm has been added to constitute this thermal capacitor. Again, for example purposes only, suppose that the following conditions are true:

- $h=104$ B/lbm
- $T_{\text{f}}=71$ F.
- $T_{\text{skin}}=90$ F.
- $T_e=43$ F.
- $T_s=33$ F.
- $x=\frac{1}{16}"
- h=150$ B/hr-ft²-F.
- $\rho=18$ ft²
- $C_{s}=0.83$ B/lbm-F.
- $Q_{\text{eq}}=625$ B/hr

From equation [2] it can be shown that the desired $Q_{\text{eq}}$ is indeed attained. As $Q_{\text{eq}}$ serves to induce a solid to liquid phase transition of the phase change material, the heat flow from the opposite side of this barrier or buffer to the external environment, $Q_{\text{loss}}$, simultaneously serves to induce a liquid to solid phase change. $Q_{\text{loss}}$ is estimated from equation [3].

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = \left[ \frac{1}{\frac{0.5x_2}{k_2} + \frac{x_3}{k_3} + \frac{1}{h}} \right] (T_{\text{f}} - T_e)$$

For $T_e=43$ F., $Q_{\text{loss}}=619$ B/hr and for $T_e=33$ F., $Q_{\text{loss}}=840$ B/hr. Regardless of the change in external environment and $Q_{\text{loss}}$, $Q_{\text{eq}}$ will be maintained as long as sufficient thermal capacitance of the phase change material is provided. Finally, the quantity of phase change material required to maintain this decoupling with the environment, assuming $T_e=33$ F. and a 215 B/hr delta between $Q_{\text{eq}}$ and
Q_{fossil} is computed by equation [4] to be equivalent to 2 lbsm/hr.

\[
\text{mass} = \frac{(Q_{\text{fossil}} - Q_{\text{equil}}) \Delta t}{h_f}
\]  

[4]

Since the thermal capacity of this \( \frac{3}{8} " \) layer is 840 B and the decoupling requires 215 B/hr capacitance, continuous thermal equilibrium and comfort is maintained for close to four hours (for comparison, this same change of environments for the traditional diving suit resulted in a 1.5 F/hr drop in body core temperature of a 150 lbm individual). After this point, the wax must be warmed and regenerated to its liquid state to maintain this same thermal equilibrium. If not, the thermal performance will simply reduce to that of the traditional diving suit where \( Q_{\text{equil}} \) is defined as in equation [1] with the additional resistance of the phase change material layer.

Intelligent choices of phase change melt points and lay-ups can be made such that regeneration can be accomplished by exposing the capacitor to a warm beach, to a high solar flux environment or to a room temperature environment. In order to minimize mass, it is desirable to choose the insulation values and thicknesses as well as phase change melt temperatures so that \( Q_{\text{equil}} \) is achieved while minimizing \( Q_{\text{fossil}} \). An active, yet still simple, alternative procedure for regeneration might be the use of a hand dryer or portable heat source.

This same philosophy can be applied to ski boots, work boots, shoes, socks, shoe liners, garment liners, face masks, etc. The lay-up, dimensions, phase change material and properties were chosen for illustrative purposes to demonstrate the advantage in a diving suit. Obviously, variations on this concept are limitless and larger environmental envelopes must be considered as a lay-up and design is optimized.

**EXAMPLE 2**

**Thermal Capacitor Ski or Sport Boot**

A simplification of the heat transfer process in a prior art ski boot is shown in FIG. 16. The term, \( Q_{\text{equil}} \), refers to the amount of heat generated from the foot such that, if removed, no uncomfortable or medically unsafe net heat storage or loss in the foot results. Hence, thermal comfort is maintained. The term, \( Q_{\text{fossil}} \), refers to the amount of heat lost from the foot, through the boot and to the external environment. When \( Q_{\text{fossil}} \) or the amount of heat desirable to remove, is less than \( Q_{\text{equil}} \), chilling of the foot occurs and vice versa.

For example purposes only, suppose that the following conditions are true:

\( T_{\text{Eqn}}=83.5 \text{ F} \)
\( T_{e1}=15 \text{ F} \)
\( k_1=0.053 \text{ B/hr-ft}^2\text{-F} \)
\( k_2=0.05 \text{ B/hr-ft}^2\text{-F} \)
\( k_3=0.05 \text{ B/hr-ft}^2\text{-F} \)
\( h=30 \text{ B/hr-ft}^2\text{-F} \)
\( A_p=0.67 \text{ ft}^2 \)
\( C_p=0.83 \text{ B/lbm-F} \)
\( Q_{\text{equil}}=19.9 \text{ B/hr} \)

From these givens, one can compute \( Q_{\text{equil}} \), according to equation [5], below, to be equal to 21.4 B/hr in a 15 F. environment and 24.5 B/hr in a 5 F. environment. If one assumes no distribution of heat via the bloodstream, local chilling of the foot results and one can conservatively estimate a drop in temperature equal to 2 F/hr for the first case and 2.5 F/hr for the latter.

Although this is less likely the case, had \( Q_{\text{equil}} \) exceeded \( Q_{\text{fossil}} \), a rise in foot temperature would occur with a tendency towards overheating.

\[
Q_{\text{equl}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{k_1 A} + \frac{1}{k_2 A} + \frac{0.5}{h A}} (T_{\text{Eqn}} - T_{e1})
\]  

[5]

The disadvantage of the current practice to strictly use insulation for thermal control is that the thermal resistance is fixed in the boot. As explained above, to avoid overheating or chilling, i.e. thermal discomfort, a balance must be achieved between the heat generated in the foot, \( Q_{\text{equil}} \), and the heat flow out of the foot, \( Q_{\text{fossil}} \). Since environmental conditions change constantly and since thermal conditions of the foot are directly linked to the changing environment through this fixed heat transfer path, no latitude exists to achieve this balance at conditions other than those at the single environment for which a solution exists.

An example of a thermal capacitor ski boot cross section is illustrated in FIG. 19. For this example, the same boot of FIG. 18 has been used, however, integral to the boot is a layer of phase change material, enclosed or encapsulated in an impermeable membrane, that acts as a thermal capacitor.

The phase change material can be any paraffin, salt, crystalline, etc. material that undergoes a phase transition at a temperature appropriate to maintain thermal comfort and at a temperature compatible with regeneration in an environment consistent with its use. The phase change material layer might be interspersed with highly conductive metallic fibers to improve heat distribution throughout this layer. The capacitor serves two purposes. The first is to maintain thermal equilibrium and, hence, continuous thermal comfort. The second is to act as a thermal barrier or buffer to maintain this thermal equilibrium, for extended periods, regardless of changes in the external environment.

The maintenance of thermal equilibrium is accomplished in the following manner. A phase change material is chosen such that, given its melt point and the heat transfer coefficient between the skin and its melt line, \( Q_{\text{equil}} \) can be attained according to equation [6], below.

\[
Q_{\text{equil}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{k_1 A} + \frac{1}{k_2 A} + \frac{0.5}{h A}} (T_{\text{Eqn}} - T_{e2})
\]  

[6]

\( Q_{\text{equil}} \) is maintained fairly constant as long as the phase change material is undergoing a phase transition, either from solid to liquid or liquid to solid.

The function of the phase change material as a barrier or buffer evolves from the characteristic of a phase change process. As a phase change material undergoes a phase transition, depending upon its initial state, it can either absorb or emit a quantity of heat equal to its latent heat of fusion while still maintaining a constant temperature. In such a manner, heat can be lost or gained from either side of this barrier, yet the temperature at this barrier will remain constant. This remains true until all of the phase change material has either solidified or liquefied. After this point, all of the latent capacity of the phase change material has been consumed and a sensible change in temperature results. The
phase change material then acts as any other insulation and a gradual and continuous loss or addition of heat and, hence, rise or decline in temperature of the foot results.

The result of this phase change material as a capacitor is that the heat transfer dynamics between the environment and this barrier and the heat transfer dynamics especially designed for thermal comfort inside this barrier have been decoupled. The quantities of phase change material required to maintain this decoupling is the mass whose equivalent heat of fusion equals the difference between the average \( Q_{\text{loss}} \) and \( Q_{\text{equil}} \) for the time period and environmental limits considered.

Again refer to the simplified description of FIG. 18. Suppose that the same original lay-up is retained, however, a \( \frac{1}{4} \) layer of a hypothetical phase change material with a melting point equal to 50 F. and a heat of fusion equal to 105 B/lbm has been added to constitute this thermal capacitor. Again, for example purposes only, suppose that the following conditions are true:

- \( h = 105 \) B/lbm
- \( T_{\text{out}} = 50 \) F.
- \( T_{\text{in}} = 83.5 \) F.
- \( T_{\text{e}} = 15 \) F.
- \( T_{\text{s}} = 5 \) F.
- \( x_{1} = \frac{3}{16} \)”
- \( x_{2} = \frac{3}{8} \)”
- \( x_{3} = \frac{1}{4} \)”
- \( k_{1} = 0.035 \) B/hr-ft-F.
- \( k_{2} = 0.05 \) B/hr-ft-F.
- \( k_{3} = 0.2 \) B/hr-ft-F.
- \( h = 30 \) B/hr-ft²-F.
- \( A_{p} = 0.67 \) ft²
- \( C_{p} = 0.83 \) B/lbm-F.
- \( Q_{\text{equil}} = 19.9 \) B/hr

From equation [6] it can be shown that the desired \( Q_{\text{equil}} \) is indeed attained. As \( Q_{\text{equil}} \) serves to induce a liquid to solid phase transition of the phase change material, the heat flow from the opposite side of this barrier or buffer to the external environment, \( Q_{\text{loss}} \), simultaneously serves to induce a liquid to solid phase change. \( Q_{\text{loss}} \) is estimated from equation [7].

\[
Q_{\text{loss}} = \frac{1}{\frac{h_{1}S_{1}C_{p}}{k_{1}A} + \frac{h}{k_{3}A}} (T_{\text{out}} - T_{\text{e}})
\]  

For \( T_{\text{e}} = 15 \) F., \( Q_{\text{total}} = 20.8 \) B/hr and for \( T_{\text{e}} = 5 \) F., \( Q_{\text{loss}} = 26.7 \) B/hr. Regardless of the change in external environment and \( Q_{\text{total}} \), \( Q_{\text{equil}} \) will be maintained as long as sufficient thermal capacitance of the phase change material is provided. Finally, the quantity of phase change material required to maintain this decoupling, based on the extreme chosen, is computed by equation [8]. Assuming \( T_{\text{e}} = 5 \) F. and a 6.8 B/hr delta between \( Q_{\text{equil}} \) and \( Q_{\text{loss}} \), this mass is computed to be 0.1 lbm.

\[
\text{mass} = \frac{(Q_{\text{total}} - Q_{\text{equil}}) \Delta t}{h_{f}}
\]

Since the thermal capacity of this \( \frac{1}{4} \)” layer is 63 B, continuous thermal equilibrium and comfort is maintained for up to nine hours (for comparison, this same change of environments for the traditional boot resulted in an increase in the temperature drop of the foot from 2 F/hr to 2.5 F/hr). After this point, the wax must be warmed and regenerated to its liquid state to maintain this same thermal equilibrium. If not, the thermal performance will simply reduce to that of the traditional ski boots where \( Q_{\text{loss}} \) is defined as in equation [5] with the additional resistance of the phase change material layer.

Intelligent choices of phase change melt points and lay-ups can be made such that regeneration can be accomplished by exposing the capacitor to a room temperature environment. An active, yet still simple, alternative procedure for regeneration might be the use of a hand dryer.

Thus, the invention offers a simple, reliable solution to the “cold feet” problem, whether it is applied to ski boots, work boots, shoes, socks, liners, etc. The lay-up, dimensions, phase change material and properties were chosen for illustrative purposes to demonstrate the advantage of such a boot. Obviously, variations on this concept are limitless and larger environmental envelopes must be considered as a lay-up and design is optimized.

Applications of the Flexible PCM Composite

FIG. 13 shows a diver’s exposure suit 34, commonly called a wetsuit, made in accordance with the present invention. One of the inherent problems in underwater diving is that water has such a high heat transfer coefficient and a high heat capacity that it draws heat out of the body very quickly. Even in tropical waters most divers have to wear an insulative exposure suit to prevent hypothermia. For some divers, however, an insulative wetsuit is not enough because they do not generate enough body heat to compensate for the heat loss to the surrounding water. In colder waters, even the hardest divers must resort to expensive and complicated drysuits to prevent hypothermia.

Accordingly, this embodiment of the present invention takes the form of a diver’s wetsuit made with the flexible PCM composite so that it provides the diver with a reservoir of heat to keep warm while diving. By way of example, the wetsuit shown is made of a material analogous to the three layer PCM composite in FIGS. 2 and 4. The preferred matrix material is closed cell neoprene foam. There is an insulative outer layer A of the matrix material alone. The middle layer B has a high concentration of PCM as pellets or capsules. There is a thin inner layer C of the matrix material so that there is a good thermal coupling between the PCM and the wearer’s skin.

For mild water temperatures the PCM chosen can be a buffering PCM with a transition temperature between normal skin temperature and the water temperature. The buffering PCM does not reverse the heat flow from the body, but only slows it down to a normal level, so that the person remains warmer in the water longer. The amount of PCM can be chosen so that the thermal mass is enough to act as a buffer for the duration of a normal dive, which seldom exceeds an hour for recreational divers.

Using a buffering PCM has an added benefit when diving in mild temperatures. When using a standard insulative wetsuit, upon resurfacing, a diver will quickly have to strip off the wetsuit to avoid overheating. A wetsuit with enough insulation to keep a diver warm in the water has much too much insulation for wearing in air. With the buffering PCM, however, when the skin temperature rises, it will start to melt the solidified PCM, regenerating the PCM for the next dive and protecting the wearer from overheating. Thus, the buffering action of the PCM protects the wearer from the extremes of high and low environmental temperatures. The buffering PCM can also be regenerated by taking the wetsuit indoors or putting it in a warm car until the next dive.
For diving in cold water or for divers who always have trouble keeping warm, the composite can be made with a heating PCM. The PCM is chosen with a transition temperature above the skin temperature or even above body core temperature. Thus, the heat flow is reversed so that the PCM gives up heat to the body to compensate for the heat loss to the water from exposed skin. If the transition temperature is high enough to be beyond the comfort range for skin contact, the inner layer C should be thickened to regulate the heat flow between the PCM and the skin.

It is even conceivable that a wet suit with a cooling PCM would be useful for the rare occasion when someone would be diving in very warm water such as a hot spring.

Another application of the flexible PCM composite is for cold weather wear. Again, a buffering PCM or a heating PCM can be chosen depending on the temperature extremes and the duration of use. Examples of cold weather wear that can benefit from the use of the flexible PCM composite are hats, socks, gloves, mittens, ski masks, and ski boot liners.

FIG. 14 shows a cross section of a modern downhill ski boot to which has been added a flexible PCM composite inner liner. The liner may be a permanent part of the boot or it may be made removable so that an already regenerated liner can be slipped into the boot between downhill runs. This design is equally applicable to cross country ski boots, snowmobile boots and winter hiking boots. The flexibility of the PCM composite makes it far superior in this application to any of the prior art warming devices that use an inflexible PCM salt for heat storage.

Another area of application of the flexible PCM composite is for therapeutic medical products. One example is a therapeutic blanket made of a flexible PCM composite in accordance with the present invention. If made with a cooling PCM having a transition temperature below normal skin temperature, such a blanket could be used for cooling febrile patients in a careful and controlled manner. It would not require frequently repeated applications the way alcohol baths do, and by careful choice of the PCM transition temperature it would avoid the danger of overcooing the patient that is inherent with ice packs. Alternatively, a heating PCM can be used to make a blanket that is useful for gently and controllably reheating hypothermia patients.

Another therapeutic medical use of the flexible PCM composite is to incorporate it into elastic wraps or orthopedic joint supports. Thus hot or cold therapy can be combined with a supporting bandage for joints or muscles. Another medical use envisioned for the flexible PCM composite is to incorporate it into an artificial skin that can be used for protection of wounds from infection while simultaneously applying hot or cold therapy. A nonstick inner surface can be added to the composite for this application so that it does not adhere to the wound.

The flexible PCM composite of the present invention will also find a great many other uses in everyday items. For instance flexible containers can be made using a cooling PCM to keep perishable foods or other material cold. Although the examples given include many specificities, they are intended as illustrative of only a few possible embodiments of the invention. Other embodiments and modifications will, no doubt, occur to those skilled in the art. Thus, the examples given should only be interpreted as illustrations of some of the preferred embodiments of the invention, and the full scope of the invention should be determined by the appended claims and their legal equivalents.

I claim:
1. A multilayer composite material for evaporative cooling of a person comprising:
   a middle layer including a superabsorbent material for absorption of an evaporative cooling liquid,
   an inner layer of barrier material between the middle layer and the person’s skin during use, and
   an outer layer allowing evaporation of the evaporative cooling liquid from the superabsorbent material through the outer layer, wherein the inner layer of barrier material comprises a semipermeable membrane that allows passage of the evaporative cooling liquid in vapor form, but does not allow passage of the evaporative cooling liquid in liquid form.
2. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the middle layer, the inner layer and the outer layer are bonded to one another to form a continuous structure.
3. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the middle layer, the inner layer and the outer layer are bonded to one another to enclose internal spaces within the middle layer containing the superabsorbent material.
4. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the middle layer, the inner layer and the outer layer are bonded to one another to enclose internal spaces within the middle layer containing particles of the superabsorbent material, which are then swelled in place by allowing them to absorb the evaporative cooling liquid.
5. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the superabsorbent material absorbs more than twenty times its weight of the evaporative cooling liquid.
6. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the inner layer comprises a fabric.
7. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the inner layer comprises a perforated barrier material.
8. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the inner layer comprises a porous barrier material.
9. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the semipermeable membrane allows passage of alcohol vapor, but does not allow passage of liquid alcohol.
10. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the semipermeable membrane allows passage of water vapor, but does not allow passage of liquid water.
11. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the semipermeable membrane comprises expanded polytetrafluoroethylene.
12. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the semipermeable membrane comprises cellulose acetate.
13. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the outer layer comprises a semipermeable membrane that allows passage of the evaporative cooling liquid in vapor form, but does not allow passage of the evaporative cooling liquid in liquid form.
14. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the outer layer comprises a semipermeable membrane that allows passage of water vapor, but does not allow passage of liquid water.
15. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the outer layer comprises a perforated material.
16. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the outer layer comprises a porous material.
18. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the superabsorbent material comprises polyacrylamide. 
19. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the superabsorbent material comprises methyl cellulose. 
20. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the superabsorbent material comprises carboxymethyl cellulose. 
21. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the superabsorbent material comprises starch grafted polyacrylate polymers. 
22. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the superabsorbent material comprises polyethylene oxide. 
23. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the superabsorbent material comprises crosslinked polyethylene oxide. 
24. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the superabsorbent material comprises polyethylene oxide reinforced with a webbing material. 
25. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the superabsorbent material is a crosslinked material. 
26. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the superabsorbent material is reinforced with a webbing material. 
27. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the middle layer contains particles of the superabsorbent material. 
28. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the middle layer contains fibers of the superabsorbent material. 
29. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the middle layer contains particles of the superabsorbent material placed into internal spaces within the middle layer. 
30. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the middle layer contains particles of the superabsorbent material placed into internal spaces within the middle layer and then swelled in place by allowing them to absorb the evaporative cooling liquid. 
31. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the middle layer contains particles of the superabsorbent material within a foam matrix. 
32. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the middle layer contains particles of the superabsorbent material within a fibrous matrix. 
33. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the middle layer comprises a foam matrix. 
34. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the middle layer comprises a fibrous matrix. 
35. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein at least one layer of the multilayer composite material comprises a polyamide material. 
36. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein at least one layer of the multilayer composite material comprises a nylon material. 
37. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein at least one layer of the multilayer composite material comprises a kevlar material. 
38. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein at least one layer of the multilayer composite material comprises an aramide material. 
39. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein at least one layer of the multilayer composite material comprises an aromatic polyamide material. 
40. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein at least one layer of the multilayer composite material comprises a breathable material. 
41. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the multilayer composite material is flexible. 
42. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the multilayer composite material is fashioned into a garment. 
43. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the multilayer composite material is fashioned into a hat. 
44. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the multilayer composite material is fashioned into a glove or mitten. 
45. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the multilayer composite material is fashioned into a sock or boot liner. 
46. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the multilayer composite material is fashioned into a blanket. 
47. The multilayer composite material of claim 1, wherein the multilayer composite material is fashioned into a medical treatment apparatus for evaporative cooling of febrile patients. 
48. A multilayer composite material for evaporative cooling of a person comprising: a middle layer containing particles of a superabsorbent material for absorption of an evaporative cooling liquid within a fibrous matrix, an inner layer of barrier material that does not allow passage of the evaporative cooling liquid in liquid form, a porous outer layer allowing evaporation of the evaporative cooling liquid from the particles of superabsorbent material through the outer layer. 
49. The multilayer composite material of claim 41, wherein the middle layer, the inner layer and the outer layer are bonded to one another to enclose internal spaces within the middle layer containing the particles of the superabsorbent material. 
50. A multilayer composite material comprising: middle layer containing particles of a superabsorbent material within a fibrous matrix, an inner layer of barrier material that allows passage of water vapor, but does not allow passage of liquid water, and a porous outer layer. 
51. The multilayer composite material of claim 50, wherein the superabsorbent material is superabsorbent for water. 
52. A multilayer composite material comprising: a middle layer containing particles of a superabsorbent material, an inner layer of barrier material, and an outer layer, wherein the middle layer, inner layer and outer layer are bonded to one another to enclose internal spaces within the middle layer containing the particles of the superabsorbent material, and wherein the inner layer of barrier material comprises a semipermeable membrane that allows passage of the evaporative cooling liquid in vapor form, but does not allow passage of the evaporative cooling liquid in liquid form. 
53. The multilayer composite material of claim 52, wherein the superabsorbent material is superabsorbent for water. 
54. A method of evaporative cooling of a person comprising: providing a multilayer composite material comprising a middle layer containing particles of a superabsorbent material, and an inner layer of barrier material, and an outer layer, wherein the middle layer, inner layer and outer layer are bonded to one another to enclose internal spaces within the middle layer containing the particles of the superabsorbent material, and wherein the inner layer of barrier material comprises a semipermeable membrane that allows passage of the evaporative cooling liquid in vapor form, but does not allow passage of the evaporative cooling liquid in liquid form.
material for absorption of an evaporative cooling liquid, the particles of superabsorbent material being contained within a fibrous matrix, an inner layer of barrier material between the middle layer and the person’s skin that allows passage of the evaporative cooling liquid in vapor form, but does not allow passage of the evaporative cooling liquid in liquid form, and a porous outer layer allowing evaporation of the evaporative cooling liquid from the particles of superabsorbent material through the outer layer;

absorbing an evaporative cooling liquid into the particles of superabsorbent material within the multilayer composite material;

placing the multilayer composite material containing the evaporative cooling liquid in thermal contact with the person’s skin; and

cooling the person by evaporation of the evaporative cooling liquid from the particles of superabsorbent material through the outer layer.

55. A method of evaporative cooling of a person comprising:

providing a multilayer composite material comprising a middle layer including a superabsorbent material for absorption of an evaporative cooling liquid, an inner layer of barrier material between the middle layer and the person’s skin, wherein the inner layer of barrier material comprises a semipermeable membrane that allows passage of the evaporative cooling liquid in vapor form, but does not allow passage of the evaporative cooling liquid in liquid form, and an outer layer allowing evaporation of the evaporative cooling liquid from the superabsorbent material through the outer layer;

absorbing an evaporative cooling liquid into the superabsorbent material within the multilayer composite material;

placing the multilayer composite material containing the evaporative cooling liquid in thermal contact with the person’s skin; and

cooling the person by evaporation of the evaporative cooling liquid from the superabsorbent material through the outer layer.

56. A method of evaporative cooling of a person comprising:

providing a multilayer composite material comprising a middle layer including a superabsorbent material for absorption of an evaporative cooling liquid, an inner layer of barrier material between the middle layer and the person’s skin, and an outer layer allowing evaporation of the evaporative cooling liquid from the superabsorbent material through the outer layer;

absorbing an evaporative cooling liquid into the superabsorbent material within the multilayer composite material for evaporative cooling of a person comprising:

a middle layer including a superabsorbent material for absorption of an evaporative cooling liquid, an inner layer of barrier material between the middle layer and the person’s skin, and an outer layer allowing evaporation of the evaporative cooling liquid from the superabsorbent material through the outer layer;

58. The method of claim 57, wherein the multilayer composite material is utilized for evaporative cooling of a febrile patient.

59. A multilayer composite material for evaporative cooling of a person comprising:

a middle layer including a superabsorbent material for absorption of an evaporative cooling liquid, an inner layer of barrier material between the middle layer and the person’s skin, and an outer layer allowing evaporation of the evaporative cooling liquid from the superabsorbent material through the outer layer, wherein the inner layer of barrier material is impermeable to the evaporative cooling liquid.

60. The multilayer composite material of claim 59, wherein the particles of the superabsorbent material within the middle layer are swelled in place by allowing them to absorb the evaporative cooling liquid.

61. The multilayer composite material of claim 59, wherein the particles of the superabsorbent material within the middle layer are swelled in place by allowing them to absorb the evaporative cooling liquid.

62. A multilayer composite material for evaporative cooling of a person comprising:

a middle layer including a superabsorbent material for absorption of an evaporative cooling liquid, an inner layer of barrier material between the middle layer and the person’s skin, and an outer layer allowing evaporation of the evaporative cooling liquid from the superabsorbent material through the outer layer, wherein the inner layer of barrier material is impermeable to the evaporative cooling liquid.

63. The multilayer composite material of claim 62, wherein the semipermeable membrane allows passage of water vapor, but does not allow passage of liquid water.

64. The multilayer composite material of claim 62, wherein the semipermeable membrane allows passage of alcohol vapor, but does not allow passage of liquid alcohol.

65. A multilayer composite material for evaporative cooling of a person comprising:

a middle layer including a superabsorbent material for absorption of an evaporative cooling liquid, an inner layer of barrier material between the middle layer and the person’s skin, and an outer layer allowing evaporation of the evaporative cooling liquid from the superabsorbent material through the outer layer,