



## Recycling the 'Unrecyclable': compatibilisation of mixes plastic sources

Workshop Ghent – November 12<sup>th</sup> 2015

# VKC-CENTEXBEL

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At the service of the industry



# Centexbel

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- Collective research and technical centre
  - Governed by the industry
- Membership organisation
  - Belgian textile companies
  - Associated (international) member companies and organisations
- Staff
  - 150 skilled and highly educated men and women

# VKC - Centexbel

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- VKC, a division of Centexbel, expands our services to the plastic industry
  - Technological advice
    - materials, finished products and recycling
  - Material characterisation
  - Plastic processing platform
    - injection moulding, extrusion, thermo-forming
  - Training

# Expertise

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- Materials
  - (Bio-based) polymers, (nano)additives,...
  - Material characterisation
  - Durability aspects
  - Processing: melt processing (compounding, injection moulding, extrusion, compression moulding,...), recycling, functionalization
- End products: light weight, multilayer & composites, design for recycling...
- Product & process optimization, applications

# PLASTIC INDUSTRY

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Important sector of the European economy

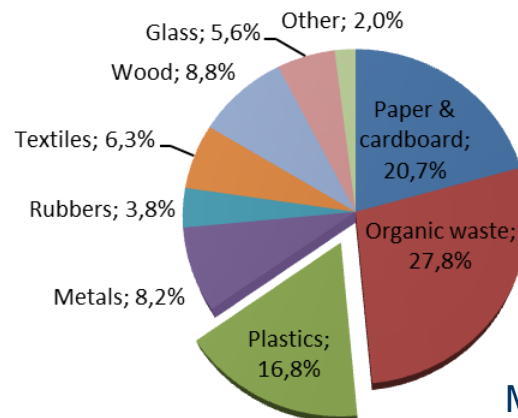
# Plastic industry in Europe

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- End-users
  - Packaging sector (39,4 %)
  - Automotive (8,3 %)
  - Electrical & electronic (5,4 %)
  - Building & construction (20,5 %)
  - Medical, leisure and other (26,4 %)

# Plastic industry in Europe

- 5 high-volume families: PE, PP, PVC, PS, PET → 75 % of all EU plastic demand
  - Significant increasing influence on waste streams
  - 150 million tons (16,8 %) of the municipal waste generated EU-27 = plastics



Materials in discarded MSW (EUROSTAT)



# PLASTIC RECYCLING

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HOT TOPIC

# Plastics recycling

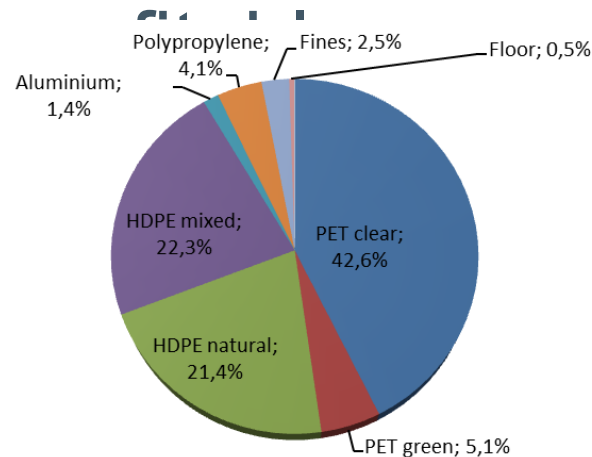
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- Revised EU Waste Framework Directive
  - minimum recycling target of 50 % for household waste and 70 % for building and construction waste, which must be reached by all EU Member States, by 2020 for each of the different materials, including plastics



# Plastics recycling

- In principle all resins are accepted for recycling
- Economics dictate that only PET, HDPE and PP are recovered for recycling purposes
- PET = most



# Plastics recycling

- Success of plastic recovery = proper collection of plastic waste



## PET, PETE

(Polyethylene Terephthalate)

- Soft drink, water and salad dressing bottles; peanut butter and jam jars...
- Suitable to store cold or warm drinks. Bad idea for hot drinks.



## PP

(Polypropylene)

- Reusable microwaveable ware; kitchenware; yogurt containers; microwaveable disposable take-away containers; disposable cups; plates....



## HDPE

(High-density Polyethylene)

- Water pipes, milk, juice and water bottles; grocery bags, some shampoo / toiletry bottles...



## PS

(Polystyrene)

- Egg cartons; packing peanuts; disposable cups, plates, trays and cutlery; disposable take-away containers....
- Avoid for food storage!**



## PVC

(Polyvinyl Chloride)

- Not used for food packaging.
- Pipes, cables, furniture, clothes, toys...



## Other

(often polycarbonate or ABS)

- Beverage bottles; baby milk bottles; compact discs; "unbreakable" glazing; lenses including sunglasses; prescription glasses; automotive headlamps; riot shields; instrument panels...



## LDPE

(Low-density Polyethylene)

- Frozen food bags; squeezable bottles, e.g. honey, mustard; cling films; flexible container lids....



# Plastics recycling

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- Separation of resins is necessary → different polymers are generally non-miscible or incompatible
  - Inferior mechanical properties
  - Recyclates unsuitable for many applications

# Polyester recycling

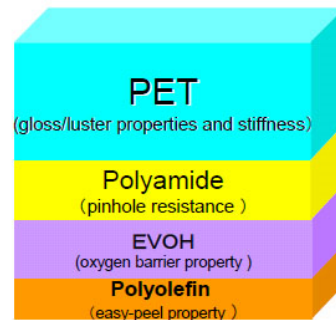
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- Reclaimed post-consumer packaging, as bottles for drinks and beverage
  - high environmental, ethical and socio-economic value
  - high availability and low cost
  - easy recyclable

# Polyester recycling

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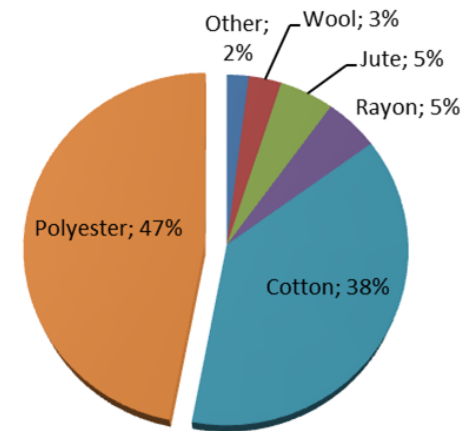
- Packaging films
  - Multiple layers
  - No single component: (L)LDPE, PP, EVOH, PA, ECPs, PET
  - Drivers: food protection and preservation, resource use, shelf appeal
  - 10 – 20% of plastic packaging waste !



# Polyester and textiles

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- Polyester fibers dominated textile raw market since 1970
- Total polyester consumption = 4 million tons
  - used in apparel and furnishings
  - industrial polyester used in tire reinforcements, fabrics for conveyor belts, safety belts, coated fabrics,...

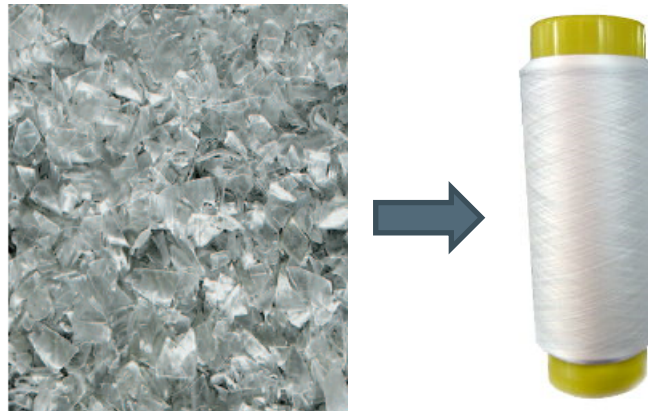




# Recycled polyester and textiles

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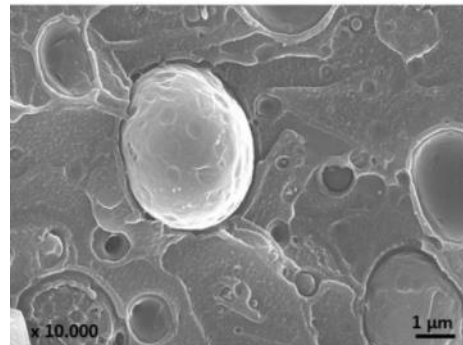
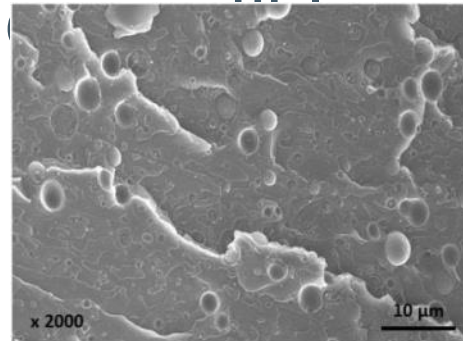
- R-PET recovered from colourless bottle scrubs
  - multifilament extrusion feasible
  - same processing parameters as virgin PET
  - comparable mechanical properties are obtained



# Recycled polyester and textiles

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- R-PET recovered from packaging trays
  - Pet trays typically contain a PE layer (5–10wt %)
  - PET and PE are not miscible  
→ droplets of PE



# Recycled polyester and textiles

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- multifilament extrusion trials
- adaptation processing parameters needed
- only small bobbin could be produced → very low mechanical properties
- no industrial relevance → **unrecyclable ?**

# RECYCLING THE UNRECYCLABLE

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Not able to be recycled or made into a new product?

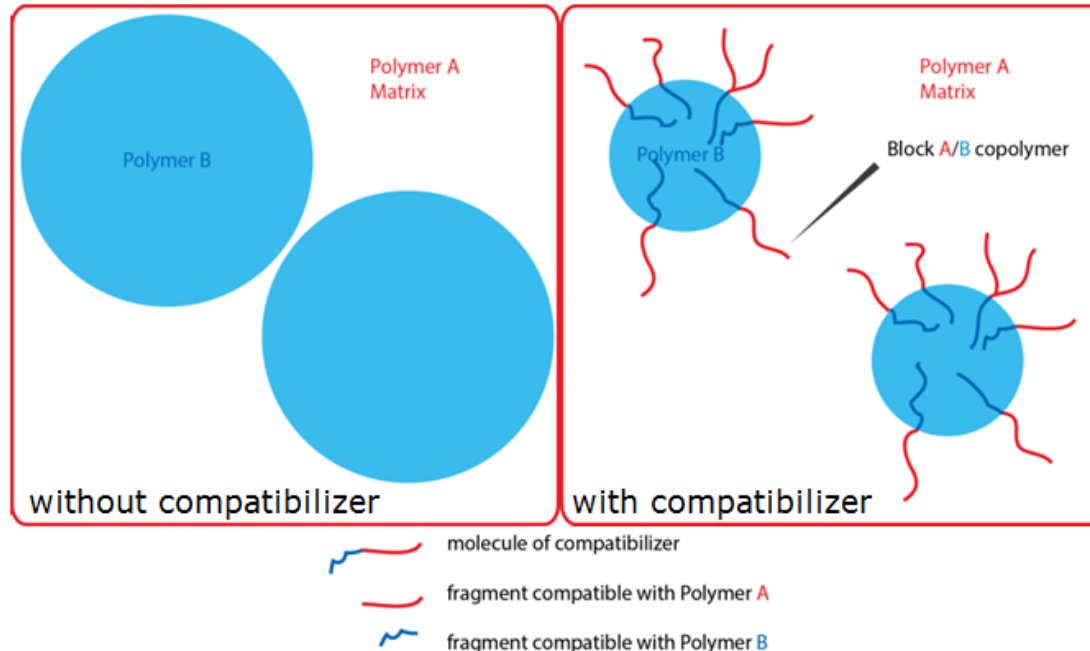


# Unrecyclable?

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- Use of compatibilisers
  - additives used to improve the poor properties of recycled mixed plastics → due to lack of compatibility
  - strengthening of weak interface between dispersed particles and continuous phase → higher strength and improved processability

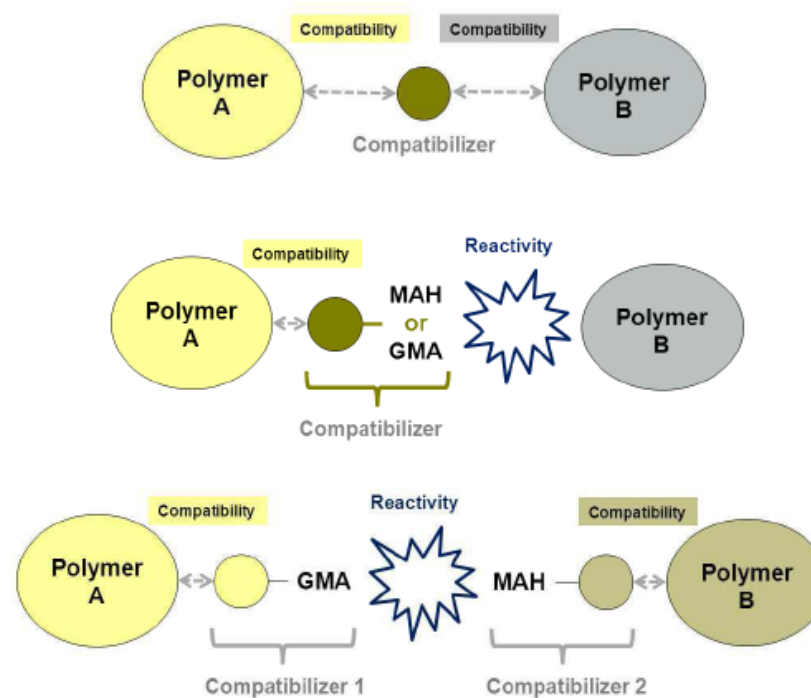
# Principle compatibiliser



- Compatibilisers reach full potential in plastic blends when effective mixing is achieved e.g. with a high shear screw

# Principle compatibiliser

- 3 types of compatibilisation mechanism depending on polymers A & B



Source: Dupont

# R-PET packaging trays

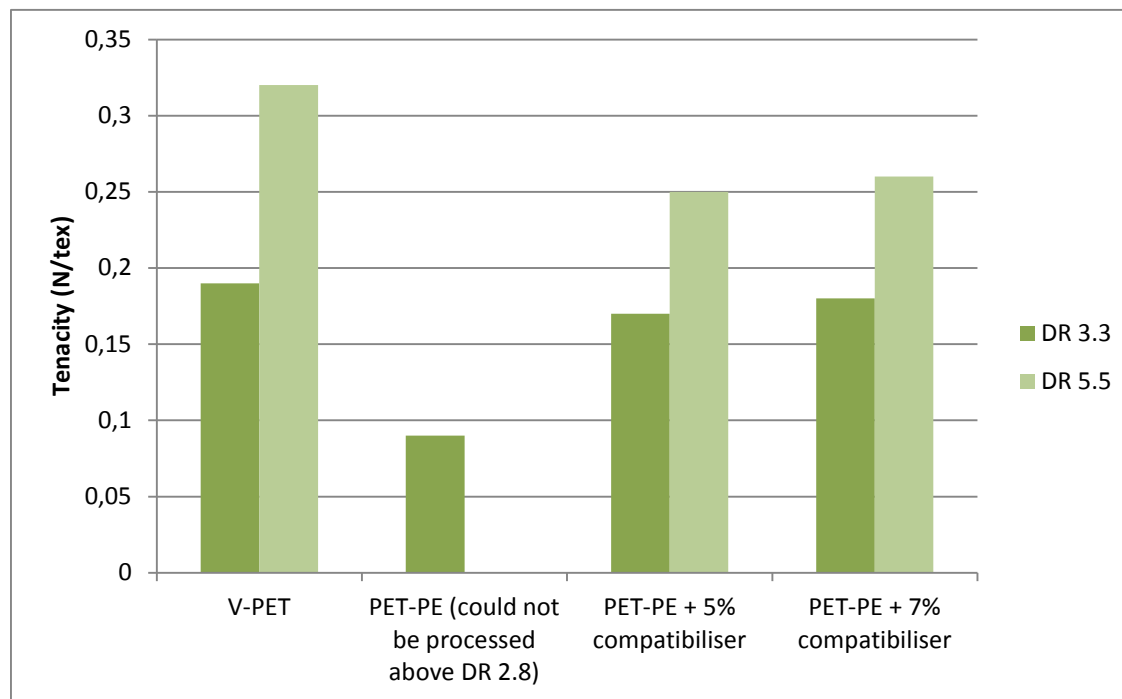
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- Without compatibiliser → no stable extrusion process possible → unsuitable for textile multifilament extrusion
- With compatibiliser?
  - PET:PE = 92.5:7.5 wt/wt
  - Blend compatibilised with terpolymer



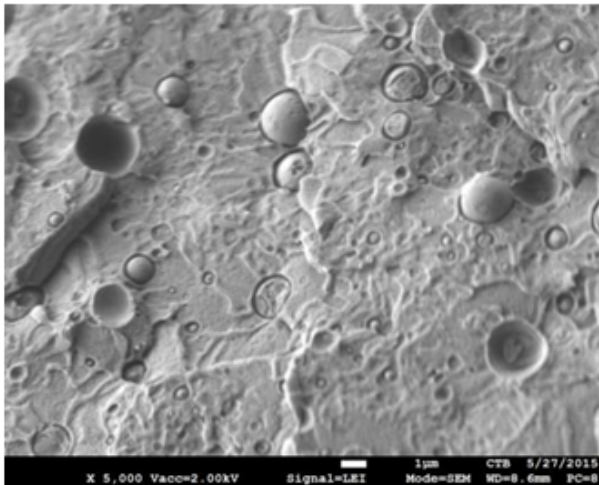
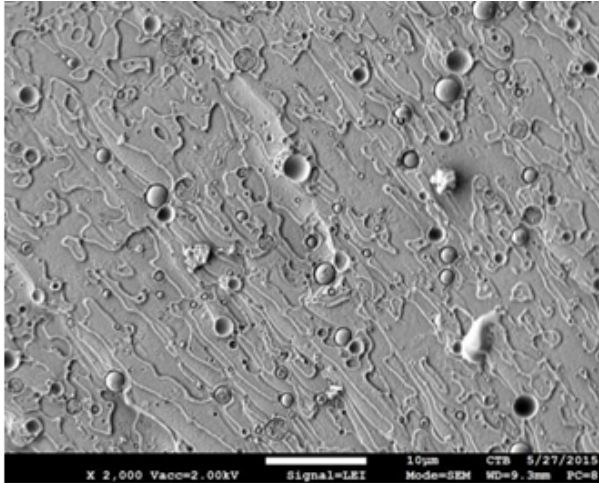
# P-PET packaging trays

- With compatibiliser → increase in tenacity, comparable with virgin PET

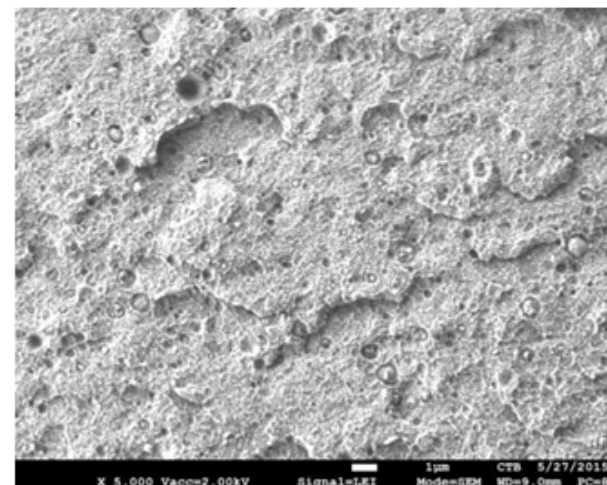
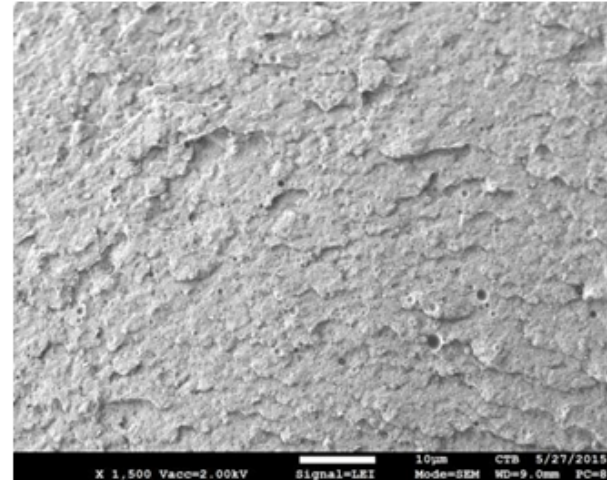


# P-PET packaging trays

PET – PE **without** compatibilisation



PET – PE **with** compatibilisation



# CONCLUSIONS

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Make the impossible possible



# Conclusions

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- Multifilament extrusion is promising for reuse of recycled PET
- R-PET from bottle scraps → already successful
- Recovery and recycling of packaging films → limited across Europe
  - solutions to recycle multilayer films mechanically → use of compatibilisers

## Questions?

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