

Novel textile technologies
**3D shaped cellulose based
disposable packaging made with the
DryThermofforming process
- a combination of technologies**

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Introduction

Dr. Johannes Leitner

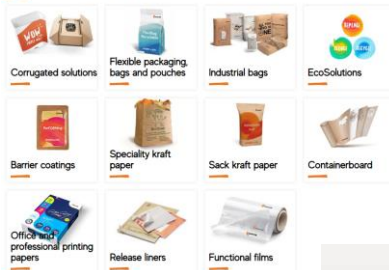
- Applied Science Manager at Mondi ([Link](#))
- Guest lecturer at various national and international universities
 - Paper and Packaging Technology
 - Fiberbased building materials and circular economy
 - Nonwovens technology and textile recycling
 - More to find on linked in ([Link](#))
- Education in Austria & international:
 - Wood and natural fiber technology at BOKU Vienna ([Link](#))
 - Chemical Engineering at Technical University Graz ([Link](#))
- Motivation: working together
 - Sharing my hands for sustainable solutions in & between industries



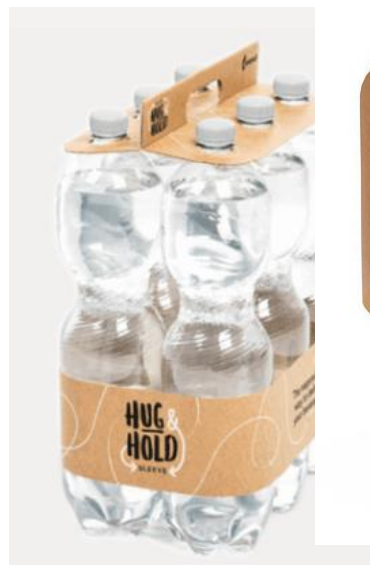
Mondi's slogan: paper when possible and plastic when needed



Packaging & paper solutions for you



Woven polypropylene



Replace shrink film



Replace stretch film



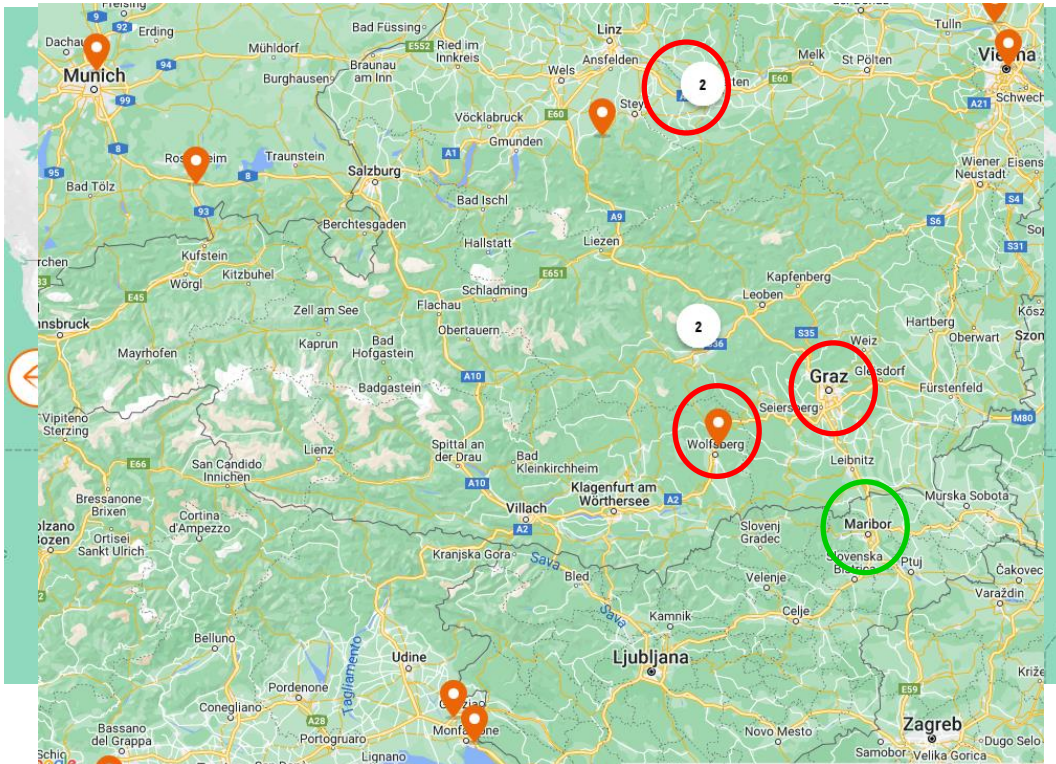
Replace PET Tray

ALL INNOVATIVE PRODUCTS ARE RECYCLABLE



Mondi

- International pulp and packaging company with operations close to Slovenia



Mondi Group

(www.mondigroup.com)

- Europe and South Africa
- 11 pulp and papermills producing 4 million tons p.a.
- 2 important mills nearby:
 - New!! Duino mill in Italy for Containerboard
 - Frantschach (Wolfsberg)
- R&D centers
- Graz
- Frantschach
- Hausmening

→ collaborate with Mondi in the form of bachelor-, master and PhD thesis and drop an email to johannes.leitner@mondigroup.com



How can you interact with Mondi?

– Bachelor thesis

- Pulp and fiber technology as well as surface treatment
- Chemical engineering and chemistry - Depolymerization of resins under different conditions (pH, temperature, time) and stabilization with chemicals after the depolymerization

– Master thesis



small scale rotating digester for pulping



large scale rotating pulper

– Internships - and Master thesis

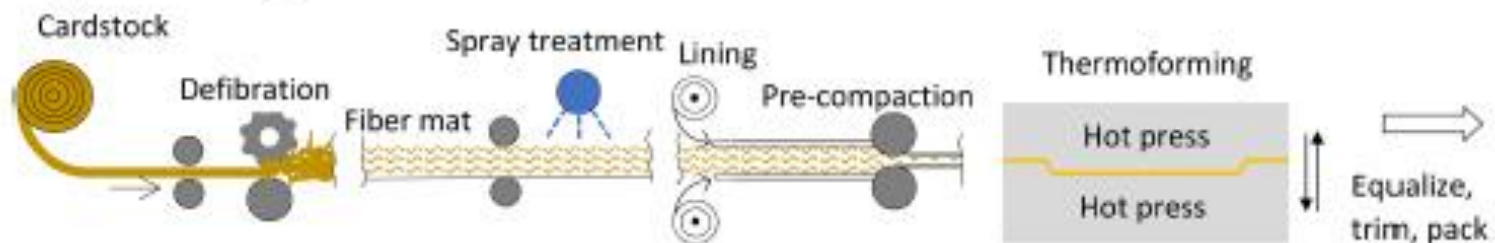
- At Mondi Labs Graz, Hausmening or in Frantschach
- Typically for 2 months
 - Check out here or contact via email
 - <https://www.mondigroup.com/careers/available-jobs/>

Agenda

- Replacing single use plastics with cellulose
- Wetlaid 3D shaped disposable products
- Drylaid 3D shaped disposable products
 - Pulping and Fluff Pulp Technology
 - Manufacturing of nonwovens
 - 3D Moulding



Dry Thermoforming



Stop Single Use Plastics

EU-Single Use Plastic Directive:

Challenges may be turned into opportunities



- Opportunities for 3D shaped cellulose disposable materials

Stop Single Use Plastics

EU-Single Use Plastic Directive:

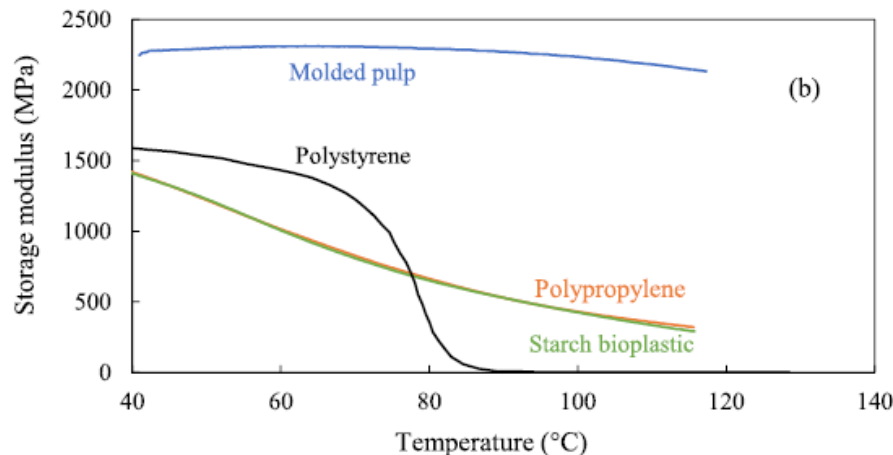


- Covid19 boosted the capacities for cellulose based cup lids and Clamshalls with optimal thermal insulation, water and grease resistance and recyclability

Wetlaid Single Use Food Containers

Requirements to

- Cost efficient process (energy, raw materials, productivity)
- Recyclable
- Thermal insulation
- Resistant to hot beverages

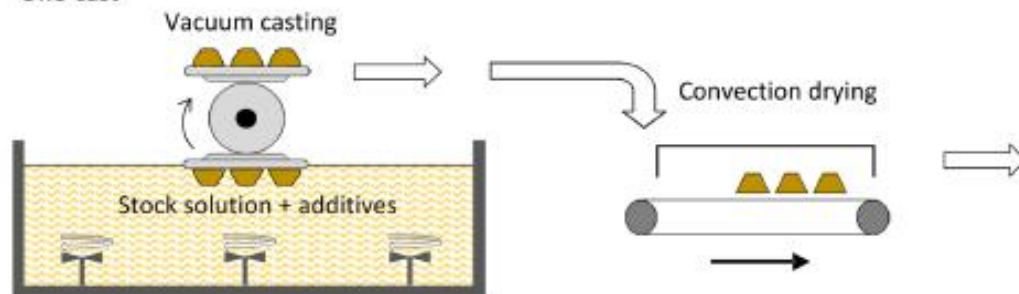


Process Technologies

Wet- and Drylaid Processes

– One-Cast:

One-cast

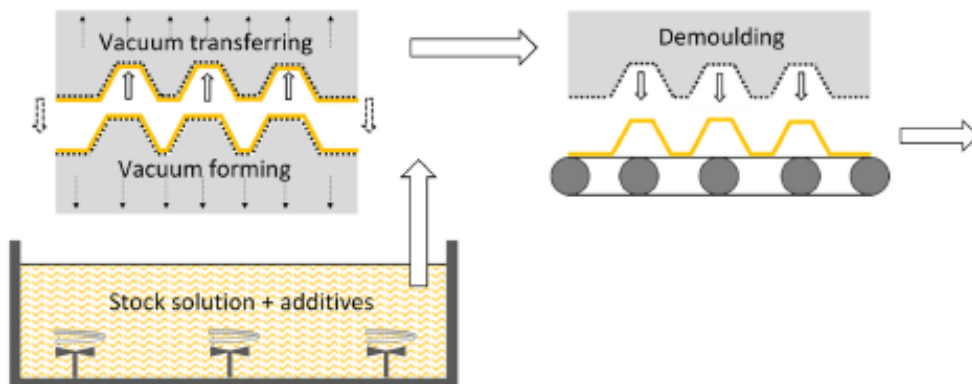


Equalize,
trim, pack



– Transfer Moulding

Transfer moulding



Convection
drying

Equalize,
trim, pack

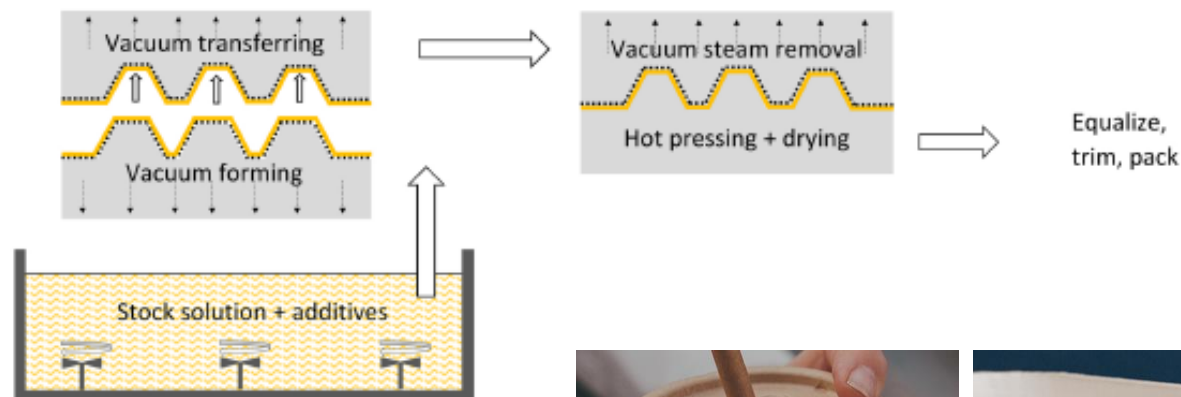


Process Technologies

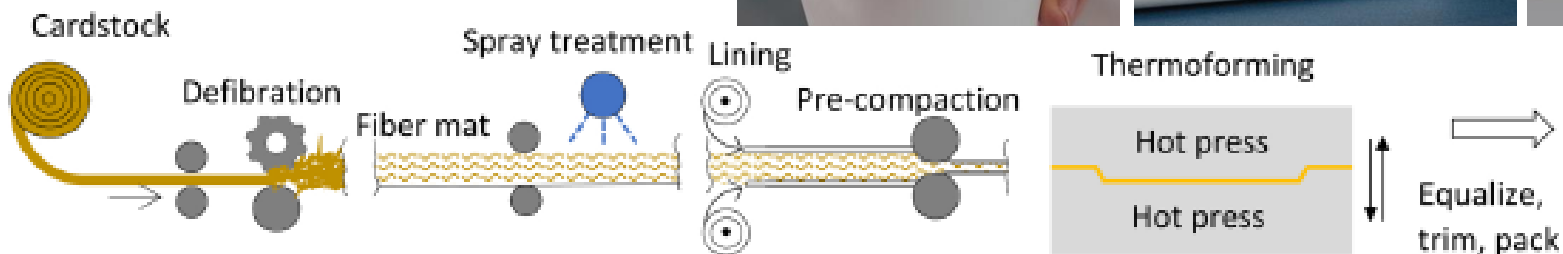
Wet- and Drylaid Processes

– Thermoforming:

Thermoforming



– Dry Thermoforming



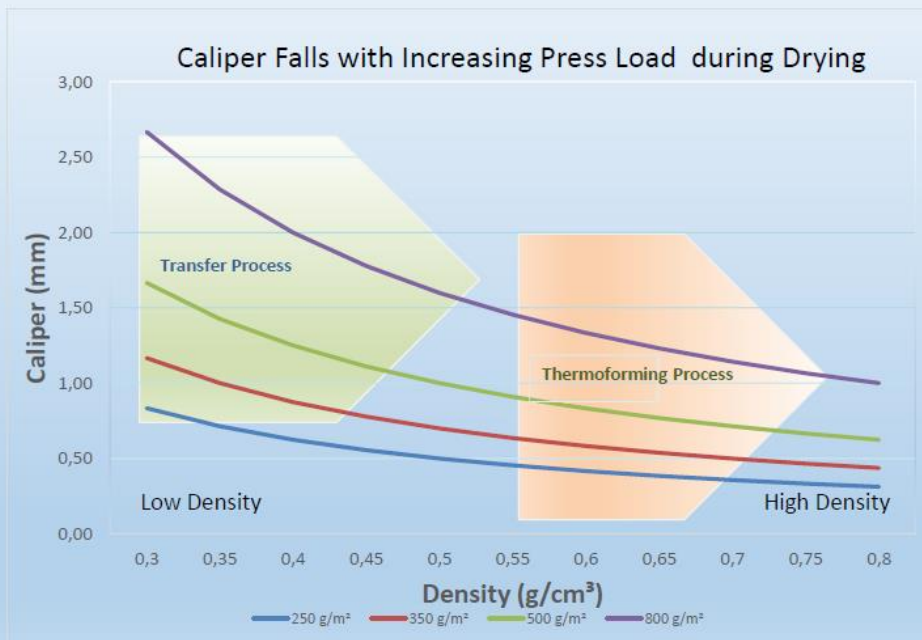
Wetlaid Single Use Food Containers

Wetlaid processes – different process technologies

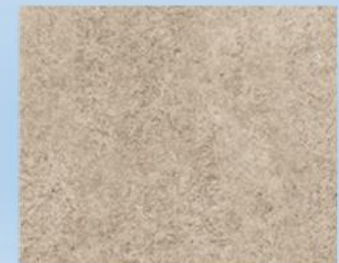
Difference between Transfer-Process and Thermoforming-process



Rough surface



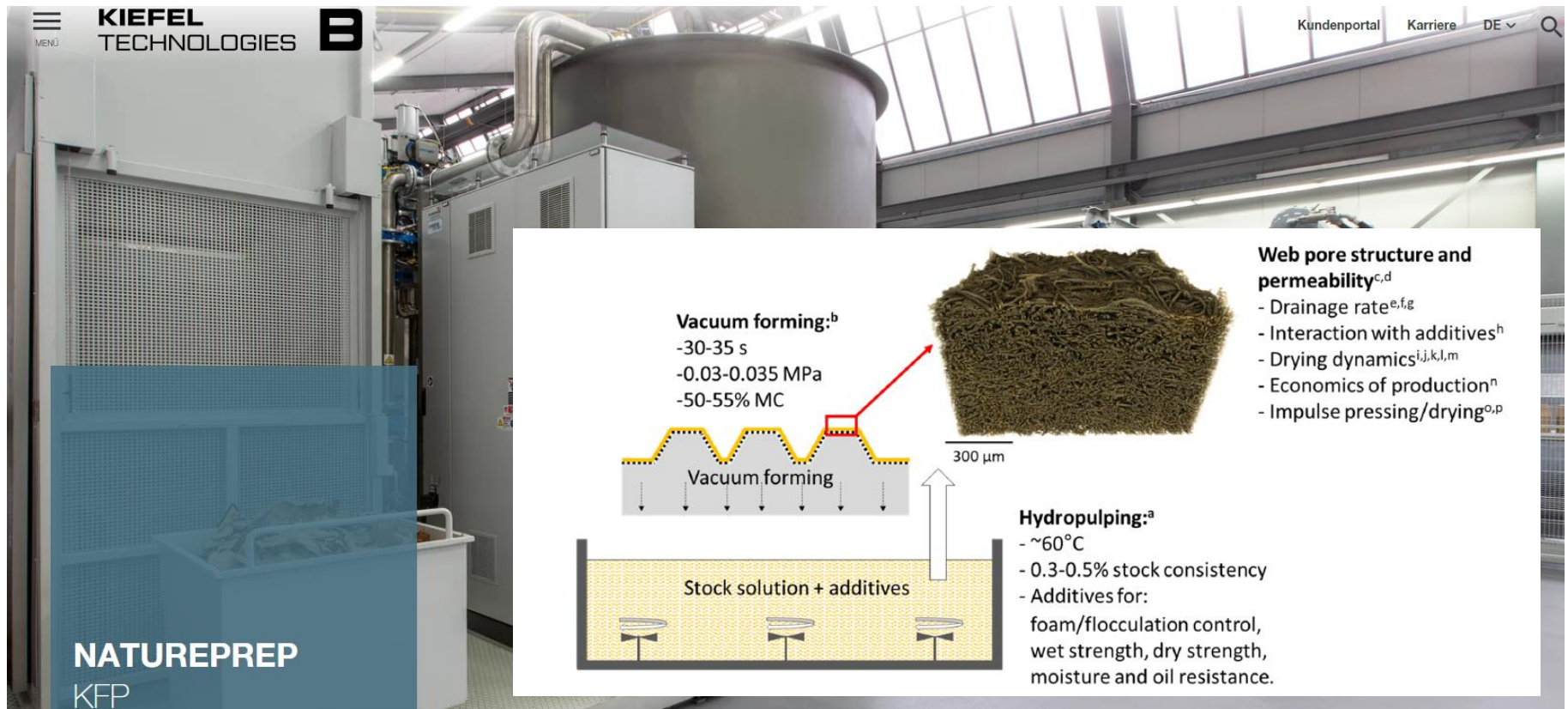
Smooth surface



Wetlaid Single Use Food Containers

Wet- and Drylaid Processes

- Unit operation – a pulp chest and multiple forming stations



KIEFEL TECHNOLOGIES

MENU

Kundenportal Karriere DE

NATUREPREP
KFP

Vacuum forming:^b
 -30-35 s
 -0.03-0.035 MPa
 -50-55% MC

Hydropulping:^a
 - ~60°C
 - 0.3-0.5% stock consistency
 - Additives for:
 foam/flocculation control,
 wet strength, dry strength,
 moisture and oil resistance.

Web pore structure and permeability^{c,d}
 - Drainage rate^{e,f,g}
 - Interaction with additives^h
 - Drying dynamics^{i,j,k,l,m}
 - Economics of productionⁿ
 - Impulse pressing/drying^{o,p}

300 μm

Wetlaid Single Use Food Containers

Wetlaid Processes

– Pulp Types

- Recycled pulp from newspapers suffer from high fines content
- Kraftpulp is known for it's high fiber bonding potential but expensive
- Bleached mechnaical pulp (BCTMP) is a good (relation price & value

– Process Performance additives

- pH regulator and fixative - typically aluminium sulfate
- Retention aid – typically cationic Poly Aycryl Amide (PAM)
- Antifoaming – typically surfactants
- Bonding agent – cationic starch
- Hydrophobic sizing – Alkyl Succinic Acid (ASA) and Alkyl Ketene Dimers (AKD) resin, natural wood based rosin size
- Oil and grease resistance – PFAS free
- Barriere Liners – typically PET film or

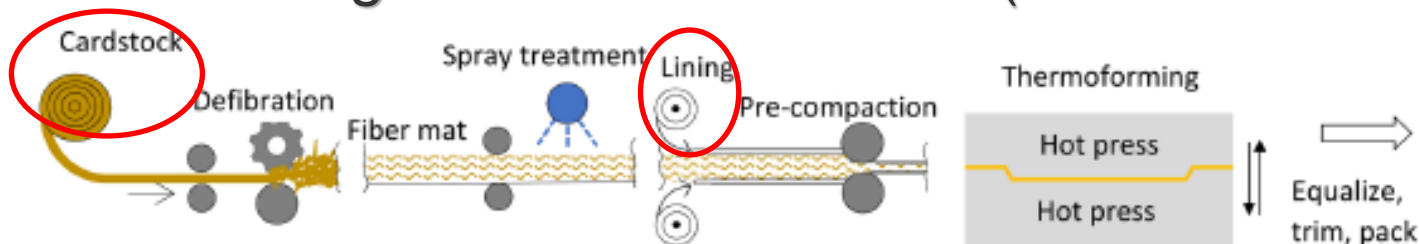
Wetlaid Single Use Food Containers

Wet- and Drylaid Processes

– Productivity

Process	Cold press time in sec	Hot press time in sec	Hot press temperature in °C	Ref
Wet Thermoforming	25 – 30	45 - 120	185 - 220	Liu 2020 Dislaire 2021
Dry Thermoforming		3,5 – 5	160	Wang et al 2021

- Dry Thermoformed process has higher productivity but also higher raw material cost (cardstock & lining)



Drylaid Single Use Food Containers

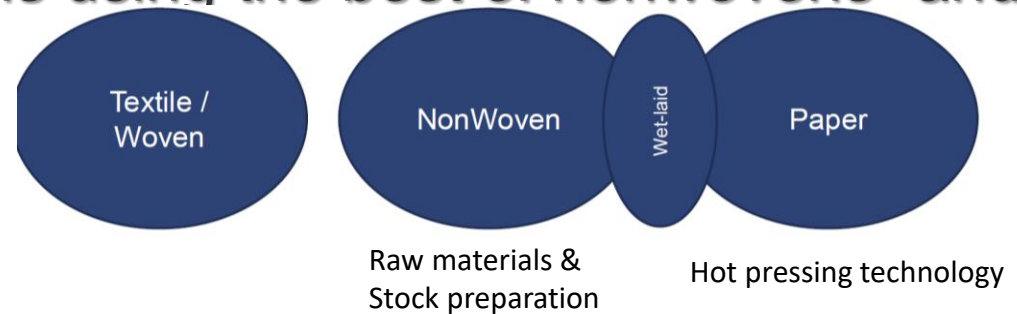
PulPac Process (www.pulpac.se)



DryThermoforming

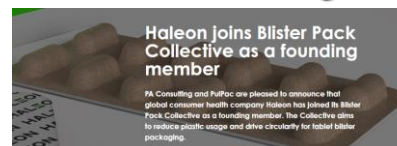
Background & outlook of the technology

- Pulpac's technology is using the best of nonwovens- and paper technology



- Technology Outlook:

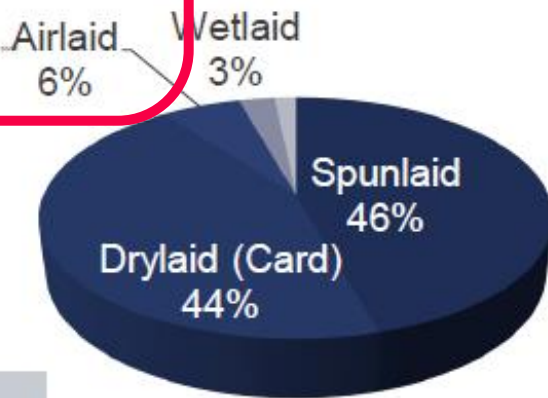
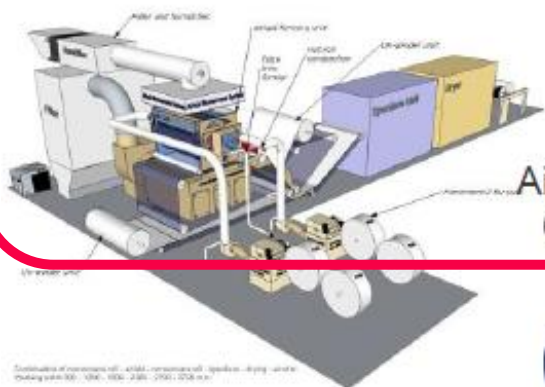
- Pulpac only holds & develops the technology
- Several OEMS produce the units (USA, EU, ASIA)
- List of installations – an incomplete snapshot:
 - Biolutions – focused on agricultural low cost raw materials and teamed up with Xelfo Technologies
 - Matrix Pack for cup lids
 - Haleon for medical blister pack



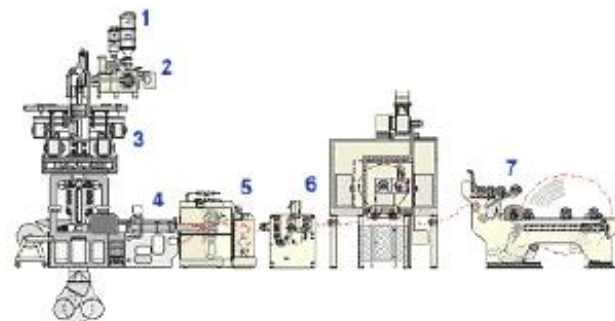
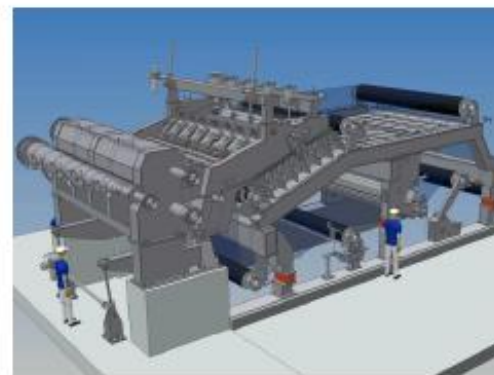
DryThermoforming

Origin of the DryThermoforming Technology

Web forming
The nonwovens world forms dry



VOITH



DryThermoforming

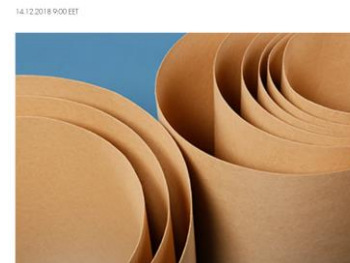
Airlaid Products – niche and large volume markets for day-to-day use

High grade table top products			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Napkins ▪ Table cloths 			
Wiping products			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wet wipes ▪ Baby wipes ▪ Wet toilet tissue ▪ Cosmetic wipes 	Household cleaning		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kitchen rolls ▪ Floor cleaning
Feminine hygiene products			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sanitary napkins ▪ Panty shields 	Industrial applications		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Industrial wipes ▪ Meat packaging
Incontinence products				Incontinence products		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Absorbent cores for <u>Incontinence</u> Products ▪ Bed sheets
Health care and hospital products				Health care and hospital products		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wash <u>gloves</u> and bed covers ▪ Absorbent cores for wound care

Dry Thermoforming

Raw materials

- Fluff pulp in reels significantly differentiates from paper pulp by it's delivery form
 - Fluff pulp in reels is easier to dose to hammer mills
 - Rare specialities supply flash dried pulp to textile industry
- Fluff pulp is commonly bleached softwood pulp but specialities exist:
 - Unbleached pulp (UPM)
 - Hardwood pulp (Suzano, Ence)
 - HT-BCTMP pulp in rare occasions

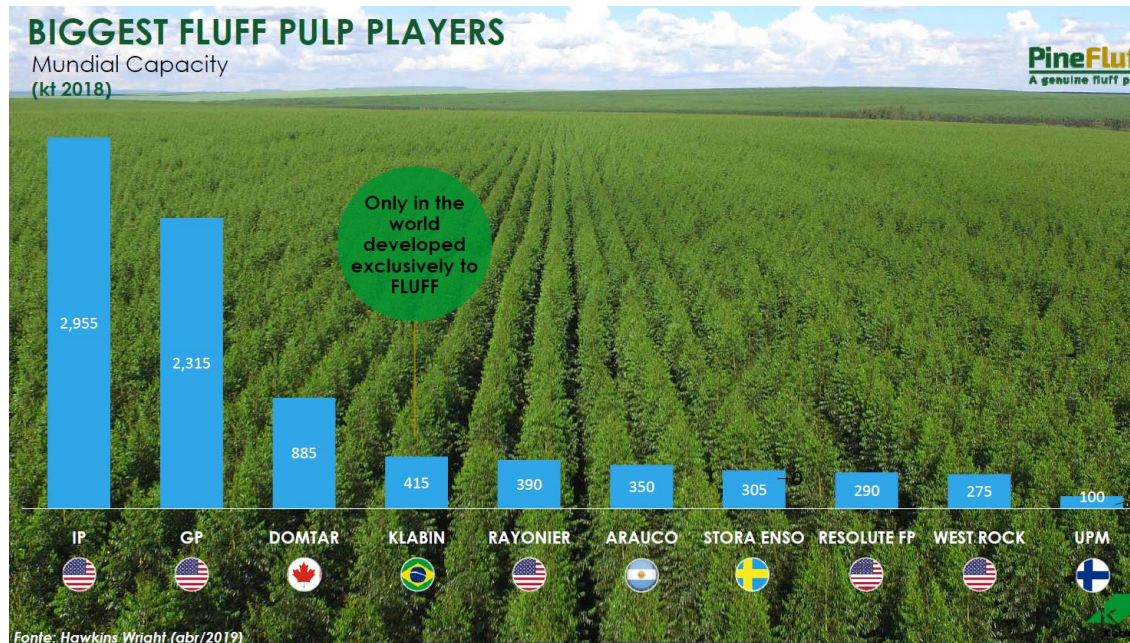


Fluff pulp specialties are unbleached fluff pulp

Pulpac is interested in unbleached flash dried pulp, but

Fluff Pulp Technology

Largest manufacturer are in the US and in South America



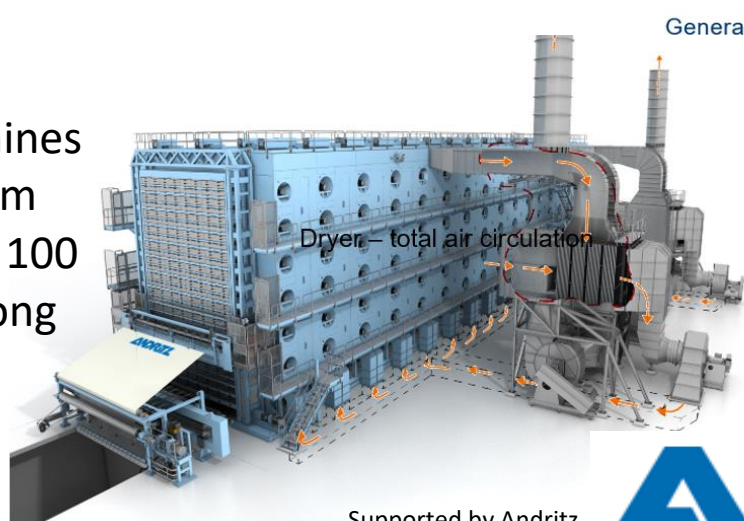
- Main Raw Material is (Southern/Radiata) Pine:
 - Suzano and Ence disrupt the market with short fiber eucalyptus at lower cost due to it's high yield and fast rotation time in plantations

Fluff Pulp Technology

Manufacturing of Fluff Pulp

- Kraft pulp mills with conventional bleaching but specific process conditions and chemicals dosed to the pulp dryer
- Winder & wrapping (for reels) instead of a layboy (for sheets)
- Reels are transported to the airlaid nonwovens plant

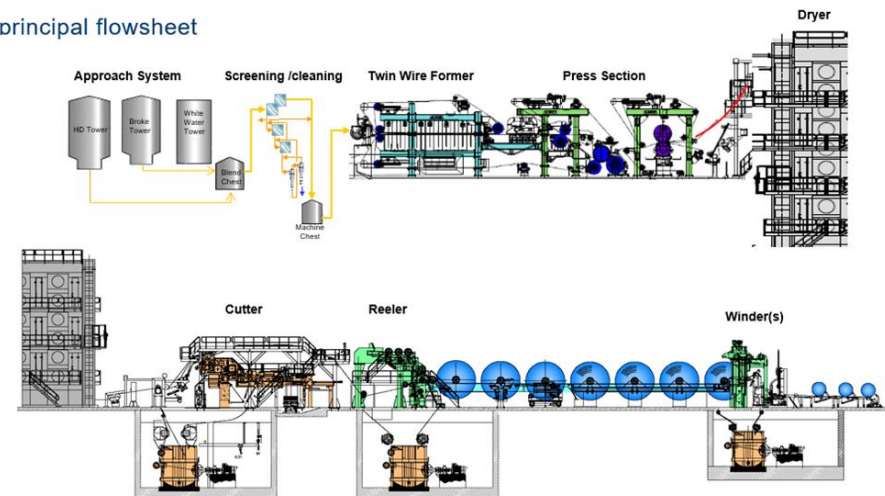
Big machines
up to 20 m
high and 100
meters long



Supported by Andritz



General – principal flowsheet



Fluff Pulp Technology

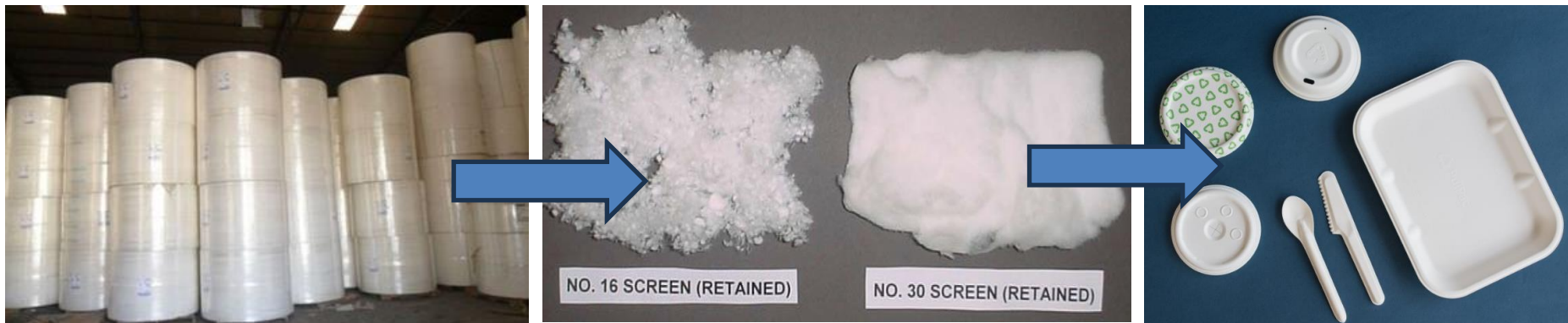
Quality parameters of fluff pulp

- Lower basis weight of fluff pulp in reels: $\sim 700 \text{ g/m}^2$ compared to $>1000 \text{ g/m}^2$ of paper pulp in bales
- Good Formation is important for hammer milling
- Designed low mullen burst strength of 600 – 1300 kPa, which is affected by the pulps low density between 550 and 650 kg/m^3
- Low extractives content is important for hygiene applications in diapers for babies and adults

DryThermoforming

Process steps

– Main processes in brief overview:



Short fiber Fluff pulp in reels
0,8 – 2,5 mm fiber length

Gentle defibration with
hammermill w.o. fiber cutting

Airlaying and
Thermoforming at 160 °C

Short fiber airlaid technology

- Nonwovens Airlaid machines:

Supported by **Dan-Web** 

- From 1000 – 25 000 t/a at 1000 – 3000 mm width
- Process air filtration and conditioning

Collected dust
landfilled or
burned onsite

Collection of dust (waste)

Opening and
dosing of
synthetic
fibres

control panels

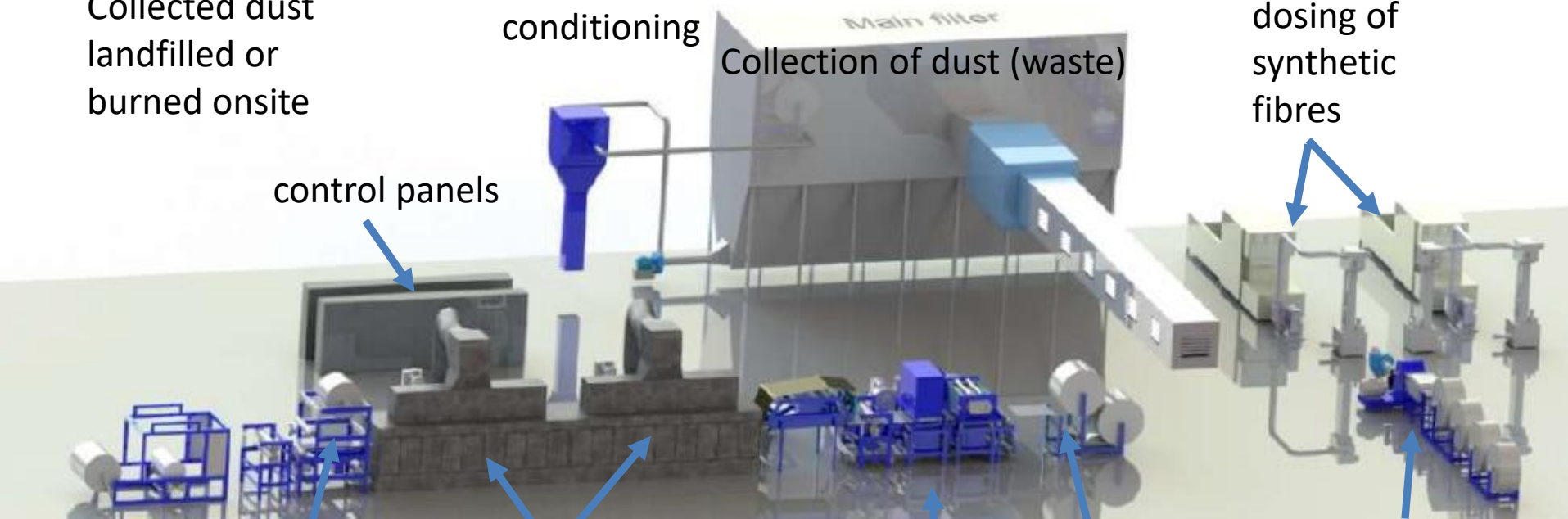
Winder

Dryer/oven

Forming and
bonding of
nonwovens

Unwinding of
tissue or
nonwoven

Hammer mill
and fluff pulp
reels



DryThermoforming

■ Hammer Mill Technology

- Energy Saving
 - High Throughput
 - Low maintenance
 - High degree of defibration
- } Low operating costs



Fixed beater rotor



Rotor with swinging hammers

Degree of defibration:

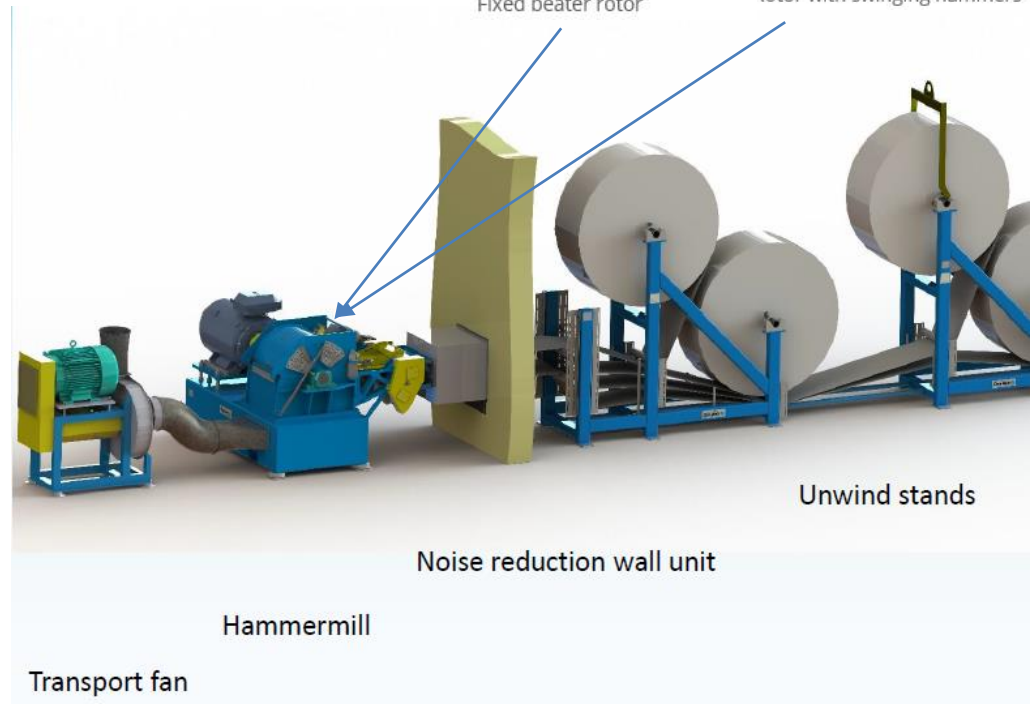


Knits/knots

Fines (<0,2 mm)



Good Fluff



DryThermoforming

Hammer mill may cut fibers and introduce kinks

- Affects the height of the formed shredded pulp pad and the deep drawability in the hot press

Before hammer milling



Figure 7a. Southern pine kraft, sheet pulp, not fluffed (X50).



Figure 8a. Western hemlock sulfite, sheet pulp, not fluffed (X50).

The fluffiness of the pulp is affected by the single fiber stiffness (aspect ratio and the fiber wall thickness) and the conditions in the hammer mill (fines, curled/kinked fibers)

after hammer milling



Figure 7b. Southern pine kraft, fluffed (X50).

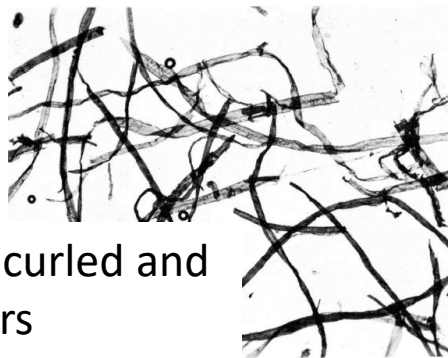


Figure 8b. Western hemlock sulfite, fluffed (X50).

A bit more curled and kinked fibers



DryThermoforming

Process

- 99,9 % material utilisation – press waste is backwarded to hammermills
- Significantly less energy compared to wet pulp mould, but higher raw material cost with fluff pulp and tissue/laminate
- Modular equipment
- Compared to plastic: 90 % CO2 footprint than and similar product cost



DryThermoforming

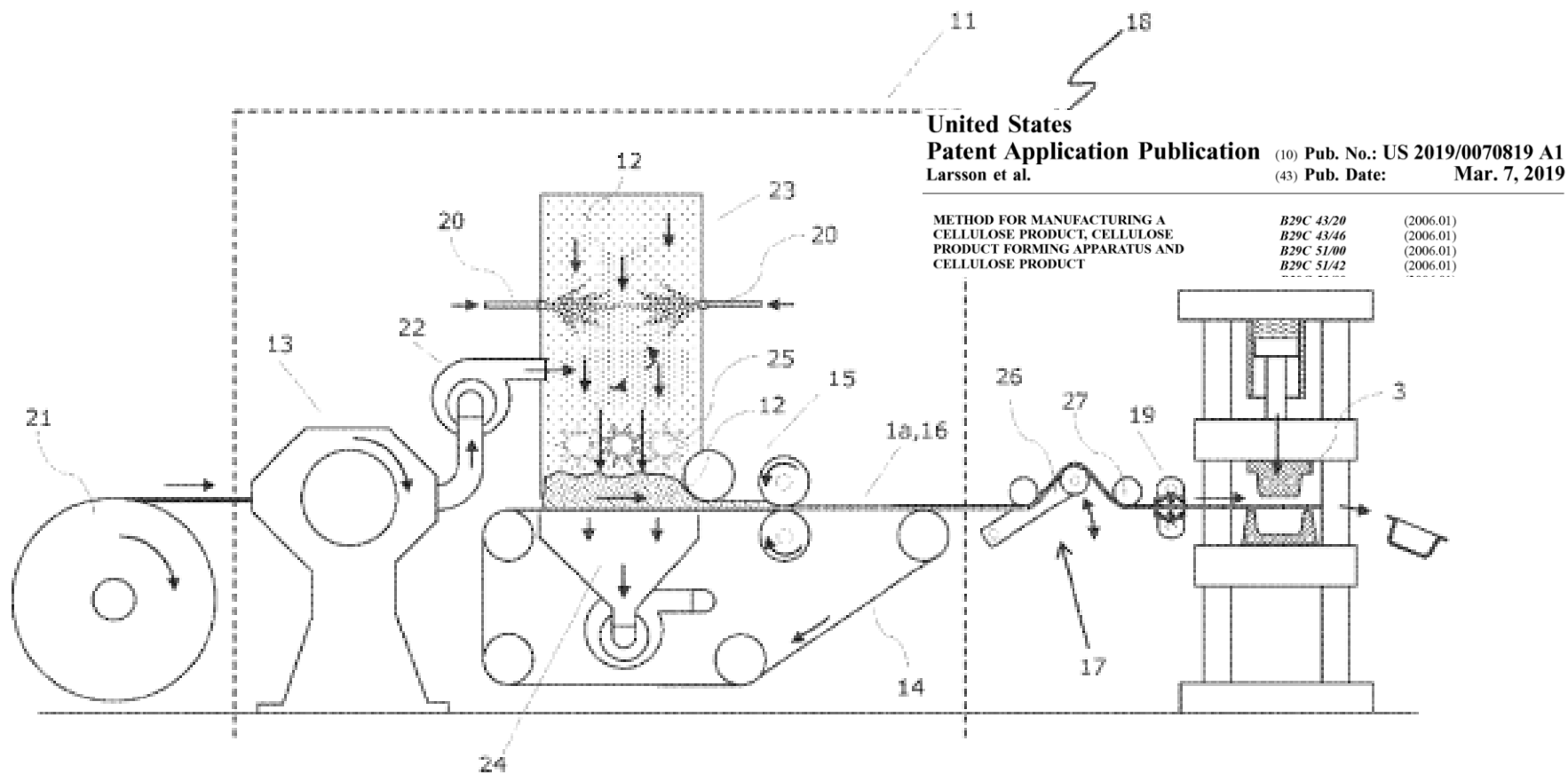
Process

- Production of fluffed fibers
 - Fluff pulp and hammer mill
- Forming a fiber batt
 - Onto a vacuum belt
- Fiber modification
 - Wax emulsion
- Surface finishing
 - Laminating of films
- Hot-Pressmoulding
 - At 100 – 200 °C (typically 150 – 170 °C), up to 100 MPa
- Links
 - [Video](#) or [Video with details](#)



DryThermoforming

Core process represents PulPac's sold units on market



DryThermoforming

Patents secure technology around the globe

26 patent families

84 granted national patents

Up to two new patents per month

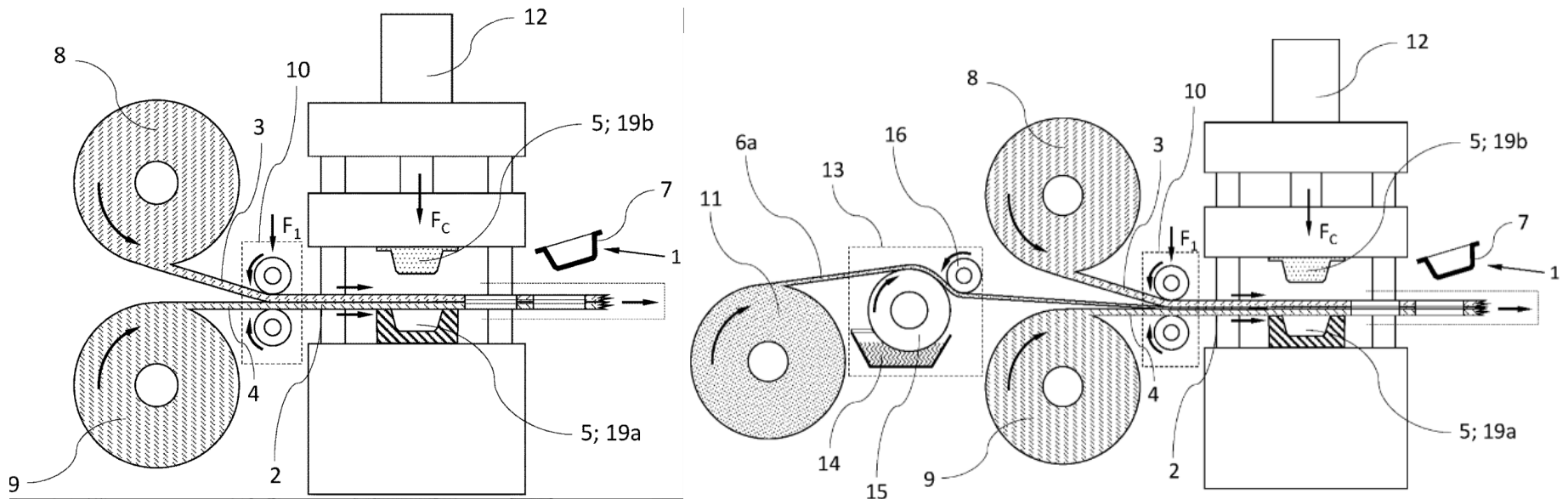


Fig. 2

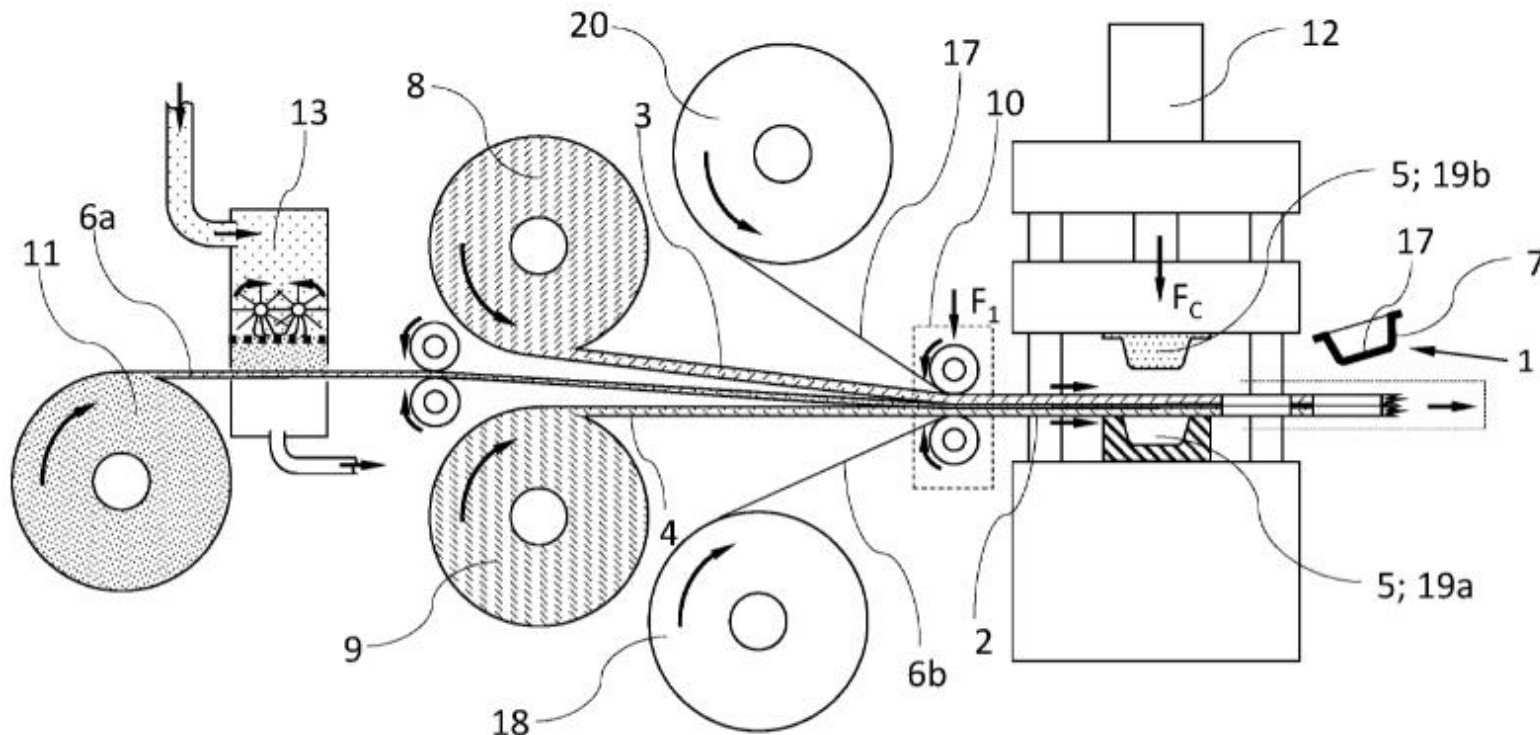
DryThermoforming

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DryThermoforming

Patents secure technology around the globe

Latest idea: peelable film in trays ensures full barrier (depending on material of the film)

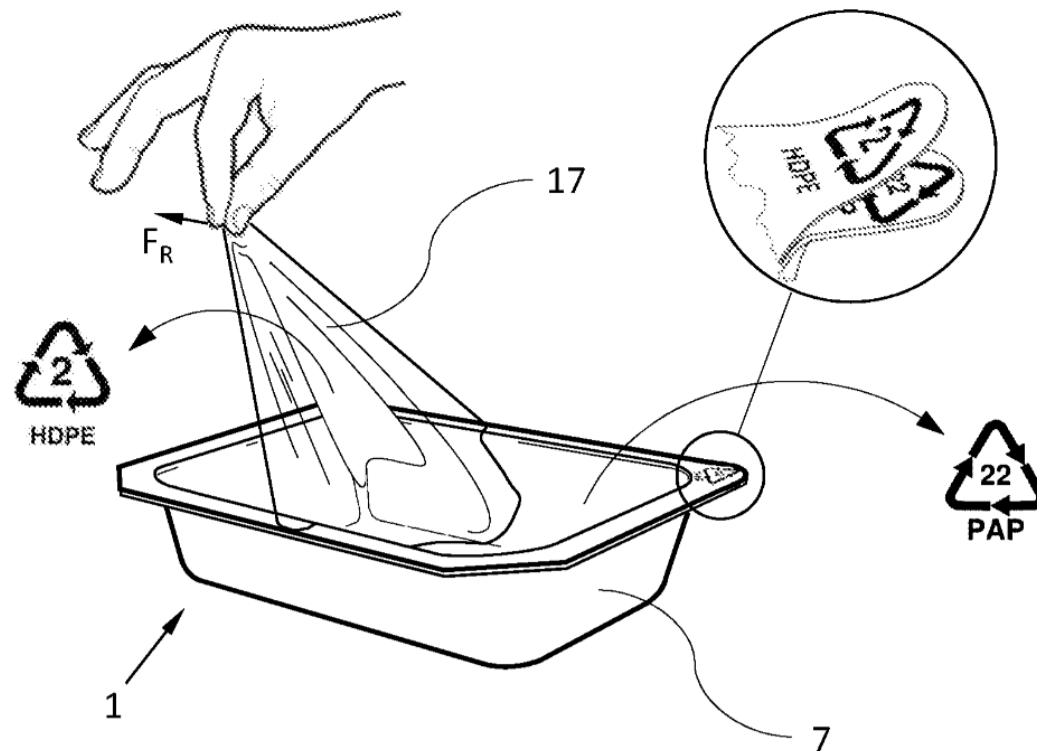
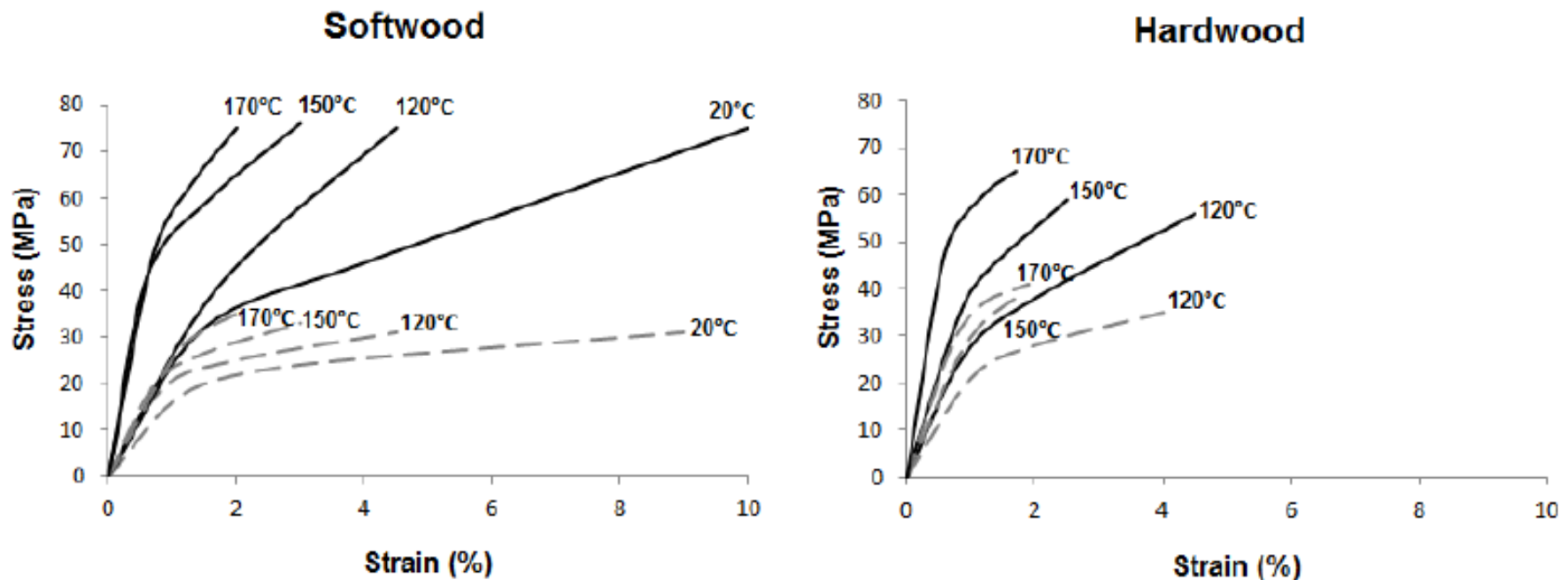


Fig. 5

DryThermoforming

Effect of hot-pressing of cellulose

hot pressing of beaten (solid) and non-beaten kraft pulp (dashed) resulted in density of $1,3 \text{ g/cm}^3$



Pronounce increase in stiffness at lower ductility at same tensile

DryThermoforming

Effect of hot-pressing of cellulose

increased stiffness at same tensile strength

Tensile strength:

macroscopic factors affect the tensile strength

Tensile stiffness and ductility:

explained by improved fiber-fiber bonding

actual bonding mechanism not yet fully understood:

interfibril fusion bond (mechanical interlinking)

DryThermofforming

Effect of raw materials on hot-pressing,:

Table 3. Mechanical properties of the compression-moulded pulps at 170°C (data with standard deviation in parentheses).

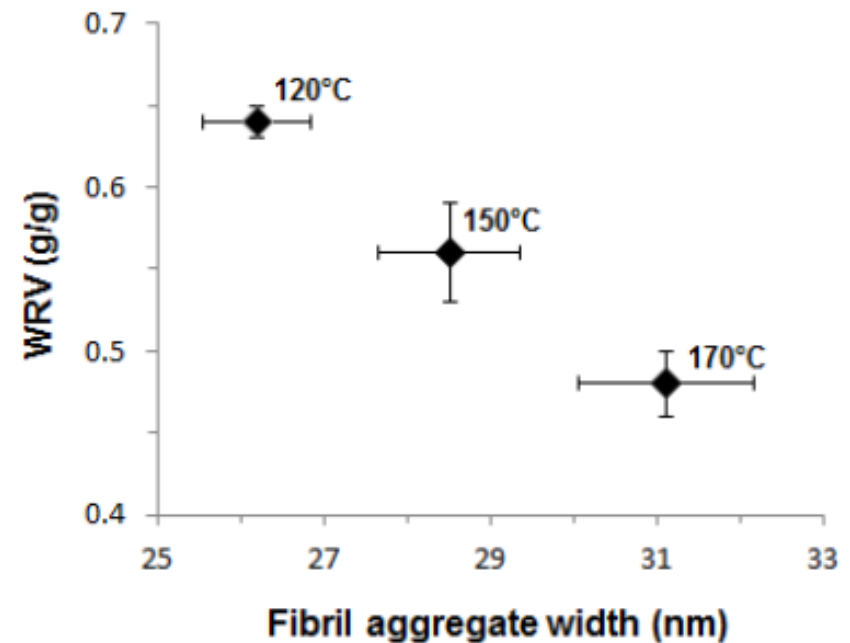
	Young's modulus (GPa)	Ultimate tensile strength (MPa)	Strain to failure (%)
Kraft paper-grade pulp	6.3 (3.0)	109 (7.2)	6.3 (1.4)
<i>Sulphite pulps:</i>			
Dissolving-grade	11.5 (2.4)	75.1 (4.5)	2.0 (0.1)
Paper-grade	12.0 (2.1)	74.0 (3.4)	2.4 (0.3)

DryThermoforming

Positive influence on swelling

Sulfite paper pulp and dissolving grade pulp tend to be more aggregated fibril structure than kraft pulp after wet pressing

Kraft paper pulp: 0,9 g/ g water
 Sulfit paper pulp: 0,5 g/g water
 Sulfite dissolving: <0,5 g/g water



Dissolving pulp

DryThermoforming

Summary

- New technologies will challenge the old fashioned WetThermoforming for food contact applications (bowls, cuttleries, cup lids,..) where direct food contact is required (no low quality recycled pulp).
- Dry Thermoforming still relies on expensive fluff pulp (more expensive than paper pulps), but PulPac seeks for new technologies that allow them to use flash dried pulps So far this technology has not been found!
- If you want to join me find this technology, please contact me Leitner.Johannes_PhD@gmx.at

Outlook

My offerings

- Interdisciplinary seminars and technology development support for universities and international public funded projects
- Extended lecture related to the state of the art in textile recycling technologies



Dr. Johannes Leitner
Private academic consultant
Leitner.Johannes_PhD@gmx.at

**Thank you for your
attention**