ผลิตภัณฑ์ยางกับการรีไซเคิล

5 สิงหาคม 2558

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Rubber Products



From Latex













From Dry Rubbers

TYRES







From Dry Rubbers

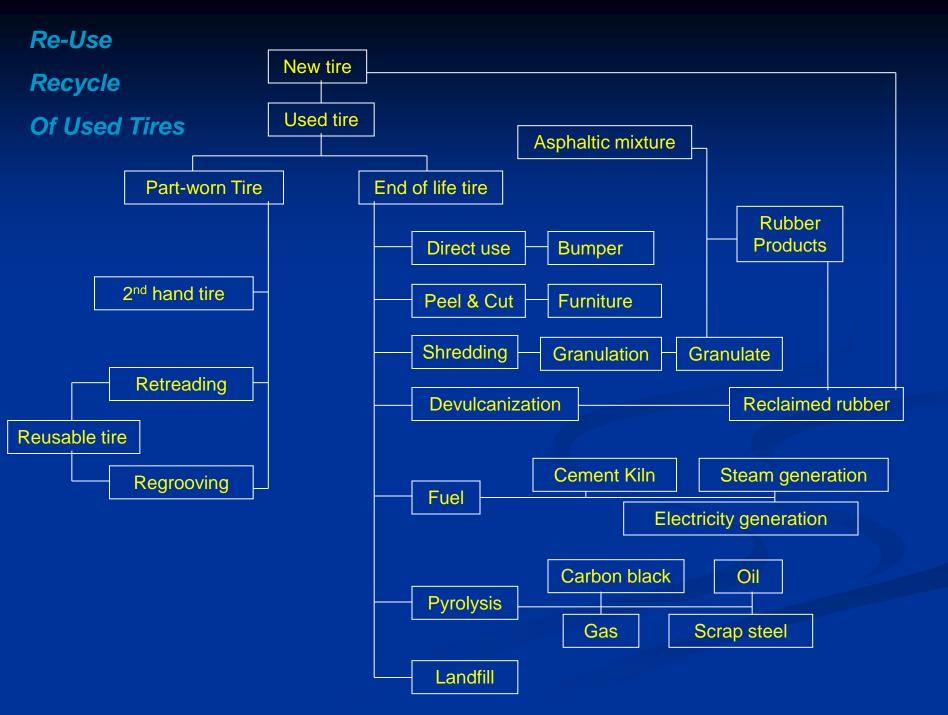






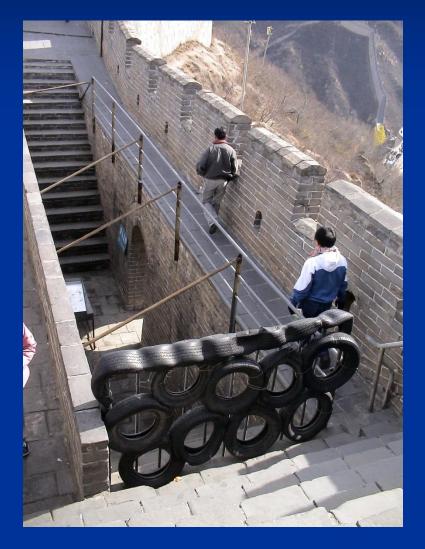








Direct Use





Peel & Cut



Peel & Cut





Peel & Cut

Granulation (grinding)

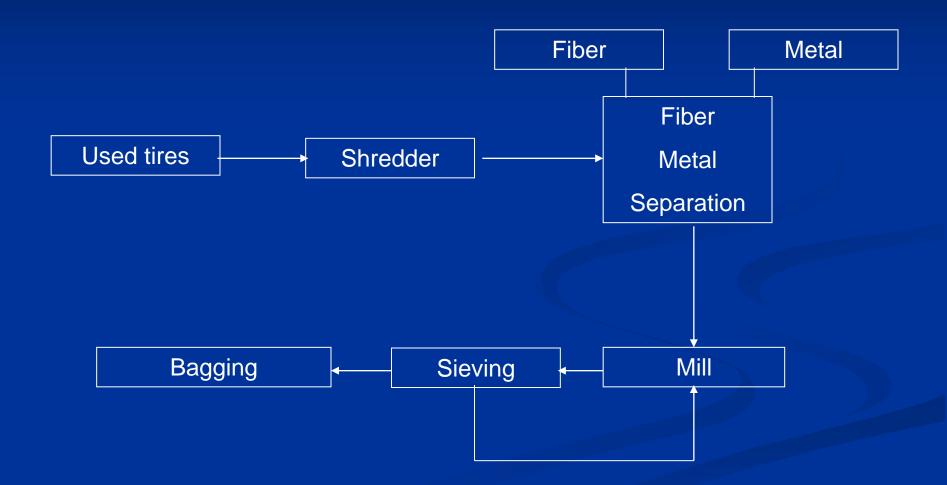
Ambient Process

Mechanical grinding using steel rollers or blades

Cryogenic Process

Low temperature freezing using liquid nitrogen with Hammer mill to crack frozen tires

Typical ambient grinding process



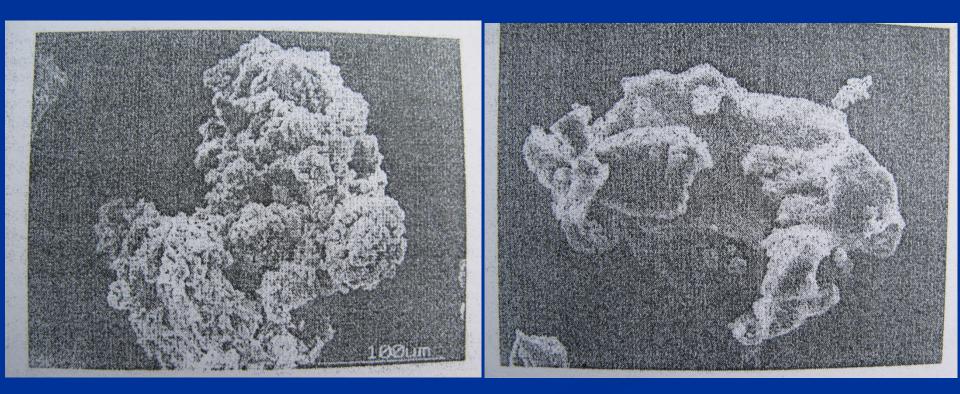




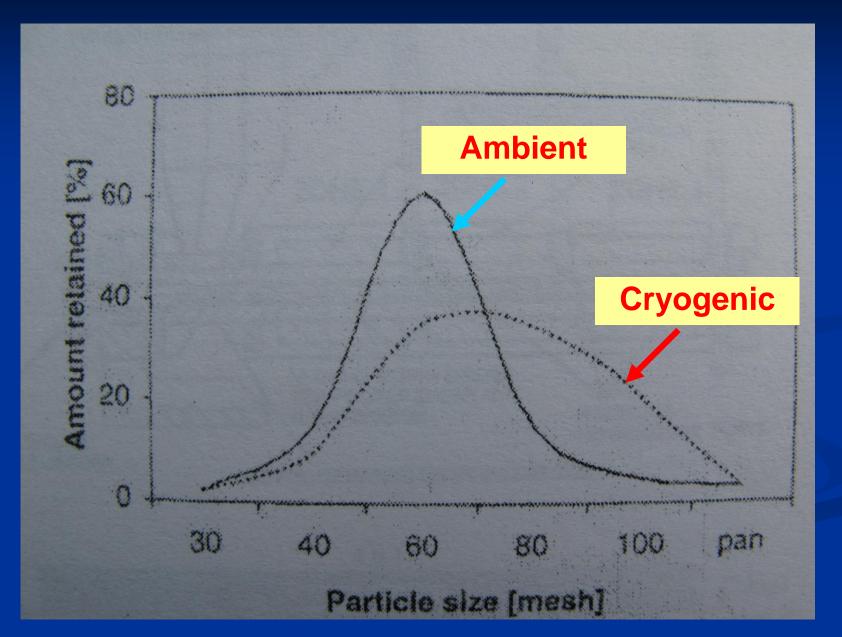


Ground tire rubber form Ambient grinding process

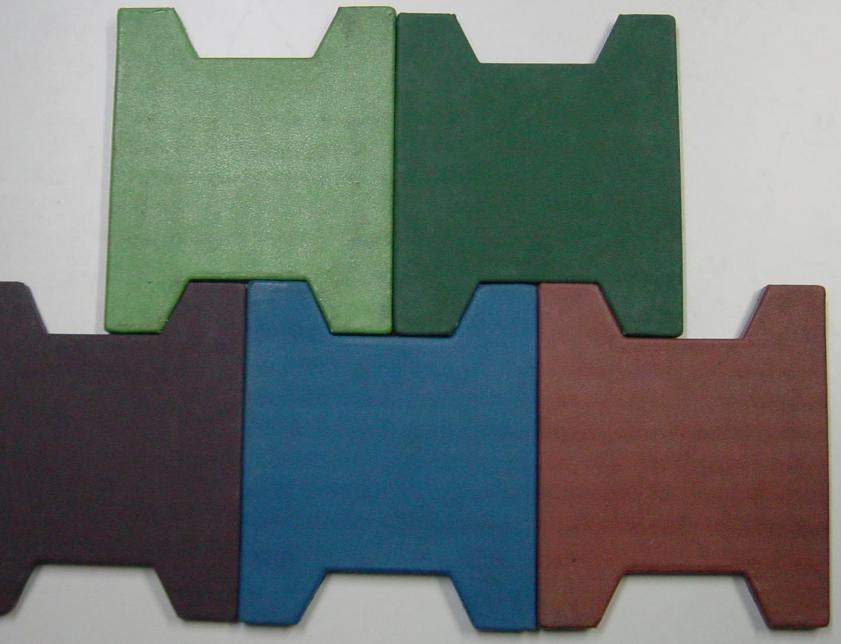
Ground tire rubber form cryogenic grinding process



Particle size distribution – Ambient vs Cryogenic



Pavement Block



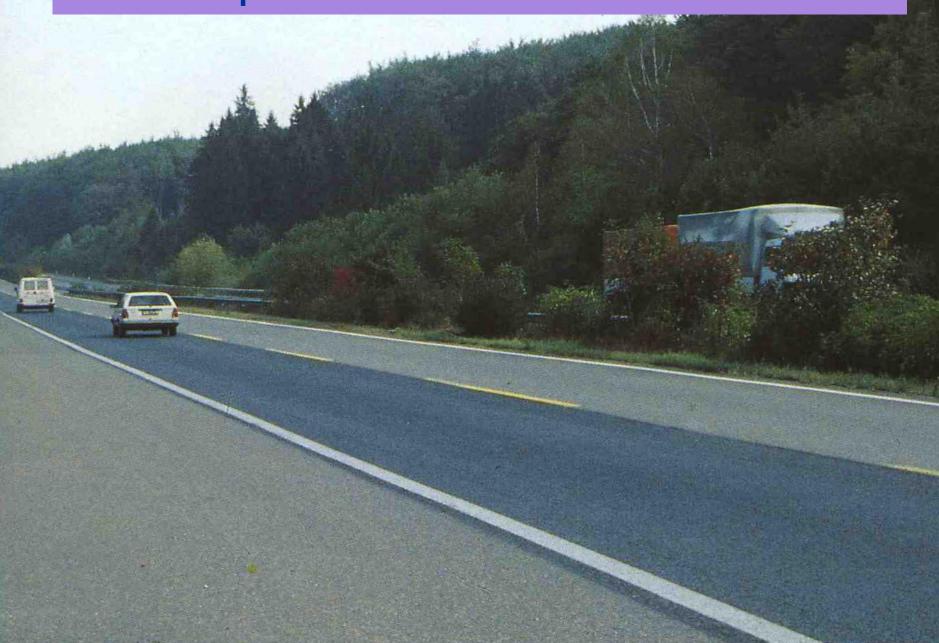








Asphaltic Mixture for Road Pavement



Asphaltic mixture for Pond Lining

Devulcanization Techniques

- Chemical + Heat
- Ultrasonic
- Microwave
- Biological
- Continuous Reactive Process

Chemical + Heat

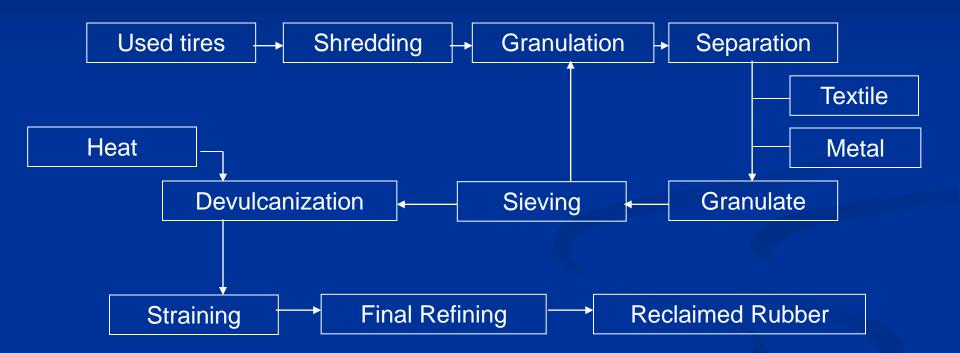
De Vulc (DE-LINK technology)
Devulcanizing agents + high temp + high pressure

Slow devulcanization time

Reaction takes place at the surface of the particles

Example of Chemical Devulcanization

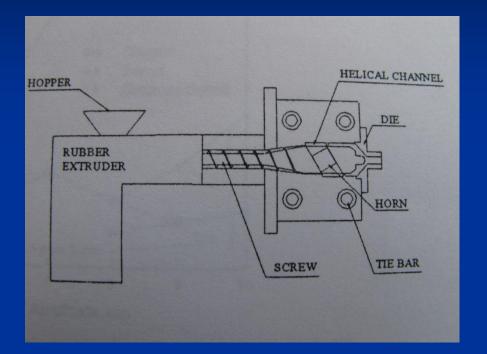
Reclaimed Rubber



Reclaimed Rubber Slabs



Ultrasonic



Grooved Barrel Ultrasonic Reactor

Short Devulcanization time **Reaction throughout** particles C-S, S-S are broken No solvents involved No chemicals involved GRT **Tire Curing Bladder Unfilled Butyl Rubber HNBR** EVA foam



Use controlled microwave energy to devulcanize

C-S, S-S are broken

Materials to be applied with this process must be polar enough to accept the microwave energy to generateheat for devulcanization



Micro-organisms were used to attack S- bond

Various types of bacterias

Reaction takes place at the surface

Devulcanization time: 10 – 200 days

Continuous Reactive Process

Introduced by Matsushita and Fukumori

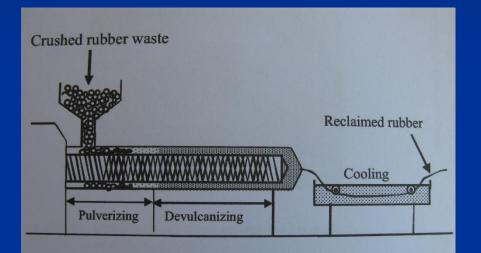


Fig. 2 Schematic illustration of the reactor for the product of reclaimed rubber.

Shear stress / Pressure / Temperature Continuous process Fasr Tire + Non tire are OK Reclaimed rubber + TPE

Pyrolysis

(Thermal decomposition of organic materials in the absence of air)

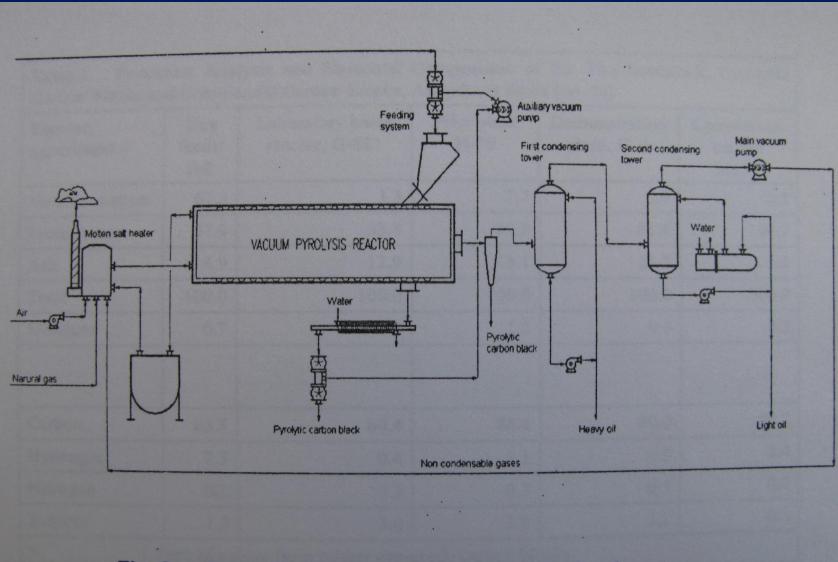
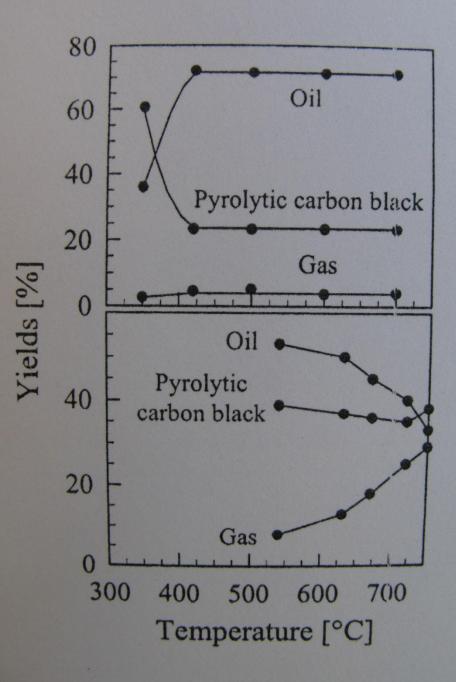


Fig. 3 Tire vacuum pyrolysis, process flow sheet

yield

Under vacuum

Atmospheric Pressure



Latex Gloves Recycling

NR latex scrap gloves

Devulcanization (Heat)

Sheeting

Latex Reclaimed Rubber



Synthetic Rubbers Recycling

Butyl Rubber

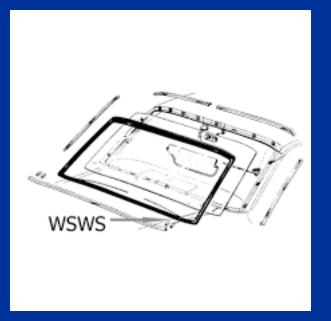


Butyl Rubber Recycling Butyl Inner Tubes Wash Shred **Devulanization (Heat)** Sheeting **Butyl Reclaimed Rubber**



Synthetic Rubbers Recycling

EPDM Rubber Etylene Propylene Diene Terpolymer





EPDM Rubber Recycling

Windscreen Seal / Wiper blade Shred **Devulanization (Heat)** Sheeting **EPDM Reclaimed Rubber** (Applications: hoses, roofing membrane)

Synthetic Rubbers Recycling

NBR Rubber Nitrile Rubber









Source: Kimberly-Clark Nitrile Glove Recycling Program

Waste tire management in some countries

USA

-Who pollutes who pays (Tax Model)

-Consumers pay the disposal fee when they buy new tires

-Tire shops pay waste disposal company to collect the tires

-Waste disposal company pays approved recyclers and cement companies to dispose used tires Waste tire management in some countries

Europe (Scandinavia, France, Benelux, some Eastern Europe)

-Indirectly paid by customers

-Tire manufacturers pay disposal taxes (PR)

-Government agency pay waste disposal company for collecting of used tires

-Waste disposal company pays approved recyclers and cement companies to dispose used tires

Tons of waste tires in Thailand

Tire Type	2557	2560	2565	2566
PC	102,913	114,445	147,942	154,272
ΤB	197,648	286,536	524,861	592,643

Source: Michelin (Thailand)

Thank you