



New approaches for the valorisation of URBAN bulky waste into high added value RECycled products

URBANREC Final Conferences

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WP 2- Integration of fragmentation (3D cut) technology in the Ecoinnovative Civic A. Site

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WP2. OBJECTIVES



- ✓ Evaluation, optimization and implementation of the 3D cut fragmentation for bulky waste, to get clean waste fractions to be valorised (case studies).
- ✓ Evaluation, optimization and implementation of the Catalytic Hydro-Gasification Plasma (CHGP)
- ✓ Integration of the innovative technologies of fragmentation and CHGP in the amenity site.
- ✓ Evaluation of the different selected bulky waste streams to obtain cost effective fractions.







Laminating fragmentation technology has been developed to separate and obtain homogenous fractions from bulky waste





VANHEEDE technology

Accomplishments and key results:

Strategy

- 1. Collection of plastics
- 2. Manual presorting
- 3. Size reduction via shredding
- 4. Metal removal
- 5. Additional size reduction

Results

- Size reduction to 10 cm and further down to 12 mm
- Regular pieces
- Without producing too much fines
- Selection of appropriate and sharp blades = essential



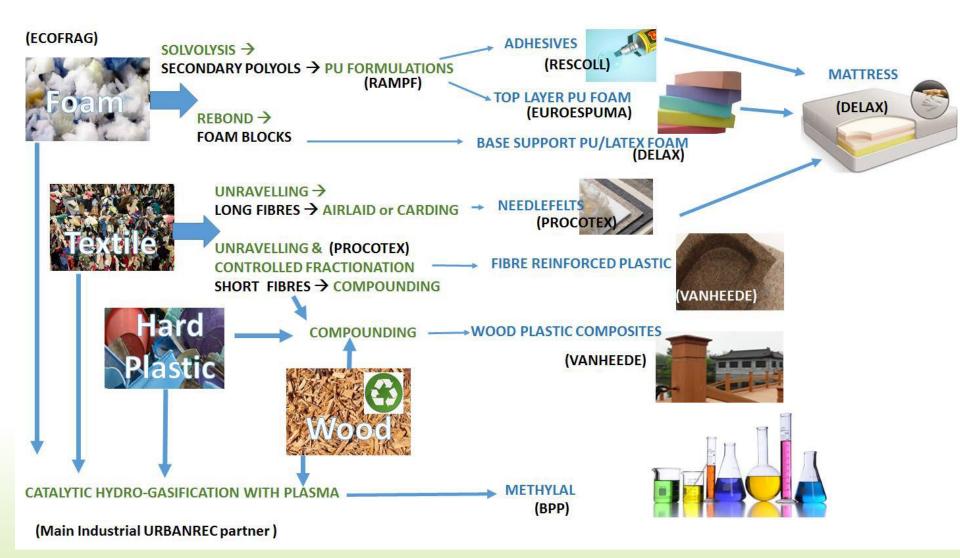


→ Best technology for the fragmentation of plastics





WASTE STREAMS



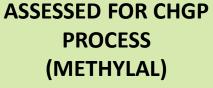


B1. Container for bulky wooden items Little proportion of improper materials 20 01 38 Wood





Wood furniture sample fragmented.



OK

ASSESSED FOR WPC PROCESS



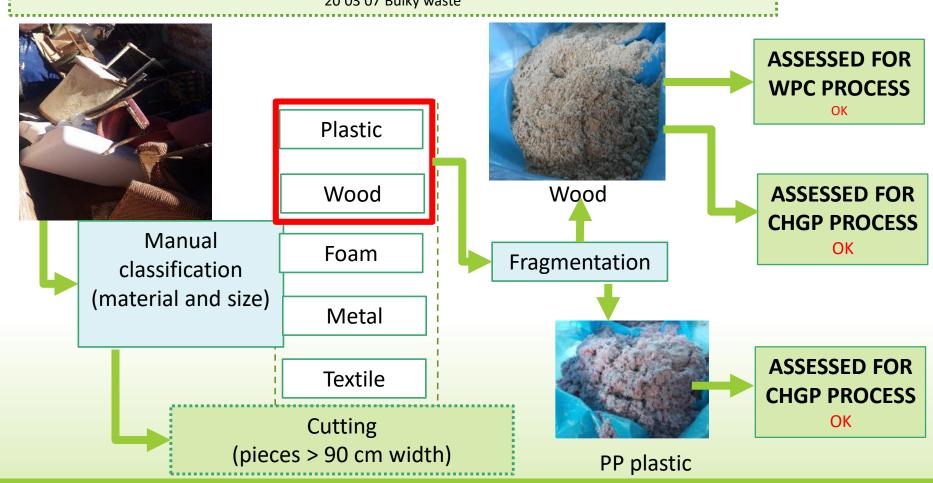
Wood plastic composite

OK



B2. Container for furniture made of various materials

Wood, metal, textiles, foams... 20 03 07 Bulky waste

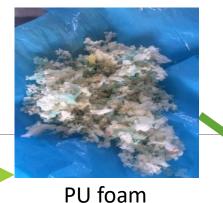




B3. Container for matresses 20 03 07 Bulky waste

B3.1 Container for foam matresses

B3.2. Container for spring matresses



ASSESSED FOR REBOUNDING PROCESS

OK



Foam matresses Without springs

PU foam matresses



PU foam



Textile

ASSESSED FOR GLYCOLISIS PROCESS

OK

Excesive humidity

(≤ 1%) required

ASSESSED FOR TEXTILE APPLICATIONS

OK



B3. Container for matresses

20 03 07 Bulky waste

B3.1 Container for foam matresses

B3.2. Container for spring matresses

ASSESSED FOR REBOUNDING PROCESS

REJECTED

ASSESSED FOR CHGP PROCESS

OK



Textile + Latex foam

ASSESSED FOR REBOUNDING PROCESS

OK



Foam matresses Without springs

LATEX matresses



Latex foam



B3. Container for matresses

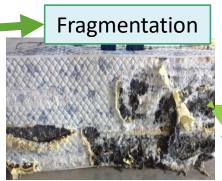
20 03 07 Bulky waste

B3.1 Container for foam matresses

B3.2. Container for spring matresseS



Matresses With springs





Springs



Foam + textile











BPP Pilot plant Demonstrator

Adapt the BPP Biorefinery, based on a catalytic hydro-gasification technology assisted with Plasma, to process wood, hard plastics and others non-recyclable fractions.

The main task's objective is the production of Poly-Methylal as a technical grade chemical solvent or an additive for fuels.



Pilot Plant view





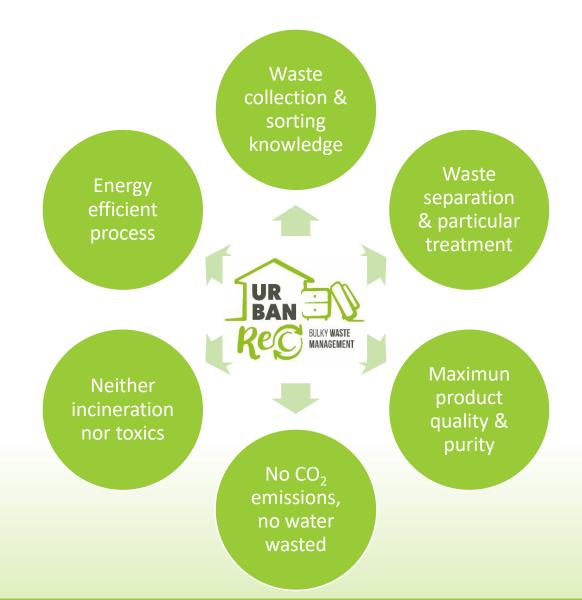


Achievements

Bulky waste fractions can be converted into a rich hydrogen syngas.
The obtained syngas is convertible into a liquid chemicals.
The yield is about 0,45 kg of poly-methylal per kg of bulky waste
potentially it is possible to reach 0,5 Kg.
The poly-methylal obtained can be used as an industrial solvent.
The poly-methylal obtained needs to improve the actual purity to be
used as an additive in conventional fuels.
The ashes/minerals can be used in the construction industry.
The water by-product is being reused in the gasification process avoiding
water treatment.
Plant emission complies with the limits of current environmental
regulations.



SUM UP: FROM SCRAP TO RAW





Thank you for your attention!