

## Deliverable $n^{\circ} 2 \cdot 1.1$

Model composite laminates produced from the prototypes of the non-woven

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## Content

## > Objectives:

The main objective of this deliverable is to produce composite plates from the first flax-PLA preforms produced on the prototype carding machine developed by Ecotechnilin. These tests will validate the feasibility and the quality of the first webs produced for a future application as composite materials.
> Materials:

A set of light preforms are targeted with the following technical specificities:

| Samples | Flax (wt-\%) | PLA (wt-\%) | Targeted areal <br> weight $\left(\mathbf{g} / \mathbf{m}^{\mathbf{2}}\right.$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0 | 100 | $80-100$ |
| 2 | 10 | 90 | $80-100$ |
| 3 | 30 | 70 | $80-100$ |
| 4 | 50 | 50 | $80-100$ |
| 5 | 70 | 30 | $80-100$ |

## > Preforms manufacturing:

Flax-PLA preforms were produced using the protype of carding system developed by Ecotechnilin, according to Figure 1:


Figure 1 - Scheme of the carding prototype

## > Composites manufacturing:

Flax-PLA composites plates were produced by hot compression moulding according to the following Figure 2:


Figure 2 - Compression cycle for plates manufacturing

An average thickness of 2 mm was targeted, representing 16 layers of flax-PLA preforms. Preforms were stacked in the fibre direction and then compressed at $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with a pressure of 5 MPa .

Figure 3 shows examples of composite plates.

$50 \%$ fibres

$30 \%$ fibres

$70 \%$ fibres

Figure 3 - Plates obtained with different PLA-Flax ratios

## Conclusion

This work demonstrated the feasibility of producing PLA-flax non-woven preforms on the prototype machine line developed by Ecotechnilin. These are suitable for the manufacturing of thermocompressed composite materials. Plates with variable fibre and polymer fractions could be produced. In the following deliverables (2.1.2); their mechanical and morphological characteristics will be studied.

