







# What is Green

- Use of recycled materials
- Use of sustainable materials
- Reduction in energy to make product
- Energy savings by product performance
- Product end of life (disposal)



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# Why Green?

Doing the right thing by saving the earth





# Why Green?

- Because you are incentivized to
  - Infrastructure spending
  - Green subsidies
  - Certifications (LEEDS)



# Green is going big in infrastructure

#### **United States**

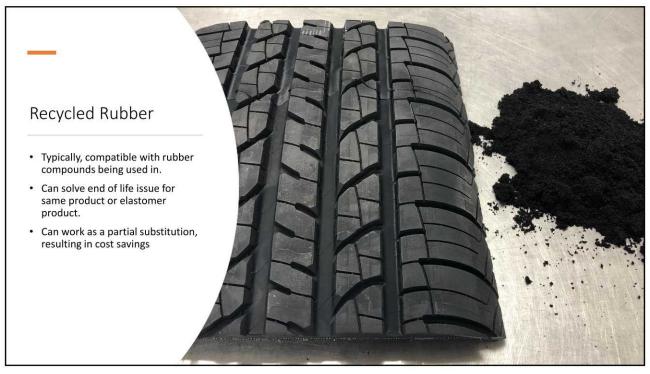
- Proposed \$2 Trillion infrastructure bill
  - At least 30% tied to green initiatives and incentives
- Carbon neutral by 2050

### **United Kingdom**

- National Infrastructure Strategy
  - "Hundreds of Billions of GBP"
  - 1/3 of strategy is for delivering net zero

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# Types of Recycled Rubber

#### Reclaim

- Vulcanized rubber that is recovered from scrap.
- Most commonly ground rubber scrap.
- Devulcanization is a form of reclaim.

#### Devulcanization

- Selective breakage of crosslinks
- Greater than 30% devulcanization

Crumb rubber extracted in hot acetone per ASTM D297

Extract dried at 70°C for 16 hours

Dried sample then swollen in solvent for 24 hours at RT

Fresh solvent is cycled in three times during the 24 hours

Specimen cleaned of surface solvent and weighed

Solvent swollen specimen dried at 70°C for 16 hours

Specimen cooled to RT in desiccator

Density of specimen using methanol

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%

# Flory-Rehner Equation

Devulcanization

per ASTM D6814

• Reference: ASTM D6814

#### 9. Calculation of Crosslink Density (v<sub>e</sub>)

9.1 The Flory-Rehner<sup>3</sup> equation is used for calculation of crosslinking density.

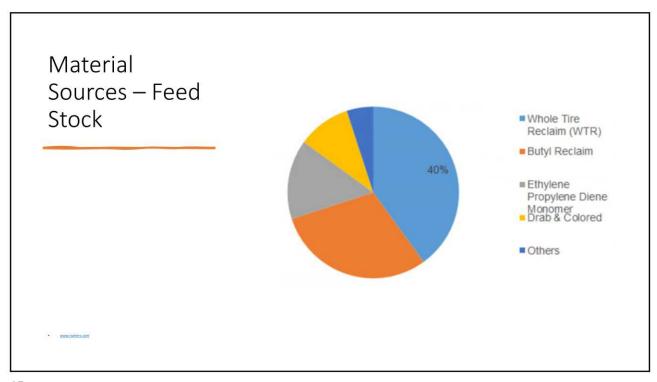
$$v_e = \frac{-\left[ln(1 - V_r) + V_r + \chi_1 V_r^2\right]}{\left[V_1(V_r^{1/3} - V_r)/2\right]}$$
(2)

where:

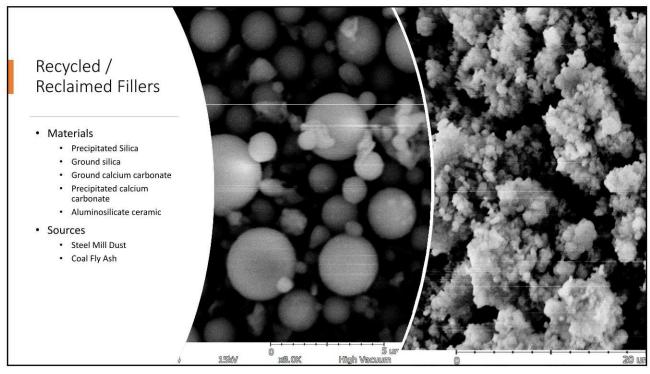
 $v_e$  = effective number of chains in a real network per unit volume.

 $V_r$  = volume fraction of polymer in a swollen network in equilibrium with pure solvent and is calculated as:

 $V_r = \frac{\text{Weight of dry rubber/density of dry rubber}}{\frac{\text{Weight of dry rubber}}{\text{Density of dry rubber}}} + \frac{\text{Weight of solvent absorbed by sample}}{\text{Density of solvent}}$ 







# Recycled Content Case Study

Case Study - EPDM Weatherstrip Gasket
Thomas Swan

	Material Co	ontrol 259	% Crumb 50%	Crumb Crur	nb + rC
	EPDM Oil Extended	100	75	50	
	EPDM Medium ENB	50	37.5	25	
	Treated Crumb Rubber	0	97.75	195.5	9
	N-550	90	67.5	45	A)
3	N-762	90	67.5	45	
Cara Chiralia	Recycled Carbon Black	0	0	0	
Case Study -	ZnO	5	3.75	2.5	
EPDM	Stearic Acid	1	0.75	0.5	
	AC-722	5	3.75	2.5	9
Weatherstrip	Sunpar 2280	50	37.5	25	
Gasket	MB PHR	391	391	391	
	Sulfur	1.5	1	1	
	TBBS	2.5	1.875	1.875	1
	TMTD	1	0.75	0.75	
	ZDBC	1.5	1.125	1.125	1
	Total PHR	397.5	395.75	395.75	39
dy for Thomas Swan	% Renewable Content	0.0%	24.7%	49.4%	4

# Case Study - EPDM Weatherstrip Gasket

	Control 25	5% Crumb 5	60% Crumb(	Crumb + rCB
Cure Tc90 +5				
Shore A Duro	70.3	68	66.3	68.8
Tensile (Mpa)	12.78	11.56	10.89	11.16
Elongation (%)	339.29	338.7	342.01	355.16



## Use of Sustainable Materials

Renewable / sustainable sources with neutral carbon footprint

Expansion of NR to offset more synthetic polymers

- ENR
- DPNR

## Sustainable plasticizers

• Soybean oil, rapeseed oil,

## Sustainable Materials - Logistics

Eliminating the geographical constraints on raw material production to reduce transit emissions

Natural rubber polymers

- Guayule
- Russian dandelion
- Sunflower

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## **Process Energy Savings**

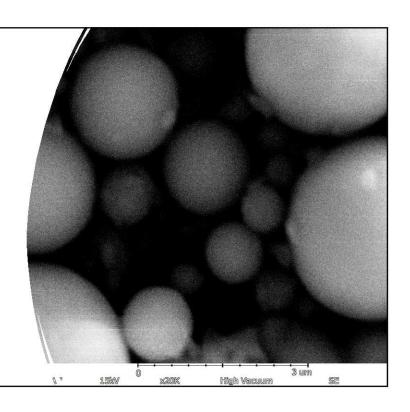
Reduction of carbon footprint to manufacture elastomer products by

- Reducing processing peak amps
  - Process aids / additives
  - Equipment innovations
- Reducing cycle times and processing times
- Reducing transport
- Manufacturing in an energy efficient facility / operation
  - · Soft start drives on equipment
  - High efficiency lighting
  - Power generation / power capture

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# Cycle time reduction case study

Aluminosilicate Ceramic Spheres in Silicone Spherix Mineral Products Cycle time reduction case study



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# Cycle Time Reduction Case Study

Material	Control	Experiment
Silicone Base	100	100
Filler	60	60
Stabilizers	3	3
Peroxide	1.25	1.25
Aluminosilicate Ceramic Spheres	0	5

Study for Spherix Mineral Products



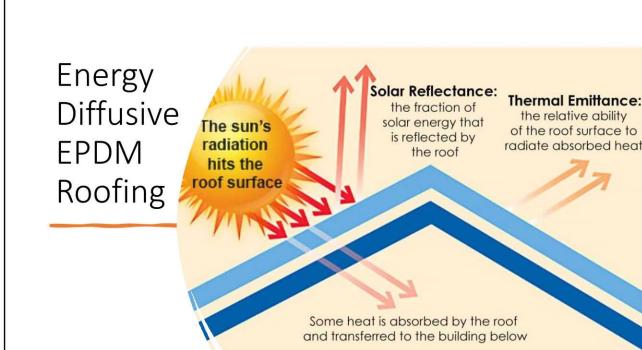
Stage	Control	Experiment
Stage One (seconds)	445	292
Stage Two (seconds)	183	62
Stage Three (seconds)	152	75
Total Time (seconds)	780	429

Study for Spherix Mineral Products

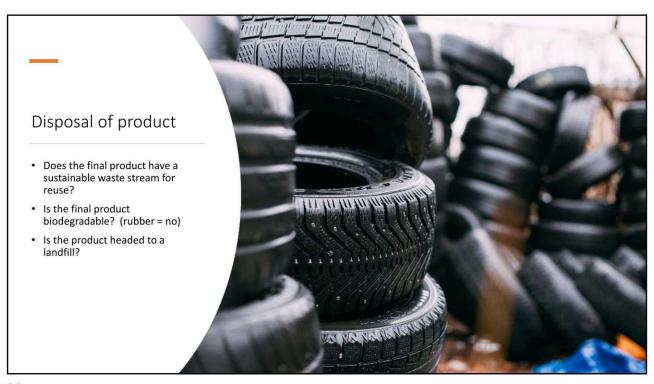
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# Energy Savings by Product Performance MORE STARS MORE STARS MORE SAVINGS POWER SAVINGS GUIDE Energy Savings by Product Performance MORE STARS MORE SAVINGS GUIDE MORE STARS MORE SAVINGS GUIDE POWER SAVINGS GUIDE POWER SAVINGS GUIDE REPRESENTATION POWER SAVINGS GUIDE POWER S









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# **Rubber Nerds**

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