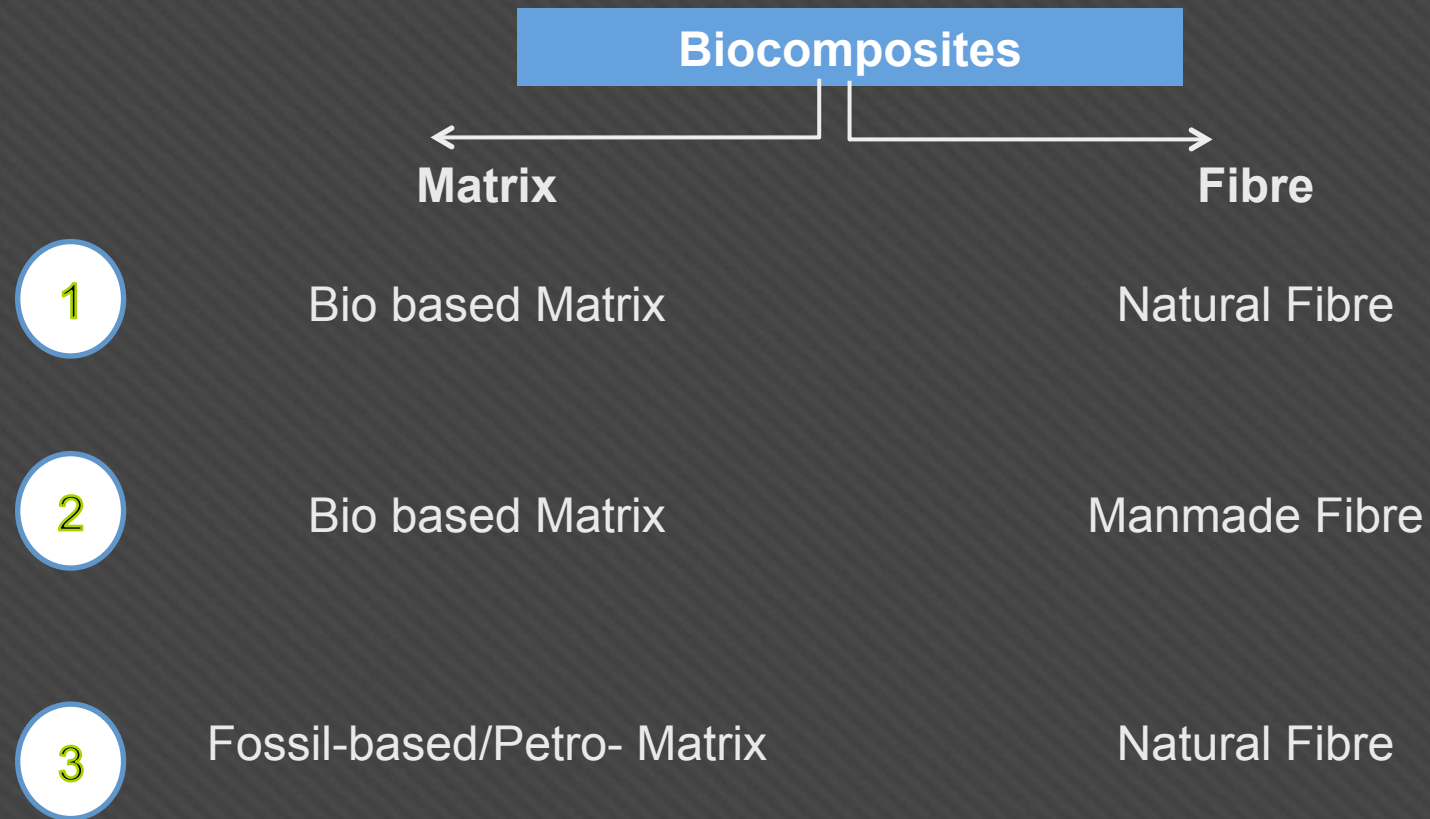
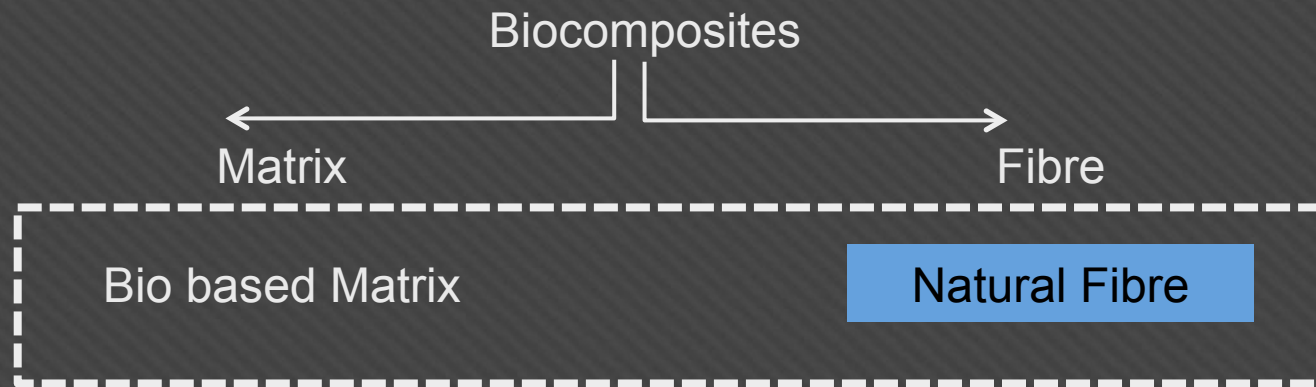
 Das Bild kann nicht angezeigt werden. Dieser Computer verfügt möglicherweise über zu wenig Arbeitsspeicher, um das Bild zu öffnen, oder das Bild ist beschädigt. Starten Sie den Computer neu, und öffnen Sie dann erneut die Datei. Wenn weiterhin das rote x angezeigt wird, müssen Sie das Bild möglicherweise löschen und dann erneut einfügen.

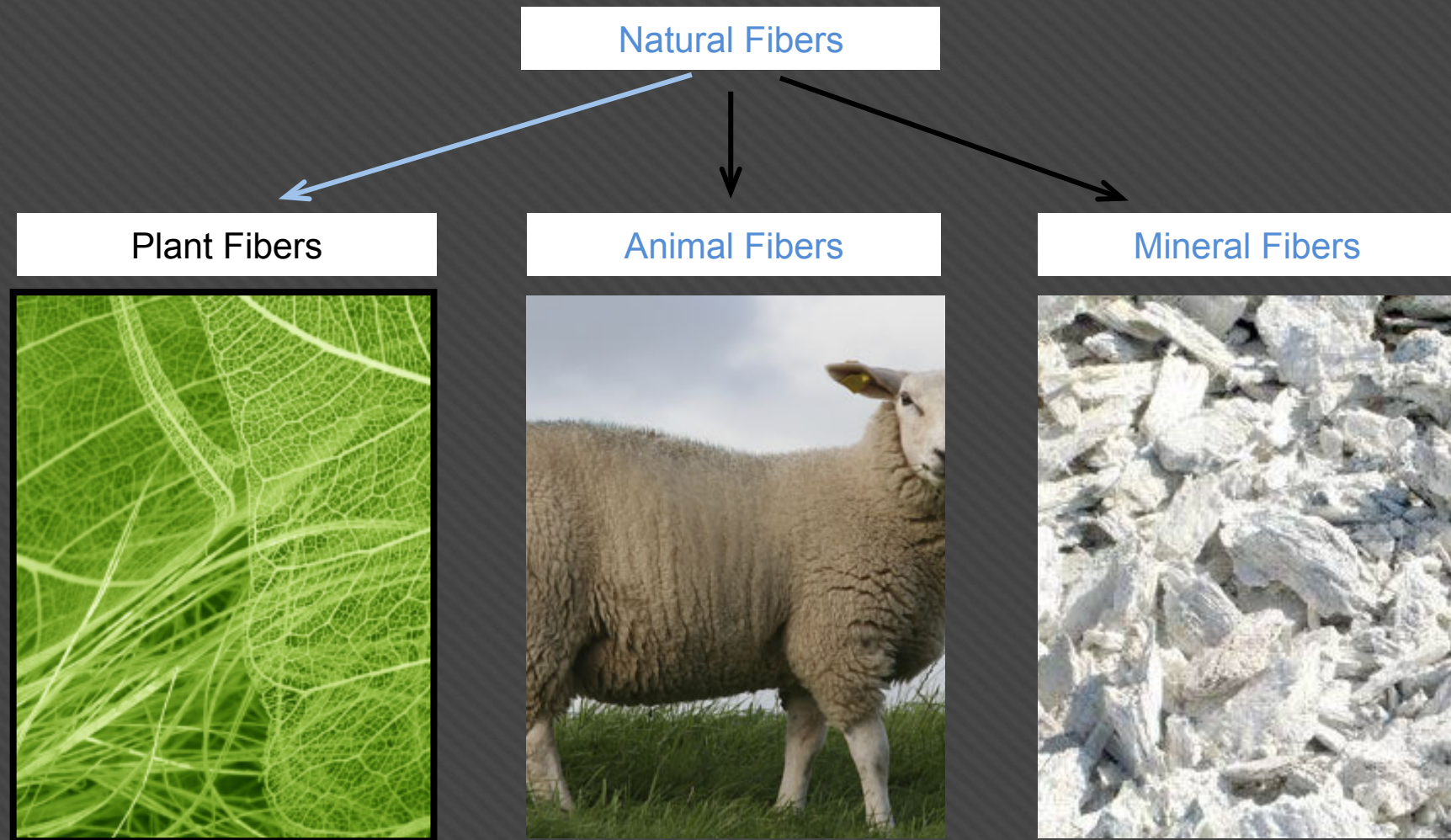
Product Design Aspects of Agro-fibers' Biocomposites for Architectural Applications

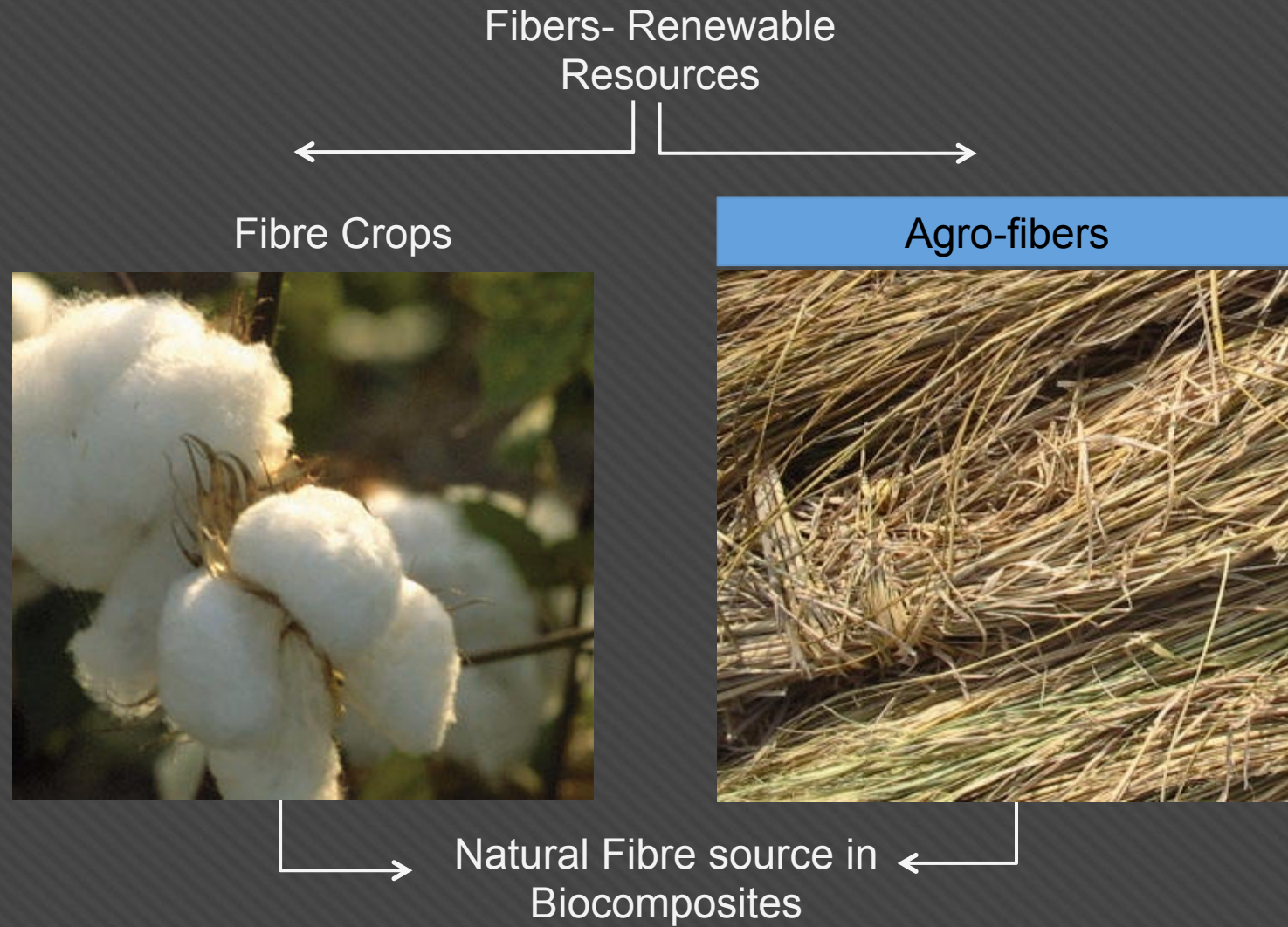
M.Sc. Eng. Hanaa Dahy

ITKE- University of Stuttgart- Germany
E.Mail:h.dahy@itke.uni-stuttgart.de









Agricultural Crops Quantities

Sugar Cane	Maize	Rice-paddy	Wheat	Potatoes	Sugar Beet	Soybean
1,794	883	722	704	374	268	261

Agricultural Crops Amounts in million tons, after FAO-2011 (Anon., 2013)

Agricultural crops consist mainly of grains, vegetables, fruits and others.

Agricultural residues are the materials left over from the production of crops whether cereal crops, fruits, vegetables or nuts. The main interest in such annual crops' agriculture is the seed/fruit itself and not the residues left over after harvesting.

Agricultural Crops Quantities

Sugar Cane	Maize	Rice-paddy	Wheat	Potatoes	Sugar Beet	Soybean
1,794	883	722	704	374	268	261

Agricultural Crops Amounts in million tons, after FAO-2011 (Anon., 2013)

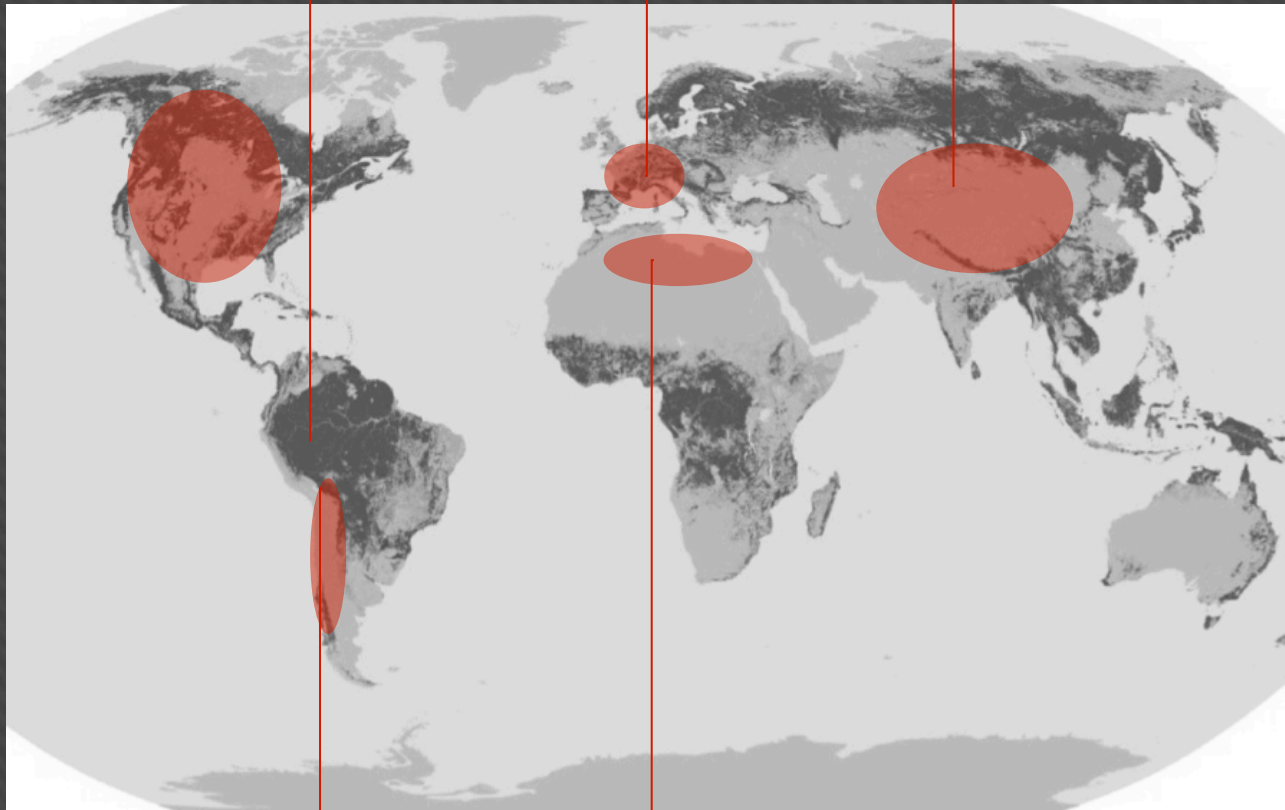
Agricultural crops consist mainly of **grains**, vegetables, fruits and others.

Agricultural residues are the materials left over from the production of crops whether cereal crops, fruits, vegetables or nuts. The main interest in such annual crops' agriculture is the seed/fruit itself and not the residues left over after harvesting.

USA: 56,730.274
Canada: 13,385.100
Total: 70,115.374

EU: 56,436.820

Central Asia: 949,079.38, South Asia: 132,381.760,
East Asia and Pacific: 174,713.722 .
Total: 402,003.420



Latin America
& Caribbean :
51,034.470

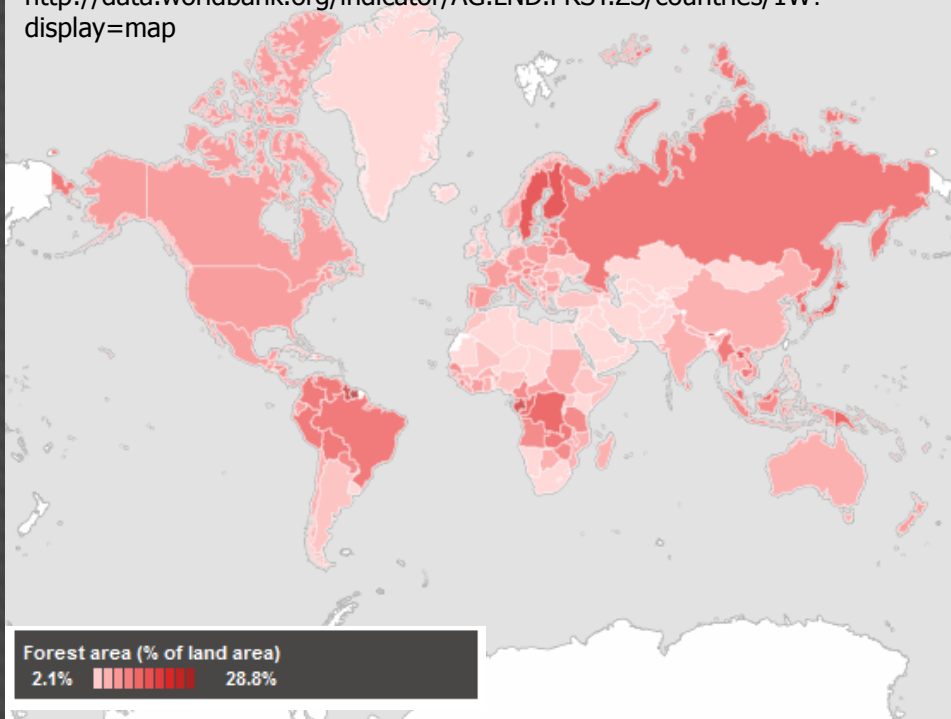
Middle East and North
Africa 28,329.907

Land under cereal production (hectares)- Derived from available digital data of FAO+World Bank 2011 (all income levels)

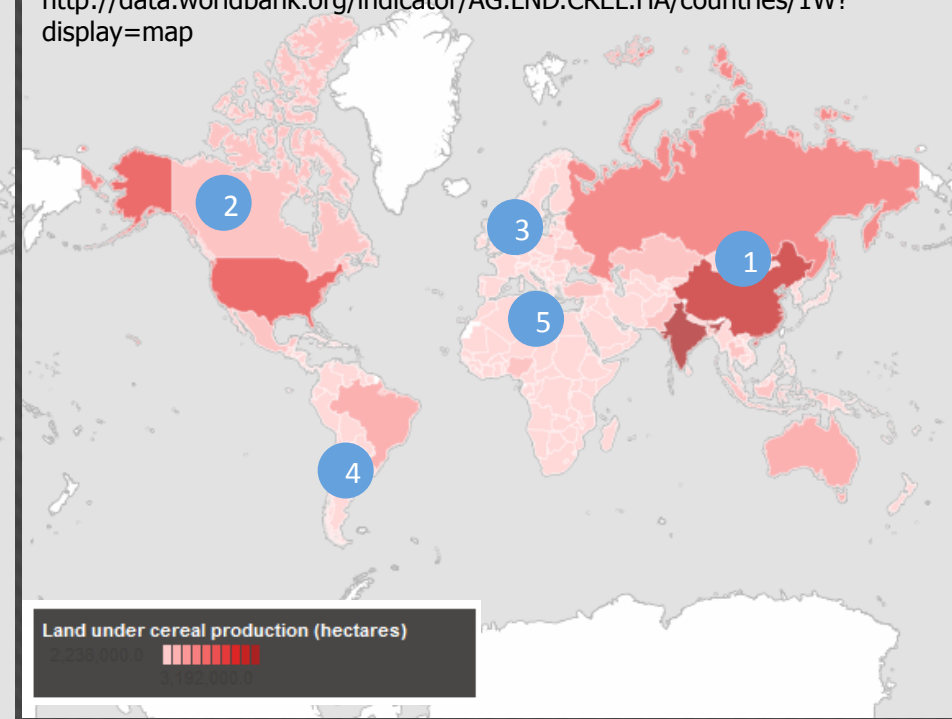
Map Photo credit: FAO©-2006

Wood fibre shortage verses Agro-fibres Availability:

<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRST.ZS/countries/1W?display=map>



<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.CREL.HA/countries/1W?display=map>



- Wood supply- Forests
- Shortage of Wood Supply

- High Cereal Crop Production
- Medium to low Cereal Crop Production

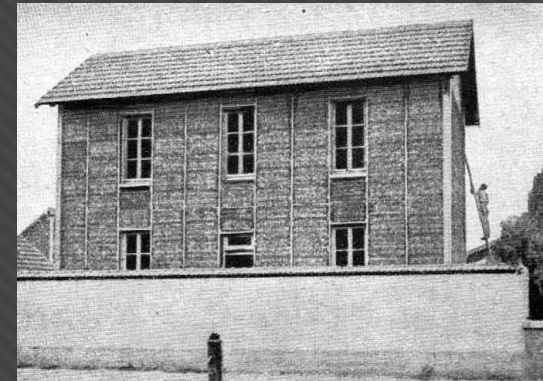
Agro-fibers Classical Applications in Architecture- Straw Bale Housing

Agro-fibers Reuse: ex. Straw Bale- Construction

HISTORY



First straw bale construction in Nebraska in 1908 (Hammer, et al., 2012)



Oldest two-story straw bale construction in Europe- France since 1921 (Scharmer, 2012)

Straw Reuse: Straw Bale- Construction

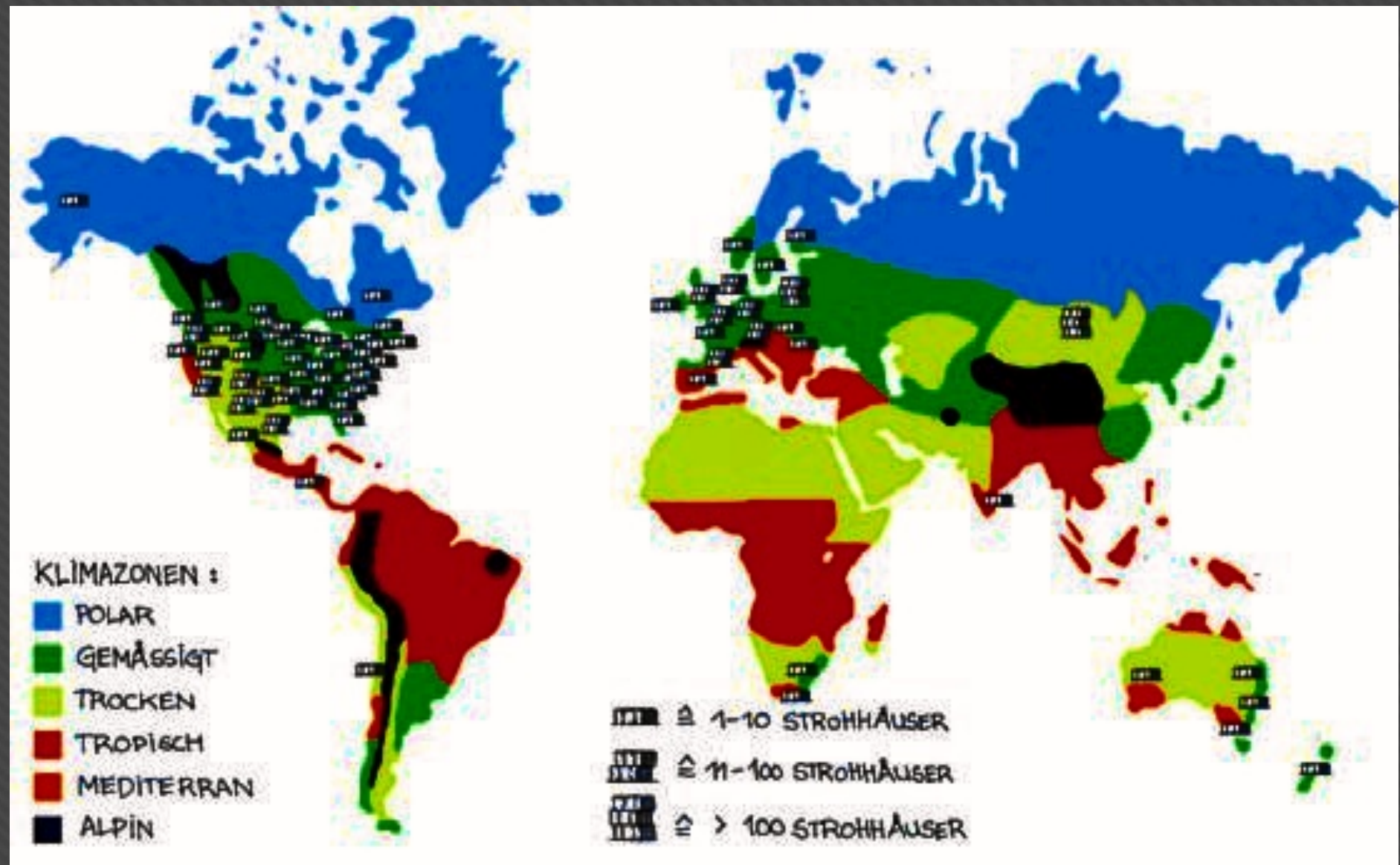


In S-Haus Böheimkirchen , the straw bales were applied externally as an insulating system. “Building for the future program”- Austria -2005

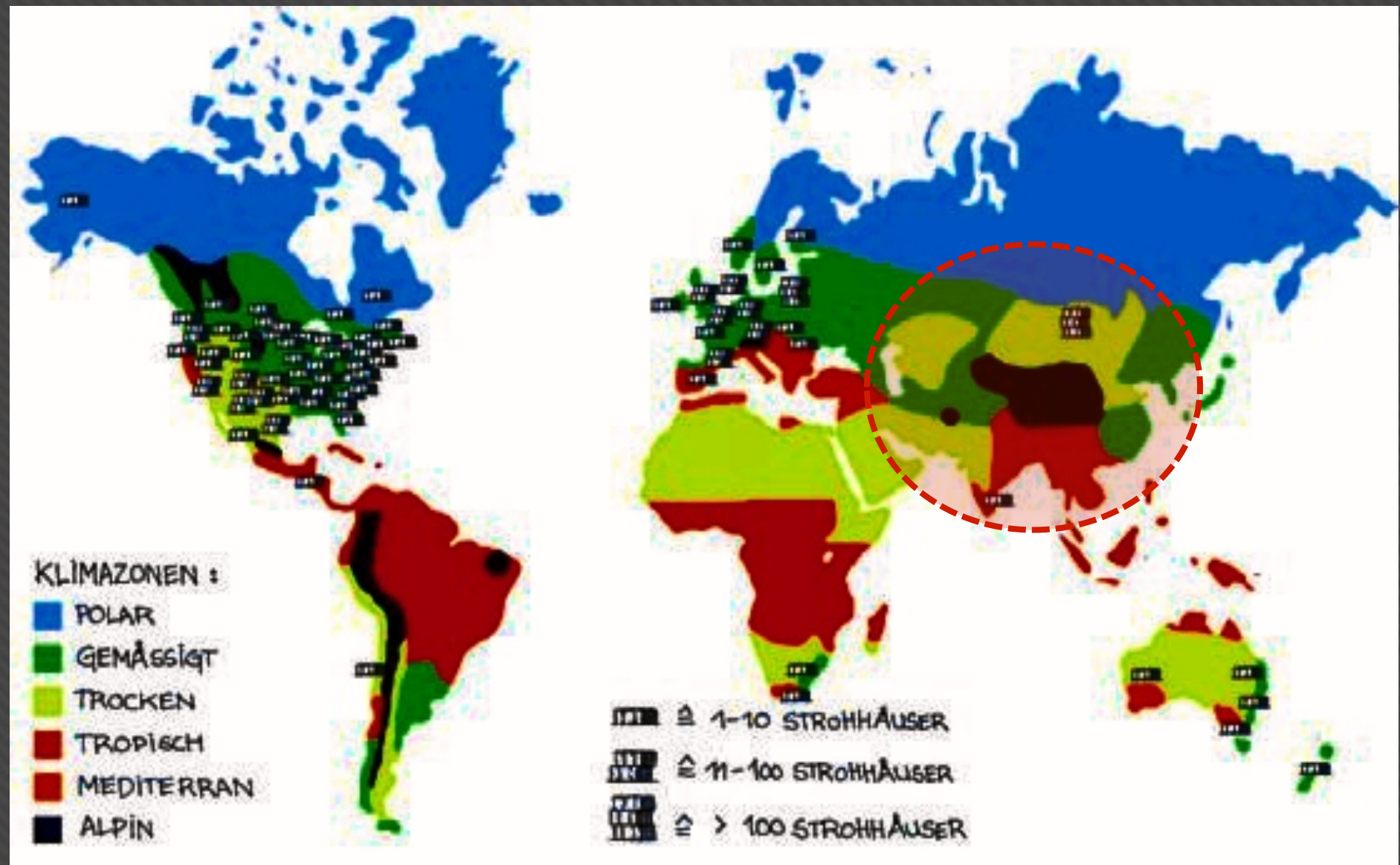
Architect: Mag. Georg Scheicher.

Consultaion and Energy Planning: TU-Wien- Gruppe Angepasste Technologie, Dr. Robert Wimmer

Are these classic applications successful enough?



The distribution of strawbale constructions worldwide and in different climatic zones. (Wimmer, et al., 2004)



The distribution of strawbale constructions worldwide and in different climatic zones. (Wimmer, et al., 2004)

**Agro-fibers' Biocomposites- Another Potential for Agro-fibers
Applications in Architecture**



Mud brick from Thebes, Egypt, 19th Dynasty, 1250 BC. Stamped with the name of RamessesII,
Photo credit: www.britishmuseum.org



Photo: Hemmings.com

A car made from hemp- Ford- 1941



Ford's using wheat straw in a 2010 Flex component

FUTURE



Agro-fibers thermoplastic biocomposites for building industry: Examples from Market

Rice husk (60%wt) + Mineral oil (18% wt) + Rock salts- additives (22%wt)



<http://www.resysta.com/de/fassade.html>

Rice Husk	ca. 60%
Rock Salts	ca. 22%
Mineraloil	ca. 18%



<http://www.resysta.com/de/eigenschaften.html>

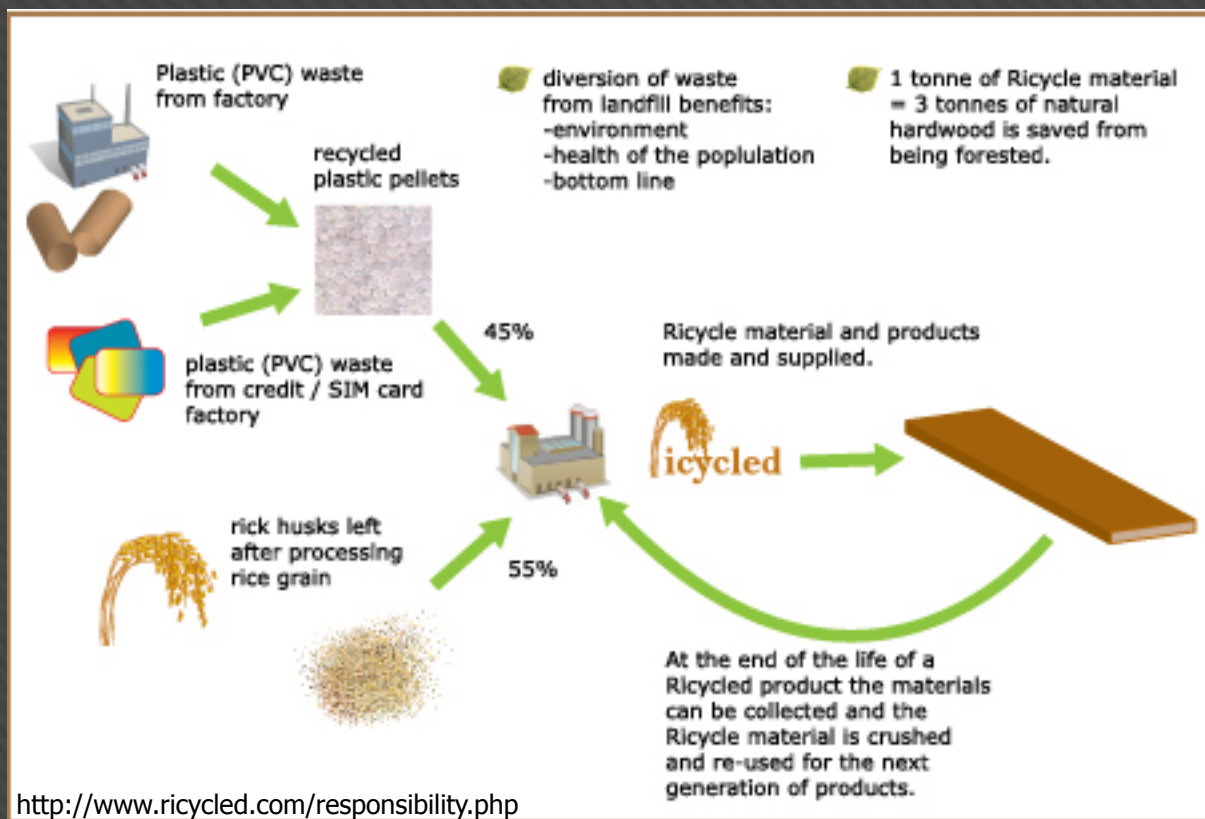
German owned Company based in Malaysia



Agro-fibers thermoplastic biocomposites for building industry: Examples from Market

Rice husk (55%wt) + PVC (recycled-45%)

Product life-time: Recycled, Recycled rice husks based composite, Rice Husks, looks like wood outperform wood, lowers your cost and carbon footprint



British owned company, based in Malaysia



Agro-fibers thermoplastic biocomposites for building industry: Examples from Market

Wheat Straw + recycled HDPE



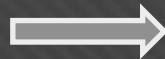
TerraDeck™: wheat straw and HDPE

USA Company, based in USA

NATURES COMPOSITES™
organic building products

Agro-fibers thermoset biocomposites for building industry: Examples from Market

Almond shells flour + Conventional Resin



EME Fusion Hotel
Seville | Spanien | Realisiert
2008

Mandelschalen Verbundwerkstoffe-
Fassadelemente

Fotograf:
Fernando Alda

Spanien Company

DECORATIVE ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATIONS S.L. Duralmond



Agro-fibers thermoset biocomposites for building industry: Examples from Market

Agro-fibers (till 80% wt.) + Conventional acrylic Resin



<http://www.organoids.com>



Furniture

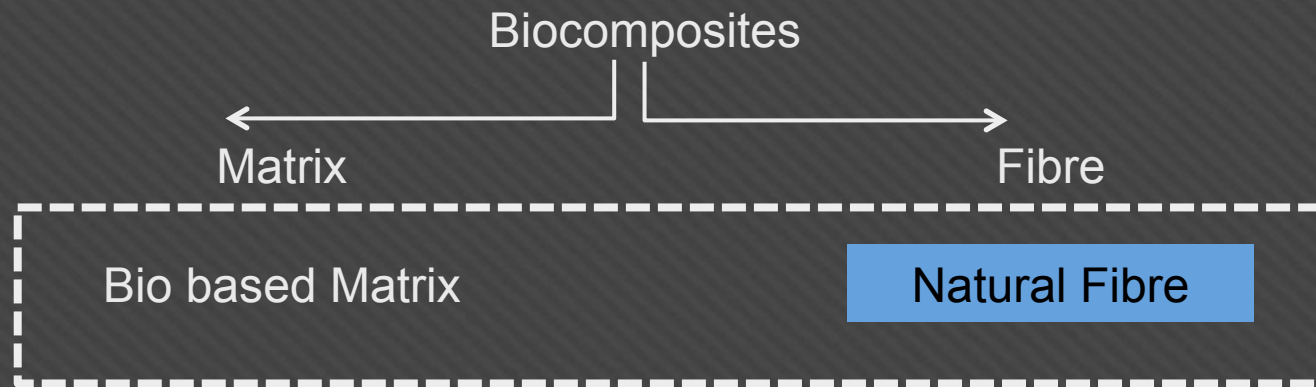


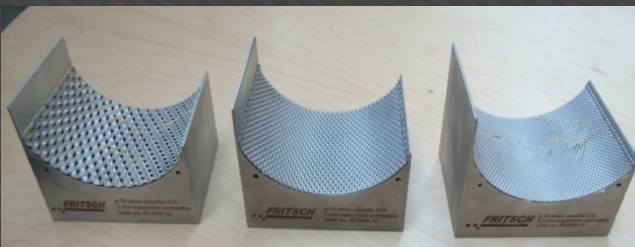
Austrian Company

Organoid Technologies GmBH

ORGANOID

CASE STUDIES

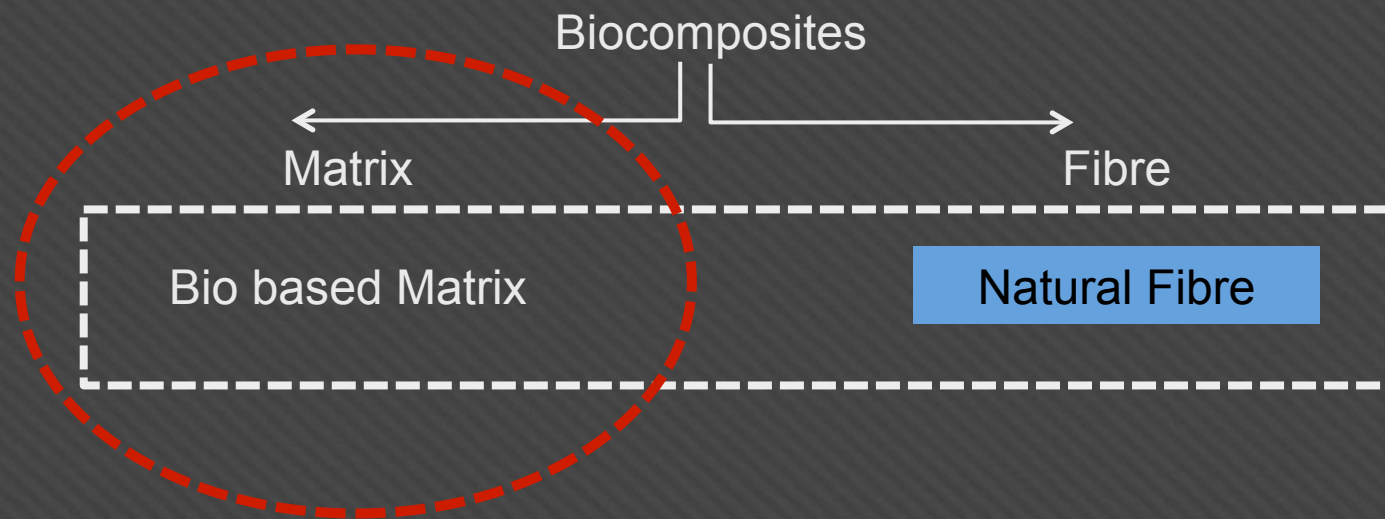




Agratechnik Instiut- Uni Hohenheim

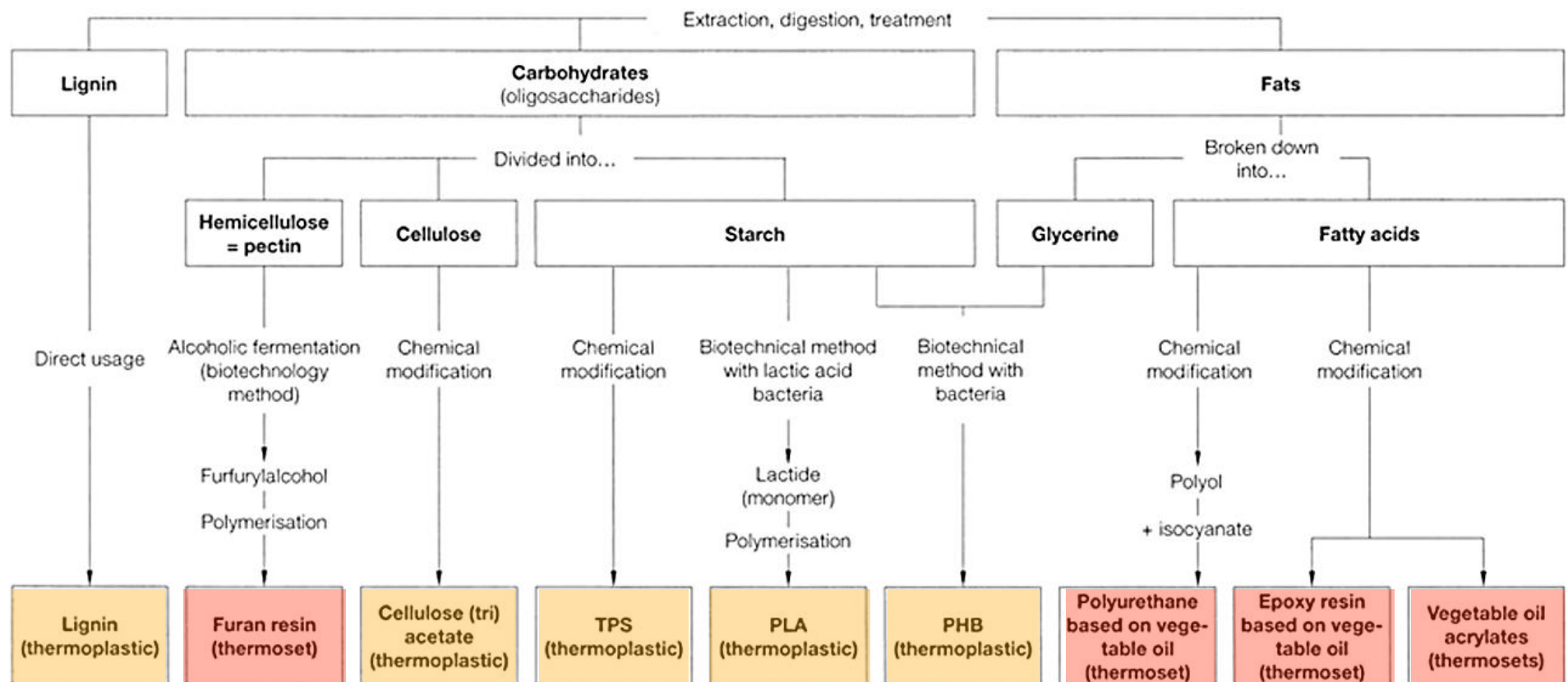


Cutting Mill Combination PULVERISETTE 25/19, the chopping machine is integrated with the collector and dust absorber, supported from FRITSCH GmbH



Renewable raw materials (RRM)

are vegetable and animal raw materials obtained from agricultural and forestry operations which renew themselves annually or at short intervals, are used for their material or energy content and not for human nutrition or animal feed purposes, e.g. grasses, straw, wood residue, maize, rapeseed, castor oil, residues from the agricultural or foodstuff industries, etc.



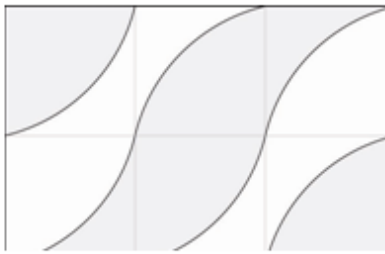
Thermoplastic Biopolymers
Thermoset Biopolymers

Atlas
Kunststoffe +
Membranen

Organic polymers from renewable resources

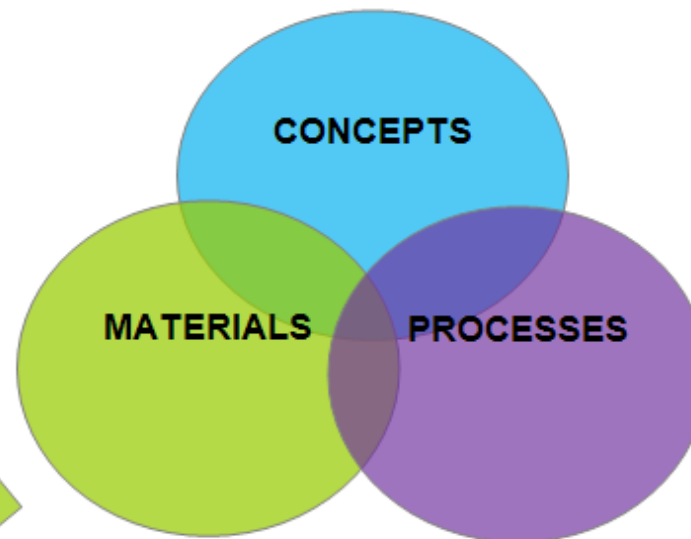
CONCEPT

- Composite type and architecture: sandwich panel, particle board, ... etc
- Form: Free-form, flat, ... etc
- Colour
- Texture
- Transparency
- ...



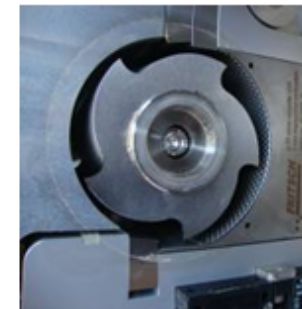
Design + Application

- Inner Cladding
- Partitions
- False-ceiling tiles
- ...



Physical Processing:

- Fibre was chopped with Mill Combination PULVERISETTE 25/19 from FRITSCH GmbH



- Mould was created through carving required design with a roboter machine
- Open and closed press molding technique were applied

Natural fibre from Agricultural residues



Natural Fibre + Matrix

Linseed oil thermoset epoxy matrix

Processing

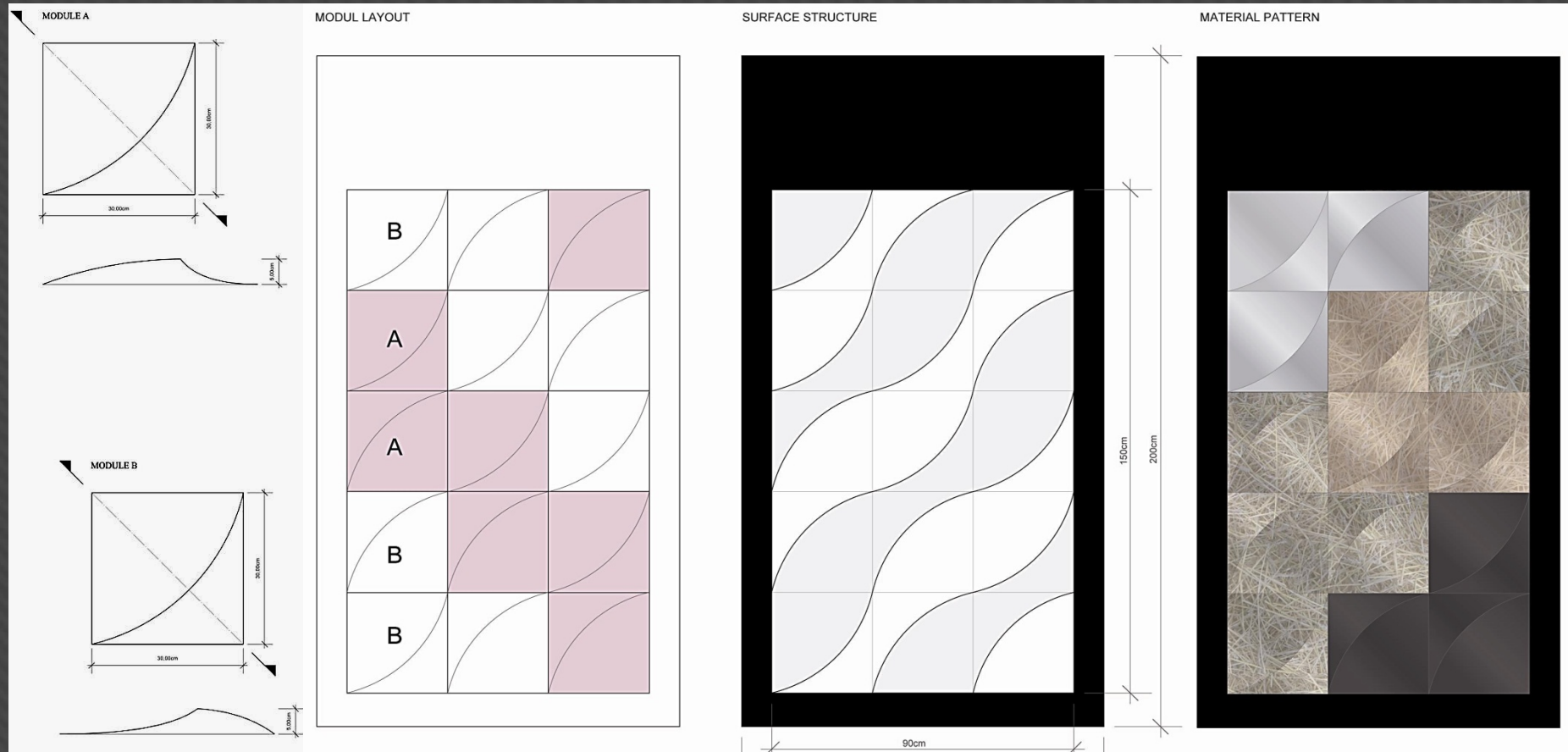
Chemical Processing: chemical reaction activities combining resin components within molding with the free-oriented short fibres

Sketch illustrating the intersection between materials selection, processing possibilities to meet the desired design fitting into the required application

Case Study- 1:TRAshell

Free-form Facade panel- Closed Press-Molding Process

1- Product Design:



Susanne Hügel, Lousia Scherer, Kerstin Meyer

2- Mould Making (putting matrix and fibre types into consideration)



- 3- Choosing matrix, Recipy making and mixture application
- 4- Press Moulding after applying releasing agents



5- End Product

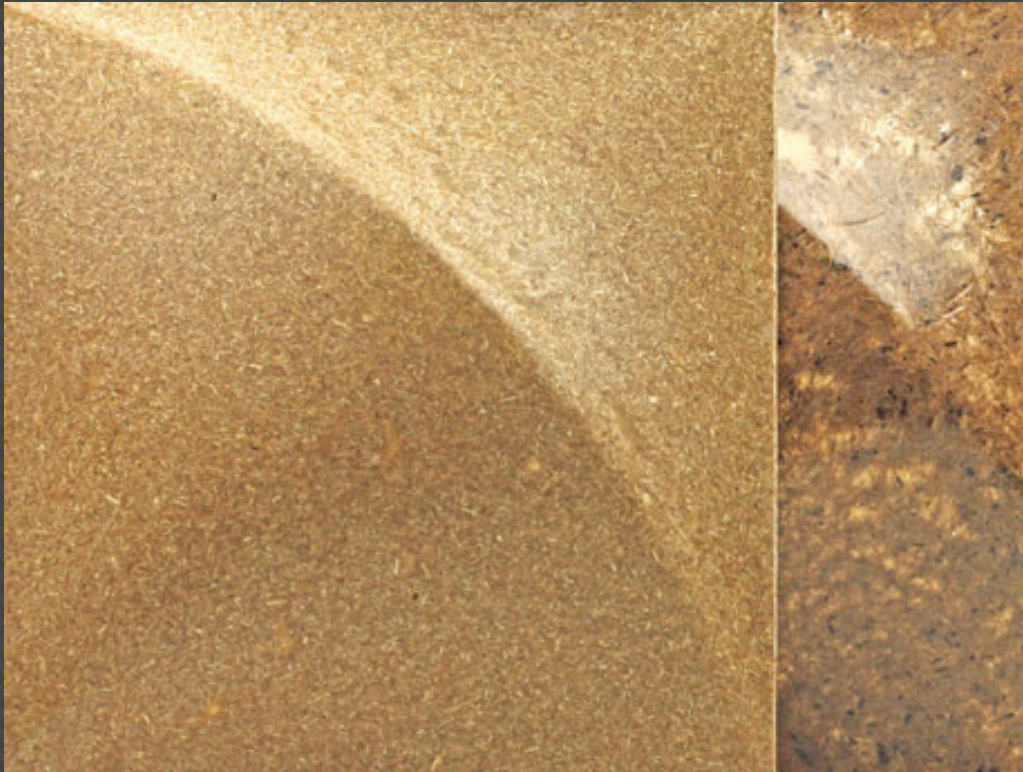


Photo: raumProbe

© Dahy, itke

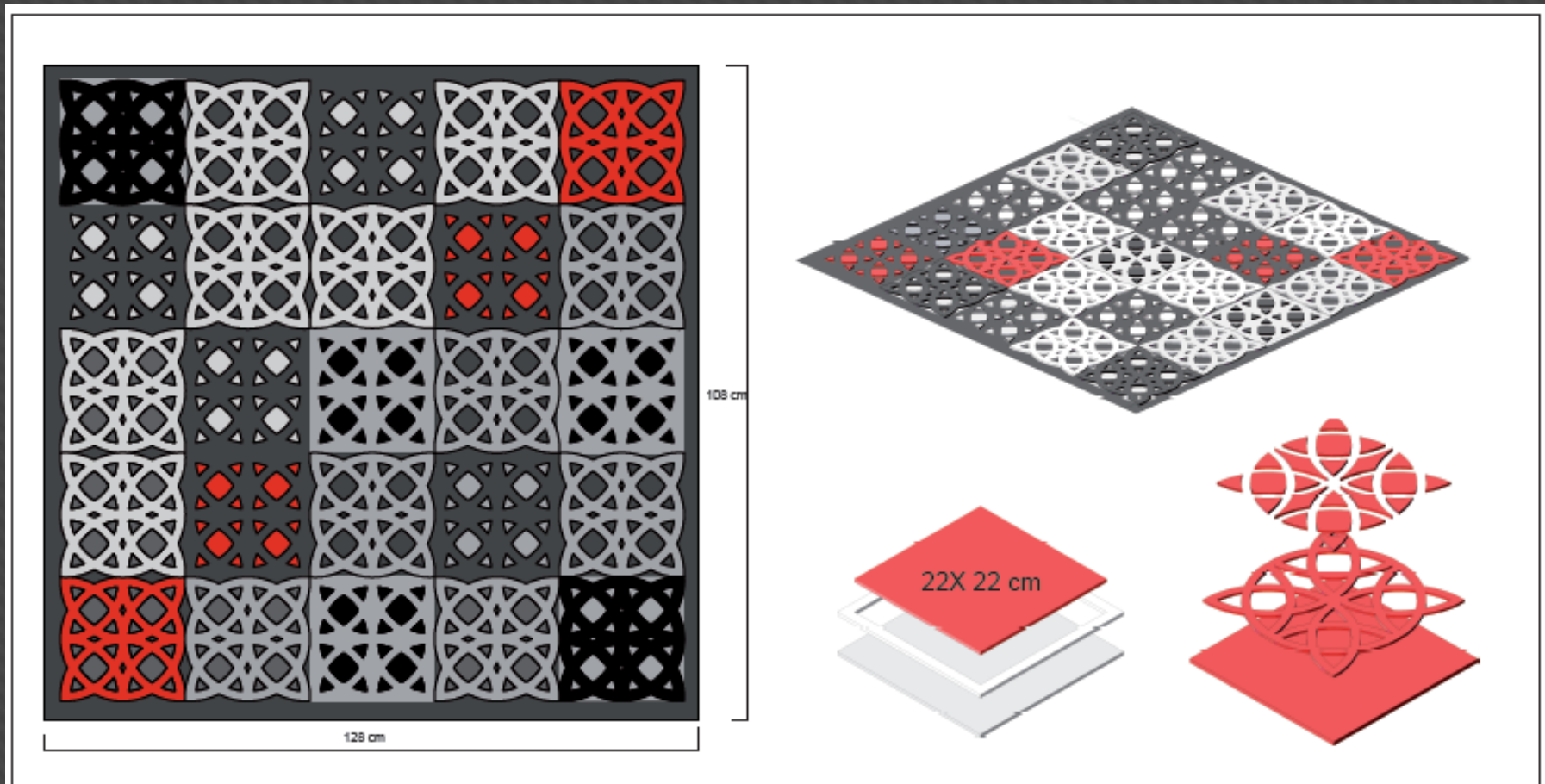


Photo: Boris Miklautsch

Case Study- 2: BIOrnament

Oriental panel- Open Molding Process

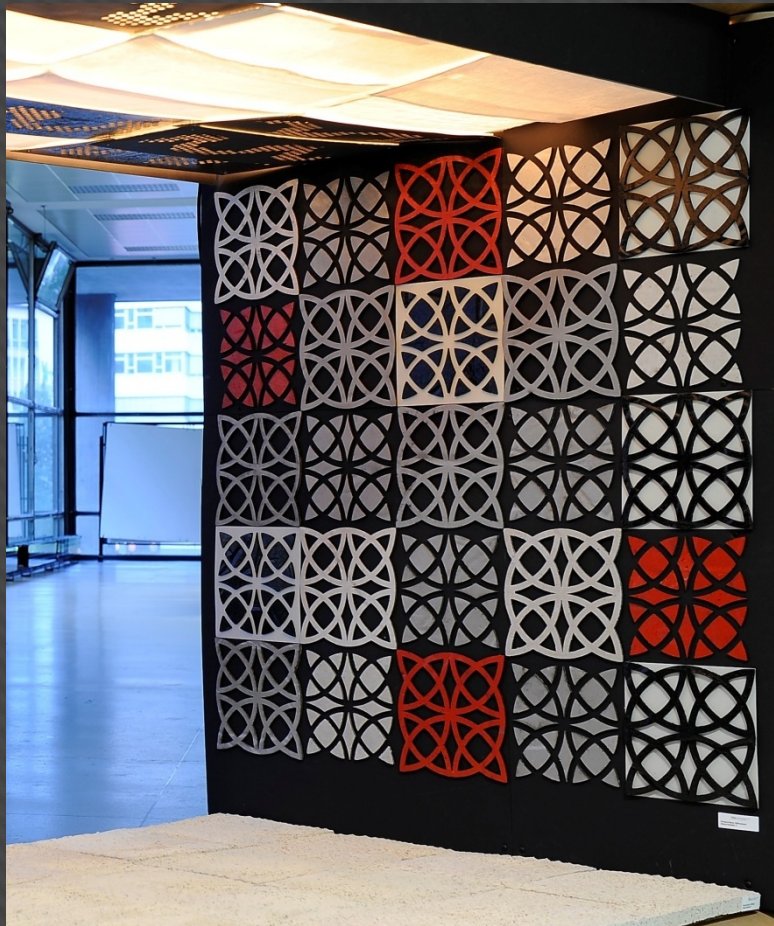
1- Product Design:



Students participated: Anke März, Gregory Tarkhounian, Nora Woborny

2- Mould Making , applying matrix with pigments and fibers according to recipes

3- End Product



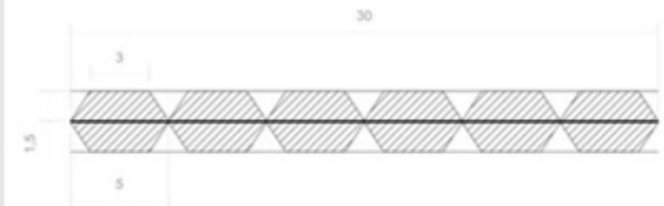
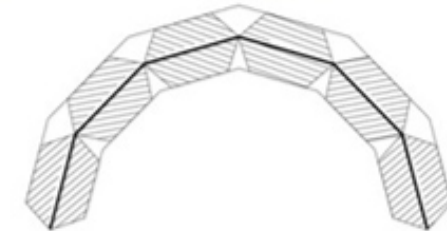
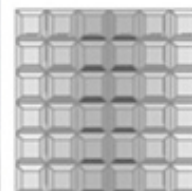
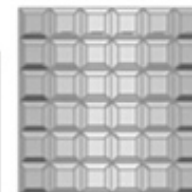
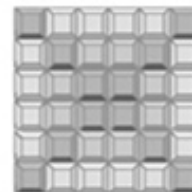
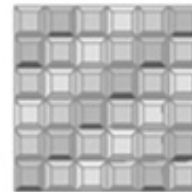
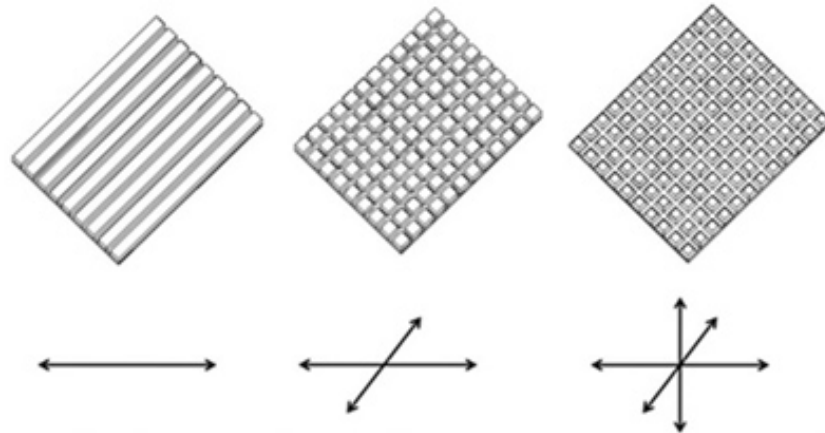
© Dahy, itke



Case Study- 3: FLEXI Panel

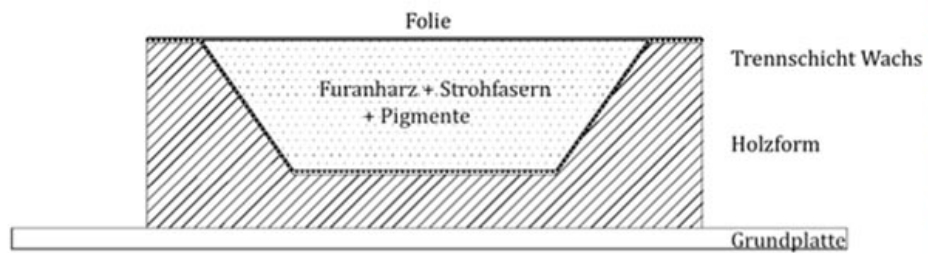
Biocomposite cubicals on a flexible panel- Molding Process

CONCEPT & FINAL PRODUCT



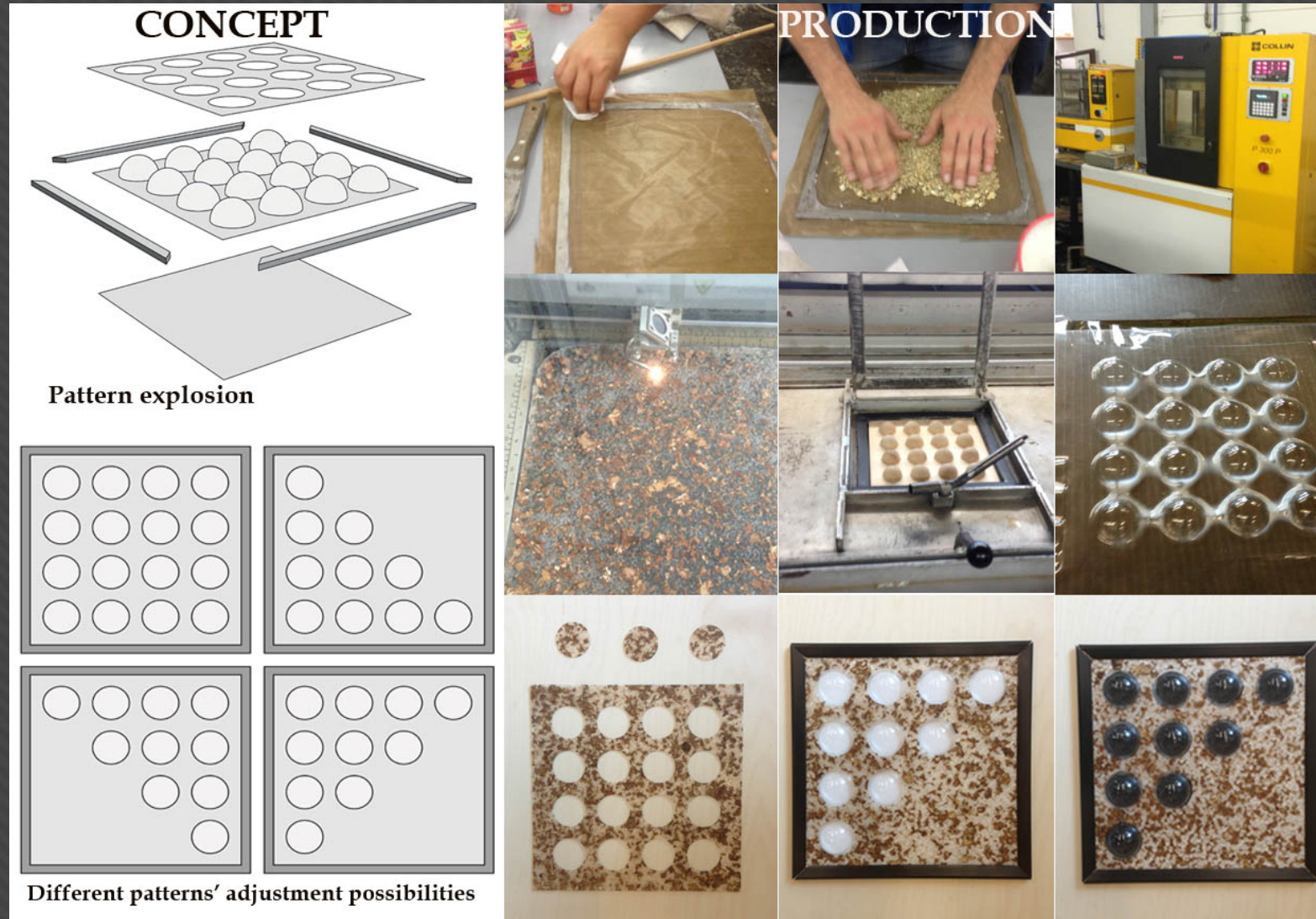
Students participated : Calleigh Freece, Pilar Gordillo, Anne Harmuth

CUBICALS' PRODUCTION



Case Study- 4: INOPLAST

**Green thermoplastic Biocomposite of Peanut shells- PLA composite
(pressed and lasered) and thermoformed CTA sheets**



Students participated : Maximilian Fichter , Luca Menghini , Eugen Grass



Case Study- 5: Light 24

**Green thermoset Biocomposite of palm fibers and linseed epoxy resin
with black light pigment**

Ingredients

Production and Final Product

by oskar mayer

www.bao.cc

Students participated : Alice Grazzina ,Mirjam Müller , Reyhan Toraman

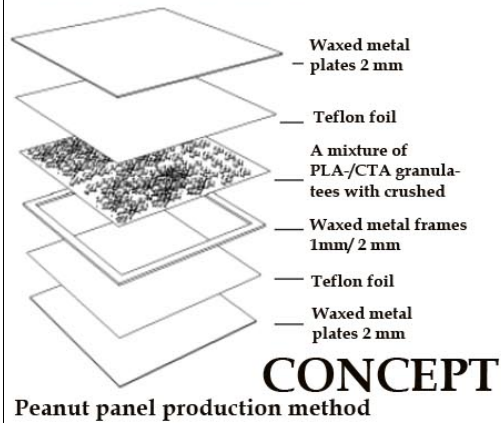
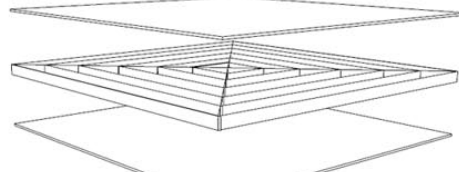
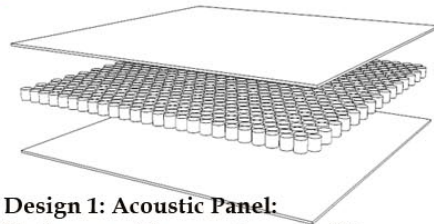


Case Study- 6: Peanut Panel

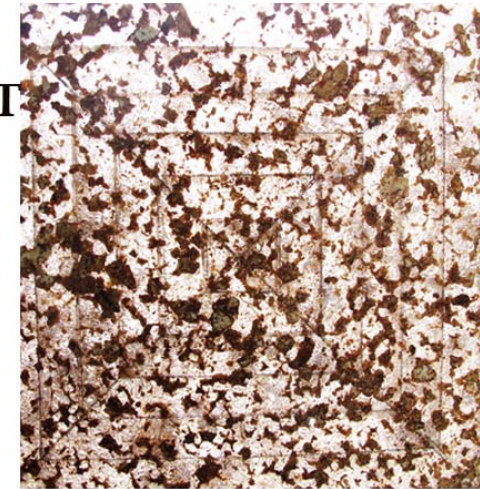
Sandwich Panel: Green thermoplastic Biocomposite of peanut shells and PLA. 2 designs and applications



Students participated: Ines Wulfert, Gonzalo Canales, Veronika Schubach



**FINAL
PRODUCT**



Technical Properties of the produced Agro-fiber Biocomposites

Chemical Composition

Straw/Plant	Cellulose	H e m i - cellulose	Lignin	Silica	Ash
Rice straw	28-36 [a]	18–25 [c]	12-16 [a]	9-14[a],[d]	15-20 [a]
Wheat straw	38-46 [a]	20–32 [c]	16-21[a]	3-7[a]/4-10 [d]	5-9 [a]
Soft wood	40-45 [a]	7-12 [e]	26-34 [a]	-[a]/<1[d]	<1 [a]
Hard wood	38-48 [a]	20-25 [e]	23-30 [a]	-[a]/<1[d]	<1 [a]

[a] Tappi, 1983. [b] Roxas et al (1984). [c] Galletti A. et al.2011 [d] Pekarovic et al
 2 0 0 8 . [e] C h a n d e r e t a l 2 0 0 7 .

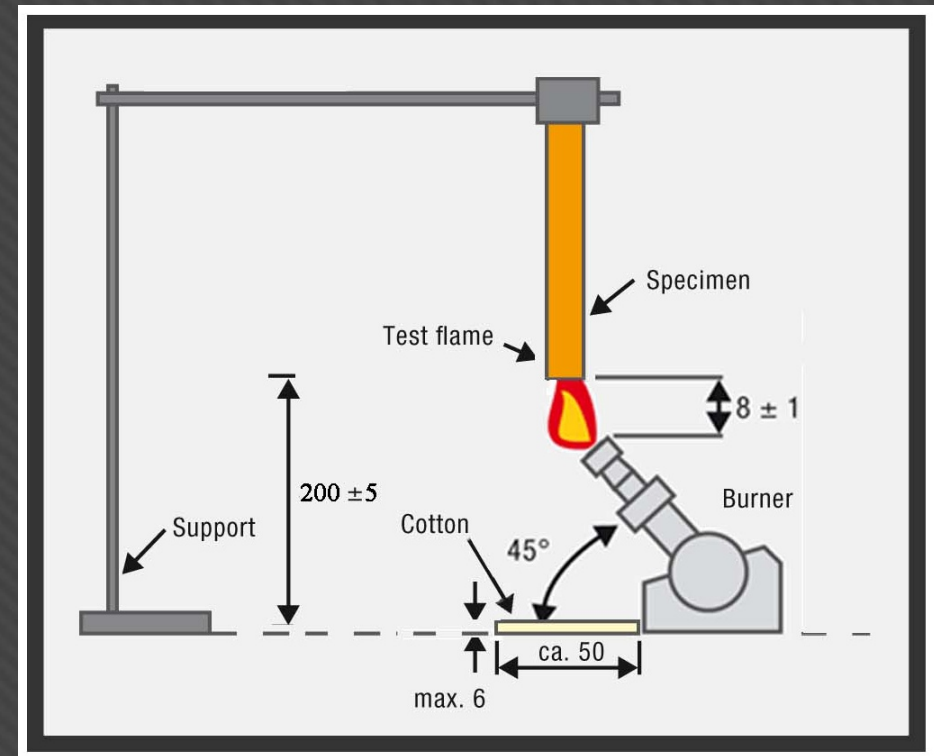
**Chemical composition of rice and wheat straw in comparison to wood , in percent
 of dry matter**

Burnt for 3 times, 20 seconds each



Lignin-0

Lignin-RS - 1mm



Illustrating diagram showing the burner's positioning in respect to the sample (edge position) and indicator according to the applied UL 1694 testing standard. Dimensions are in mm

UL 94- V1 \equiv B2

Normal combustibility, like wood

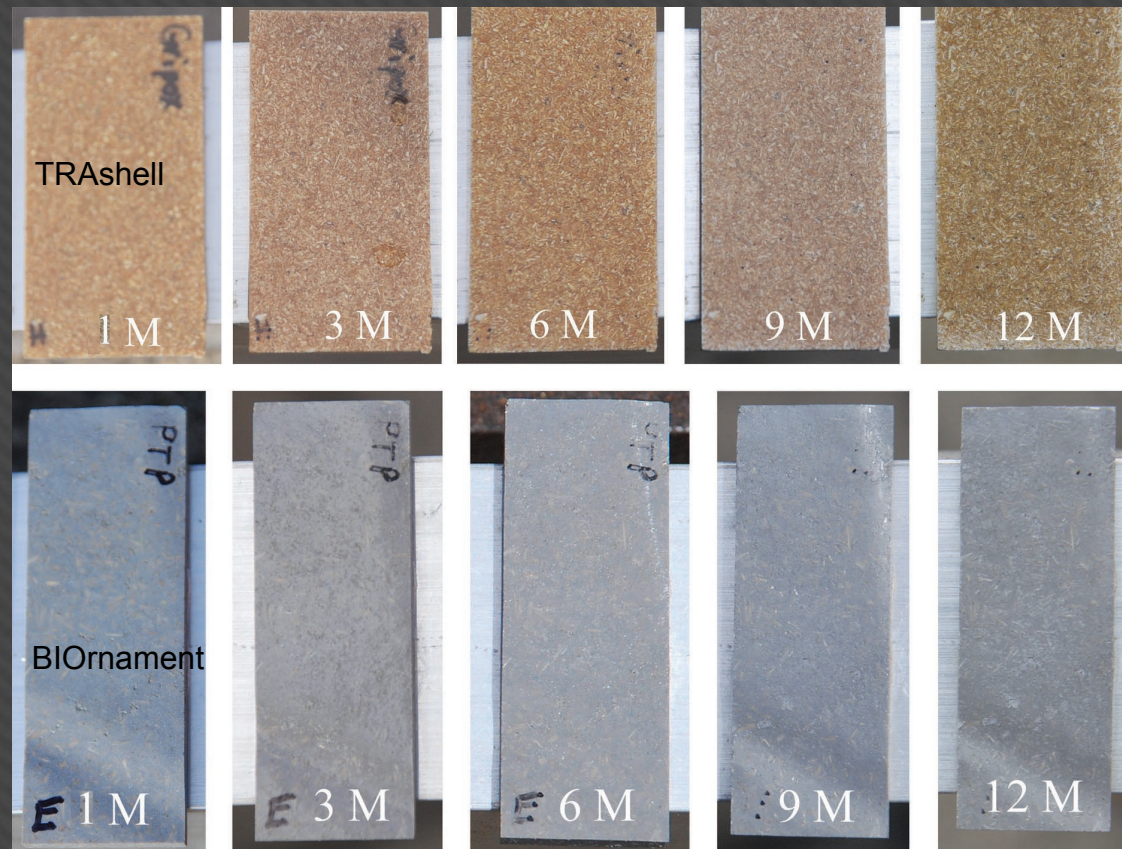
RSF instead of CF

UL 94- V0 \equiv B1

Difficult to ignite

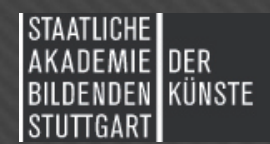
Outcome of Weathering Test: (DIN EN ISO 877) for 12 months

This exposure test was applied to provide an indication of the relative outdoor performance of the samples and not as a pure performance indicator method in outdoors. The results were satisfactory and have shown high stability of the material against UV rays and weathering conditions.



Integration of Agro-fibers Biocomposites with other recycled products

ECO-PAVILION (c) Dahy, itke-2011



Summary and Conclusions

1- Current applications of **straw-based biocomposites** and boards **are still in the early stages of development.**

2- Straw and other agro-fibers should be **given a second chance as main ingredients in biocomposites**, optimized by appropriate coupling agents instead of chemical modifications , that releases toxic wastes and increase the final product' s price.

3- Inner natural components of agro-fibers, like the **high silica contents** should be more studied as a valuable natural non-toxic **flame-retardant** source. Raw rice straw with high silica content (till around 15% wt.) has changed alone the material class of one of the developed biocomposites, which is of crucial importance in architectural applications.

3- **Colouring, textures and forms** are very important keys in the architectural design of the products. With the help of natural pigments, laser cutting, free-form panels' manufacturing **much more attractive products** could be reached replacing the conventional wood and plastic ones available contemporary in the market.

THANK YOU!
FOR YOUR ATTENTION



Phone : +49- 711 685 832 74



Email : h.dahy@itke.uni-stuttgart.de



www.itke.uni-stuttgart.de