



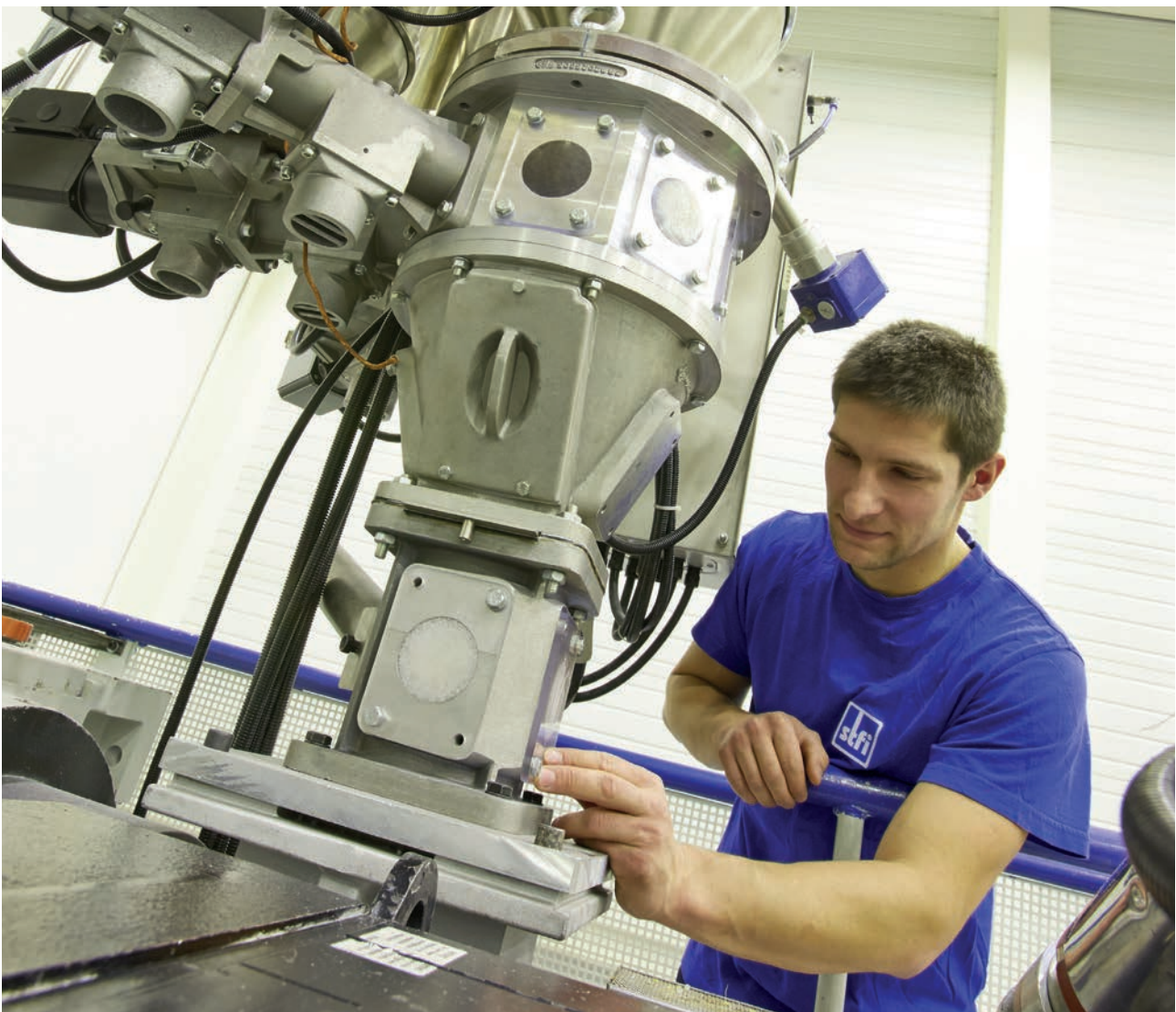
SÄCHSISCHES  
TEXTIL  
FORSCHUNGS  
INSTITUT e.V.



# Center of Excellence in Nonwovens







The STFI has been a member of EDANA, the European nonwovens association, since 1990. The Center of Excellence in Nonwovens is one of the European centres listed by EDANA.





## Center of Excellence in Nonwovens

Nonwovens are generally regarded as helpers in disguise because of their often concealed installation and their functionality. Since the Covid-19 pandemic at the latest, nonwovens have increasingly come into public awareness and visible to everyone. Extrusion nonwovens, in particular, offer excellent and adjustable filtering properties which make them ideally suited for the production of protective mouth-nose-masks. Our employees have gained valuable experience in process optimization from many activities and contacts made during the pandemic and they have generated additional knowledge and ideas for current and future research topics.

However, also developments far away from the pandemic had and still have a fixed place in our activity profile. We are directly affected by current developments in the automotive industry not because of declining order numbers, but due to a hype of development requests. From our point of view, the driving force therefore seems to be the common change to e-mobility. Sustainable topics in the areas of lightweight construction, recycling and use of renewable resources continue to be on the agenda of our employees. Changes in social conditions generate new demands on filtration or acoustics where we are working on intelligent solutions.

In order to be able to continuously offer our customers, project partners and employees a modern technical/technological basis and sufficient process reliability, we pay permanent attention to extensive plant technology. Therefore, upgrading and retrofitting are economically effective instruments in addition to installing new technical components.

Our team has also been strengthened with a number of young scientists and technicians to complete the upcoming generation change without any loss of know-how in the long term. With this in mind, we are optimistic about the future and look forward to intensive thematic discussions and exciting professional cooperation with you!

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "P. Engel".

Patrick Engel, M. Sc.  
Manager Center of Excellence in Nonwovens





## Fibre web plants

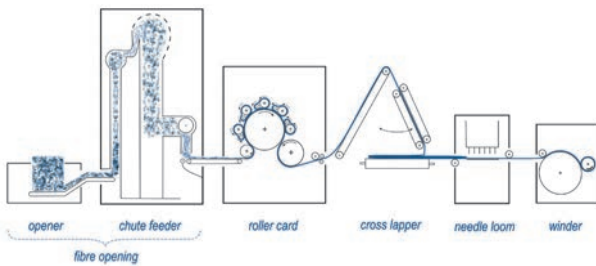
(with needle-punching machine)

### Plant 1

|                    |                             |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Fibre fineness     | 1 - 28 dtex                 |
| Working width      | 1,000 - 2,400 mm            |
| Working speed      | max. 10 m/min               |
| Mass per unit area | 50 - 1,500 g/m <sup>2</sup> |

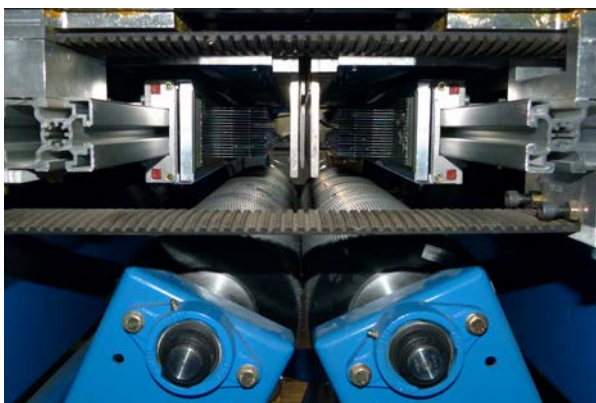
### Plant 2

|                    |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Fibre fineness     | 1 - 28 dtex               |
| Working width      | 600 mm                    |
| Working speed      | max. 4 m/min              |
| Mass per unit area | 50 - 600 g/m <sup>2</sup> |



## Needle-punching spacer machine NAPCO®

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Working width    | up to 1,000 mm                         |
| Working speed    | max. 3 m/min                           |
| Surface distance | up to 25 mm                            |
| Fillings         | particles, tubes, profiles, films etc. |



## Random web plant with thermofusion oven



### Airlay

|   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| Processing of man-made fibres, recycling fibres, Natural fibres | 10 - 100 mm Länge            |
| Working width   | 1,100 mm                     |
| Mass per unit area  | 300 - 3,000 g/m <sup>2</sup> |

### Airlaid

|   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| Processing of man-made fibres, recycling fibres, Natural fibres | 0,1 - 12 mm Länge         |
| Working width   | 1,100 mm                  |
| Mass per unit area  | 30 - 800 g/m <sup>2</sup> |

## Stitch-bonding machine

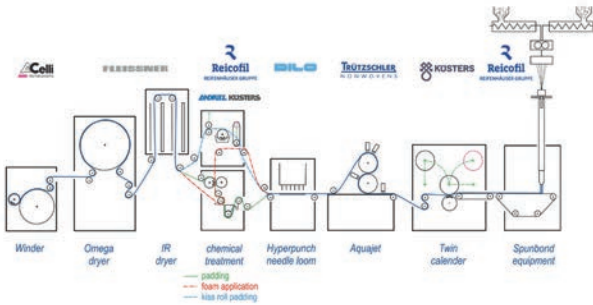
### Kunit/Multiknit

|                    |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Fibre fineness     | 1 - 10 dtex                |
| Working width      | up to 1,600 mm             |
| Working speed      | max. 5 m/min               |
| Mass per unit area | 120 - 600 g/m <sup>2</sup> |

### Malivlies/Maliwatt

|                    |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Fibre fineness     | 1 - 10 dtex               |
| Working width      | up to 2,000 mm            |
| Working speed      | max. 5 m/min              |
| Mass per unit area | 80 - 500 g/m <sup>2</sup> |

## Spunbond plant Reicofil® 4.5



Processable raw materials  
PET, PP, PE, PA, Biopolymere

Configuration  
Single beam, bi-component technology, calender, spunlace plant, needle-punching machine, chemical treatment, dryer, winder

Bi-component types  
Side by side, core-sheath, segmented pie

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Filaments           | 6,827/m, 4,982/m,<br>2,634/m, 3,255/m                                |
| Material throughput | 150 - 500 kg/h   |
| Working width       | 1,000 mm   |
| Working speed       | 10 - 400 m/min   |
| Mass per unit area  | PP/PE 8 - 500 g/m <sup>2</sup> ,<br>PET/PA 18 - 700 g/m <sup>2</sup> |

## Meltblown plant

Processable raw materials  
PP, PBT, PE, PC, Biopolymere

Configuration  
Single beam, calender

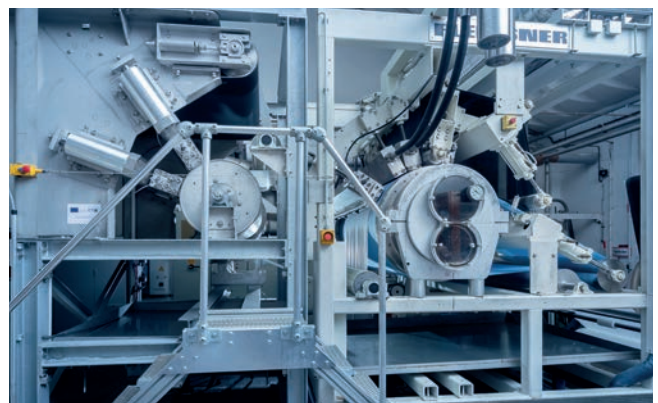
|                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Material throughput | 5 - 90 kg/h              |
| Working width       | 600 mm                   |
| Working speed       | 2 - 120 m/min            |
| Mass per unit area  | 3 - 300 g/m <sup>2</sup> |



## Spunlace plant

Configuration  
Fibre opening, random web roller card, spunlace plant with two drums, perforated drum dryer, winder

|                     |                           |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Fibre fineness      | 0,7 - 7 dtex              |
| Working width       | 1,000 mm                  |
| Working speed       | max. 80 m/min             |
| Medium pressure     | max. 42 MPa               |
| Jet heads (1. drum) | 4                         |
| Jet heads (2. drum) | 2                         |
| Mass per unit area  | 25 - 500 g/m <sup>2</sup> |



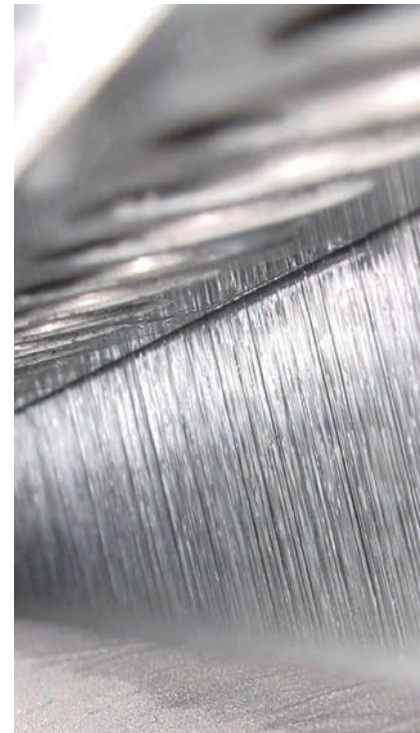
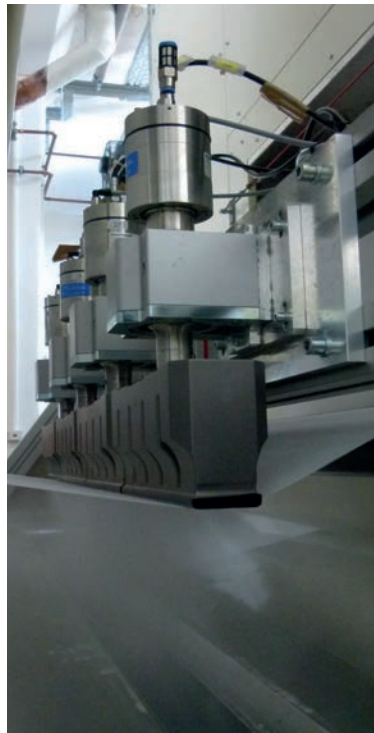


## Fibre nonwovens

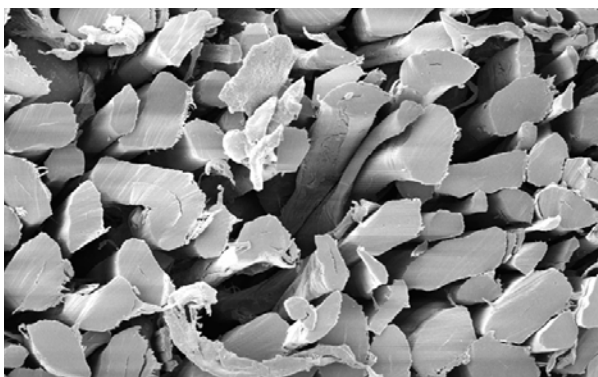
### Carding process

Random laid web process – Airlay (long fibre)

Random laid web process – Airlaid (short fibre)

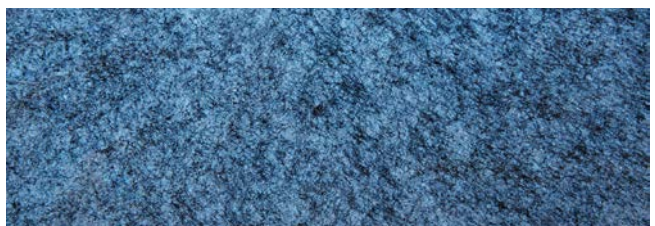


- ▶ Needle-punched nonwovens
- ▶ Stitch-bonded nonwovens type Maliwatt
- ▶ Stitch-bonded nonwovens type Malivlies, Kunit, Multiknit
- ▶ Random web nonwovens Airlay (thermo bonded)
- ▶ Random web nonwovens Airlaid (thermo bonded)
- ▶ Needle-punched spacer nonwovens Typ NAPCO®
- ▶ Nonwoven composites
- ▶ Processing of carbon and other high performance fibres (aramid, glass, metal, basalt, ...)
- ▶ Processing of Reclaimed fibres
- ▶ Processing of regrowing materials (hemp, flax, nettle, sisal, coconut, jute, kenaf, kapok, ...)
- ▶ Bio-based fibres



## Spunlaced nonwovens

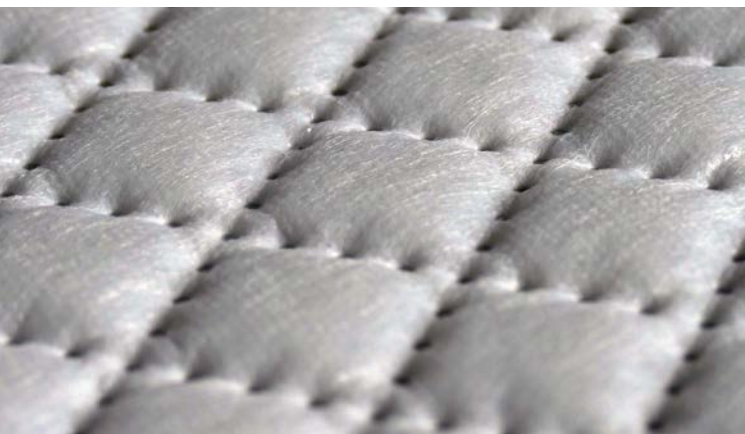
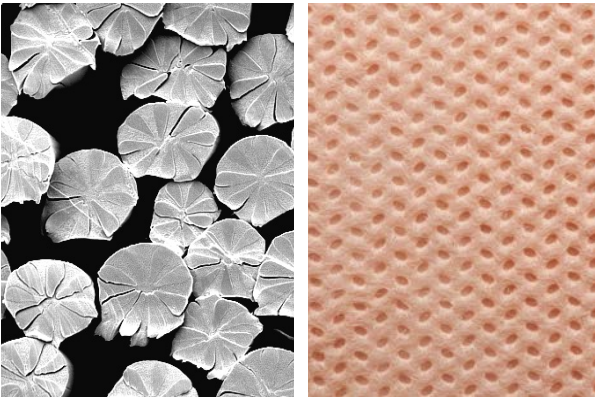
- ▶ Process optimisation to reduce the specific energy consumption
- ▶ Investigations to improve the service life of jet heads
- ▶ Test of perforated belts, patterning screens, structuring screens and perforated screens (2D, 3D)
- ▶ Production of functional composite structures
- ▶ Process water management
- ▶ Ultrasonic dewatering





## Spunbonded nonwovens

- ▶ Development of innovative nonwoven products
- ▶ Testing of newly developed polymer materials for spunbonding
- ▶ Development of biodegradable spunbonded nonwovens
- ▶ Process optimisation for micro-filaments and hollow filaments

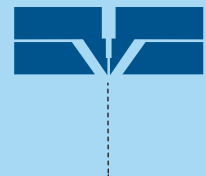


## Meltblown nonwovens

- ▶ Development of innovative meltblown nonwovens
- ▶ Production of composite nonwovens type SMS, CMC and further process combinations
- ▶ Testing of newly developed polymer materials
- ▶ Process development for the use of special additives

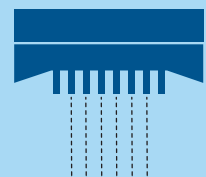
### RF4 Singlerow Meltblown technology

Optimum barrier and filtration properties



### Multirow Meltblown technology

Perfect elasticity and absorption properties





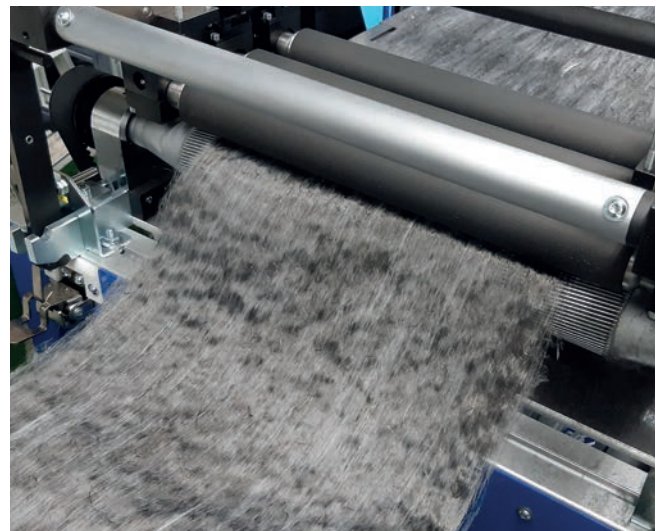


## Load-bearing orientation of high-performance fibres

- ▶ Consisting of staple fibres (100 % rCF or fibre blends)
- ▶ Inline bonding method to obtain a strand-like product
- ▶ Manufacturing of doubled and stretched staple fibre webs (Mixtures with thermoplastic fibres)
- ▶ Thermal fixing into tape structures up to 300 mm width

## Fibre reprocessing and yarn production

- ▶ Preparation of natural and chemical fibres (particularly special fibres)
- ▶ Sliver production, production of yarns and twists
- ▶ Quality assessment of fibres, semi-finished and final products





## Textile recycling

- ▶ Cutting, cut-grinding and tearing of textile waste, also from special fibres, like glass, aramid, carbon
- ▶ Material cycles and recycling friendly construction



- ▶ Products made of reclaimed fibres, direct processing to form fabrics from nonwoven waste
- ▶ Secondary use
- ▶ Recycling of smart textiles



## Sustainable Textile Recycling - Cooperation Network RE4TEX®

**RE4TEX**<sup>®</sup>  
N E T W O R K



The ZIM network RE4TEX® (Recycling for Textiles) focuses on activities around the recycling of textile production waste. The optimisation of existing recycling processes and the development of completely new recycling processes, the application of non-industry specific processes and the instruments of recycling-oriented design and sustainable management are strategic fields of action of the network and scope of the network activities. Actors from different branches come together to develop and implement innovative solutions for process and technological applications by combining existing competencies.



Gefördert durch:  
  
Bundesministerium  
für Wirtschaft  
und Energie

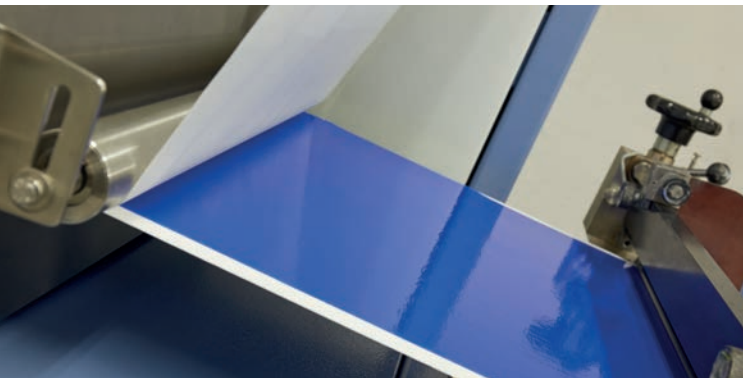
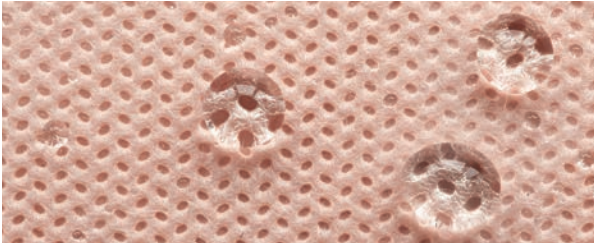
aufgrund eines Beschlusses  
des Deutschen Bundestages

**ZIM**  
Zentrales  
Innovationsprogramm  
Mittelstand

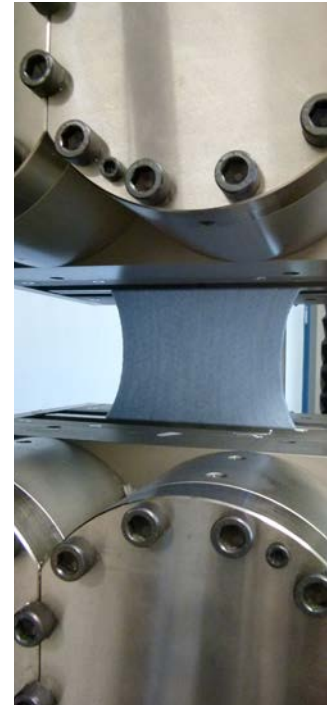
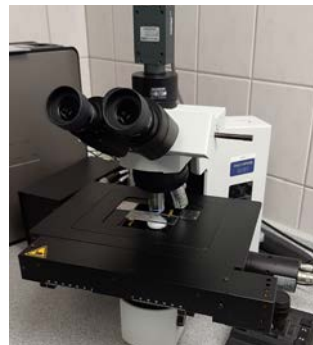
The ZIM project 16KN086801 is funded by the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi) via the project management organisation VDI/VDE/IT within the framework of the "Central Innovation Programme for SMEs" (ZIM).

## After-treatment of nonwovens

- ▶ Thermofixing
- ▶ Laminating
- ▶ Calendering
- ▶ Coating
- ▶ Impregnating
- ▶ Spraying
- ▶ Spunlacing



## Nonwoven testing



- ▶ Melt flow index (MFR / MVR)
- ▶ Tensile strength
- ▶ Residual moisture
- ▶ Fibre fineness  
(automatic detection of fibre)

## EDANA – NIA

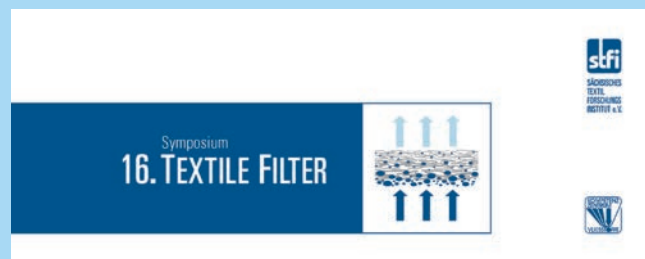


The organisation rotates between nonwovens centres of excellence,

with an initial focus on Europe, and particular emphasis on the host's area of expertise and current research projects. Any research or academic institute or university department interested, is invited to join this network.

Further information of seminar and event dates:  
<https://www.stfi.de/en/events>

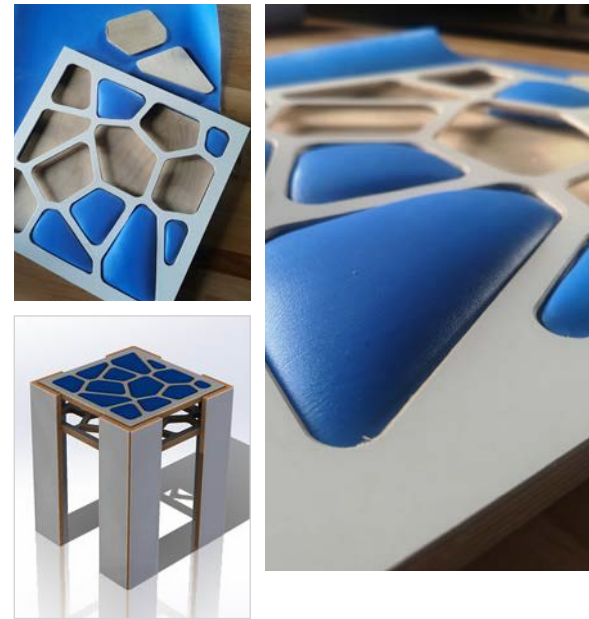
## Colloquia and symposia





## Novel silicone PLA composite material for furniture applications

The research aim was to develop a new silicone PLA composite material that meets special requirements for furniture applications without the usual flame-retardant additives. It was intended to come up with an environmentally friendly product that is largely based on PLA biopolymers. Hydroentanglement of spunbond and staplefibre nonwovens make it possible to produce thin nonwovens whose shrinkage behavior below 150 °C allowed further processing in the coating process. The spunbonded nonwovens had significantly higher mechanical strength compared to the spunlaced nonwovens, but at the same time less flexibility. High resistance showed in the flex test and comfortable grip performance were decisive that spunlaced nonwovens were favored, regardless of the lower strength values.



## Nonwoven liner for optimized wear comfort in high density protective clothing

The multilayer material can be used together with personal protective clothing produced as functional vest. Absorption of moisture to support thermal regulation during sweating can be realized as well as heat storage of the heat emitted by the body for a time of approx. 10 minutes. Heat storage is realized by plates consisting 80 % phase change material (PCM). These plates dimensioning 100 x 50 mm and a thickness of up to 4 mm are located at the whole surface. The arrangement inside of nonwoven bags allows a precise adaption to individual body sizes over the whole breast and back area.



## Project: optiformTEX

In the framework futureTEX within the BMBF funding programme "Twenty20 – Partnership for Innovations", a new technology for flat natural fibre (NF) semi-finished products with load-appropriate topological fibre mass distribution was developed. This innovation allows a significant weight reduction of up to 30 % for lightweight components, especially in automotive interiors. The result was the optiformTEX module "3D-Lofter" for the local reinforcement of nonwovens by means of defined fiber accumulations; developed and built by the project partner Oskar Dilo Maschinenfabrik KG, Eberbach. One module has been integrated into the laboratory needle nonwovens plant at STFI and is available for customer trials and subsequent research projects.



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