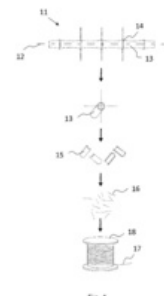
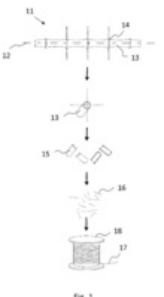
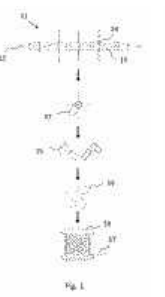
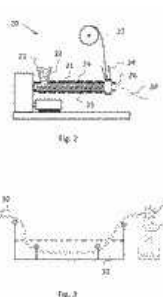
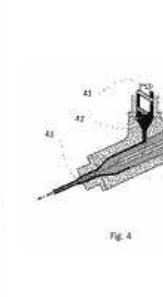
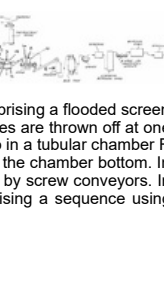
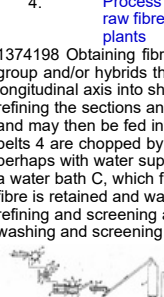
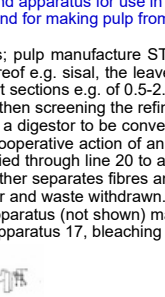
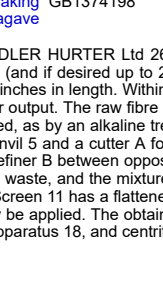
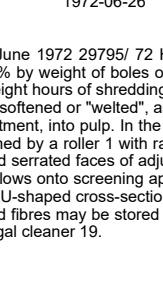
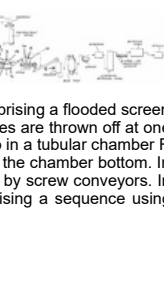
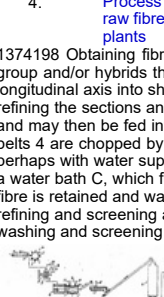
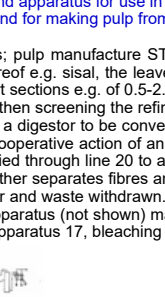
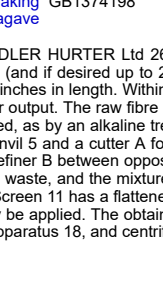
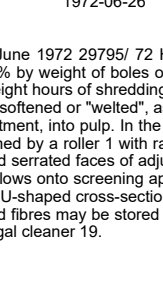
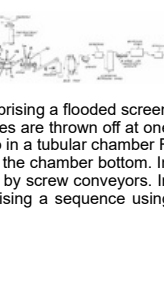
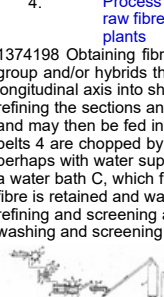
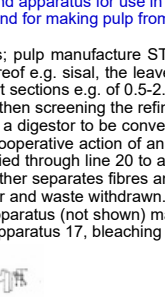
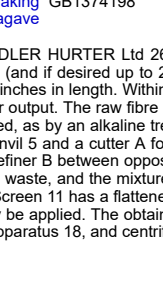
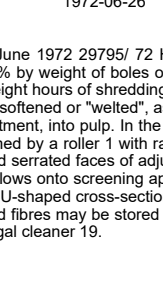
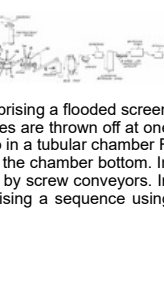
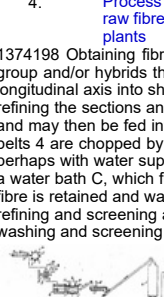
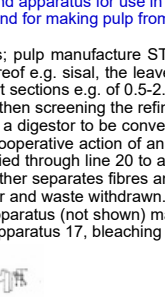
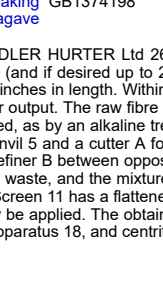
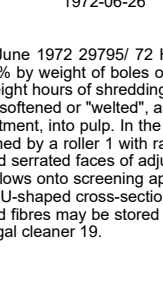


14 results for (extruder)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX AND (D01B-001/10)/IPC - Collection: FAMPAT

#	Title	Publication number	1st app. date	Applicant/Assignee	1st publ. date	Publ. date
1.	Process for manufacturing a synthetic material reinforced with natural fibres	EP2060664	2007-11-16	TRANSMARE*	2009-05-20	2009-05-20
The method involves coating filaments (12) consisting of base fibers (11) with a shroud (13) having a plastic. The coated filaments are co-extruded with a plastic raw material. The filaments are produced by twisting the base fibers, where the base fibers have a length of 20-80 millimeter (mm) and a diameter of 0.01-2 mm. The filaments are supplied to an extruder with the co-extrusion of the plastic raw material.     						
2.	Method for manufacturing a fibre mat	DK60998	1998-05-01	ERIKSEN MARIANNE ERIKSEN MARIANNE ETLAR* LANDBRUGETS RADGVNINGSCENTER MARIANNE ERIKSEN MARIANNE ERIKSSON MARIANNE ETLAR ERIKSEN	1999-10-04	1999-10-04
There is described a new method for making a fibre mat under the use of plant fibres, preferably from flax and hemp. The fibres are pre-treated and shortened, whereafter they are separated for establishing a fibre mass comprising single fibres with lengths within a desired interval. Hereafter, the fibre mat is produced by a dry-forming process as the fibres are oriented randomly in the fibre mat. The dry-forming process preferably takes place by using a former head which is placed above a vacuum box as the fibres are deposited on a former wire between these two elements. The plate is fixed as inter-fibre bonds are established between the single fibres. The inter-fibre bonds may be established with or without the use of binders. The formed fibre mats will be open and airy, but at the same time sufficiently stable and cohesive for handling. A field of application for the fibre mat will be isolation.     						
3.	Manufacture of pulp	GB1431643	1974-05-20	STADLER HURTER INT*	1976-04-14	1976-04-14
1431643 Obtaining fibres; pulp manufacture STADLER HURTER Ltd 20 May 1974 22348/74 Addition to 1374198 Headings D1F D2A and D2W In obtaining raw fibres from plants of the Musaceae family, e.g. abaca plants, the leaf stems and stalks are chopped or shredded, in a direction perpendicular to their longitudinal axis into short sections, e.g. of 0.5- 2.0 inches in length, and the skin, pith and waste material are substantially separated from the raw abaca fibre in the sections. As shown, the leaf stems or stalks, loose bundles or bundles of stalks tied together are cut by a cutter shredder A and force fed into a single or double disc attrition mill or refiner B to separate and loosen the skin, pith and waste material. Preferably, the refiner B comprises two vertical or horizontal discs 6, 7 having opposed serrated faces 8, 9. During refining, water may be added through a line 20. The shredded stems and stalks pass into an agitated water bath C to further separate waste and the mixture flows into a screening apparatus D comprising a flooded screen 11 over a bath 12 and showers 13, 14. The raw fibres are left on the screen 11 which has a flattened U-shaped cross-section and vibrates with an elliptical motion so that the raw fibres are thrown off at one end. Repeated treatments by secondary refining and screening apparatus (not shown) may be applied. The raw fibre may be subjected to a step by adding liquid and/or steam thereto in a tubular chamber F conical at one end and fitted with a screw extruder having flights of decreasing pitch and size in the conical end. Liquid can be added by sprays 20, 21 and steam through nozzles in the chamber bottom. In a modification, chemical and/or steam pretreatment is used prior to mechanical treatment after cutting by the shredder A and the pretreated cut sections are fed into the refiner(s) B by screw conveyors. In both forms, the raw fibre is fed to a digester E in which they are cooked by an alkaline pulping process. The pulp may be washed, screen and bleached, the bleaching comprising a sequence using chlorination, caustic extraction or two stages of chlorine dioxide.     						
4.	Process and apparatus for use in making raw fibre and for making pulp from agave plants	GB1374198	1972-06-26	STADLER HURTER INT*	1974-11-20	1974-11-20
1374198 Obtaining fibres; pulp manufacture STADLER HURTER Ltd 26 June 1972 29795/ 72 Headings D1F and D2W In obtaining raw fibres from plants of the agave group and/or hybrids thereof e.g. sisal, the leaves (and if desired up to 23% by weight of boles of the plants) are chopped or shredded in a direction perpendicular to their longitudinal axis into short sections e.g. of 0.5-2.0 inches in length. Within eight hours of shredding, skin, pith and other waste materials are separated from the fibres by first refining the sections and then screening the refiner output. The raw fibre is softened or "wetted", as by wetting or soaking with a liquid and/or steam, to raise the bulk density and may then be fed into a digester to be converted, as by an alkaline treatment, into pulp. In the operation of the apparatus shown, sisal leaves or bundles &c force fed by belts 4 are chopped by cooperative action of an anvil 5 and a cutter A formed by a roller 1 with radially extending blades and collecting grooves 3. Cut sections are fed e.g. by screw extruder (not shown) perhaps with water supplied through line 20 to a refiner B between opposed serrated faces of adjustably separated discs 6, 7, of which the sections are finely reduced. The reduced leaves &c pass through a water bath C, which further separates fibres and waste, and the mixture flows onto screening apparatus D (comprising a flooded screen 11 over a bath 12 and overhead showers 13 and 14) whereon raw fibre is retained and water and waste withdrawn. Screen 11 has a flattened U-shaped cross-section and vibrates with elliptical motion, the fibres being shaken therealong. Repeated treatments by secondary refining and screening apparatus (not shown) may be applied. The obtained fibres may be stored or proceed directly or by way of a conveyor 16 to a continuous digester E the pulp from which is treated by washing and screening apparatus 17, bleaching apparatus 18, and centrifugal cleaner 19.     						
5.	Method for extracting monofilament from brown leather	CN107299397	2017-06-19	SINAN COUNTY THE ONLY MOUNTAIN BROWN PRODUCTS FACTORY*	2017-10-27	2017-10-27
The invention discloses a method for extracting monofilament from brown leather. The method includes the steps of first soaking, first drying, second soaking, second drying and monofilament reeling off. According to the method, all the monofilament in the brown leather is effectively softened through cooking treatment and soaking treatment, grease and a mass of dirt in the brown leather are effectively removed through the second soaking, and finally, the capacities of rot resistance and deterioration resistance are strengthened through hot wind drying treatment. The monofilament extracted by the method not only is improved in quality and quantity, but also has the advantages of being strong in corrosion resistance, firm, durable and mildew-resistant.     						

6.

Extraction machine for field handling of banana stalk fiber

CN102978715

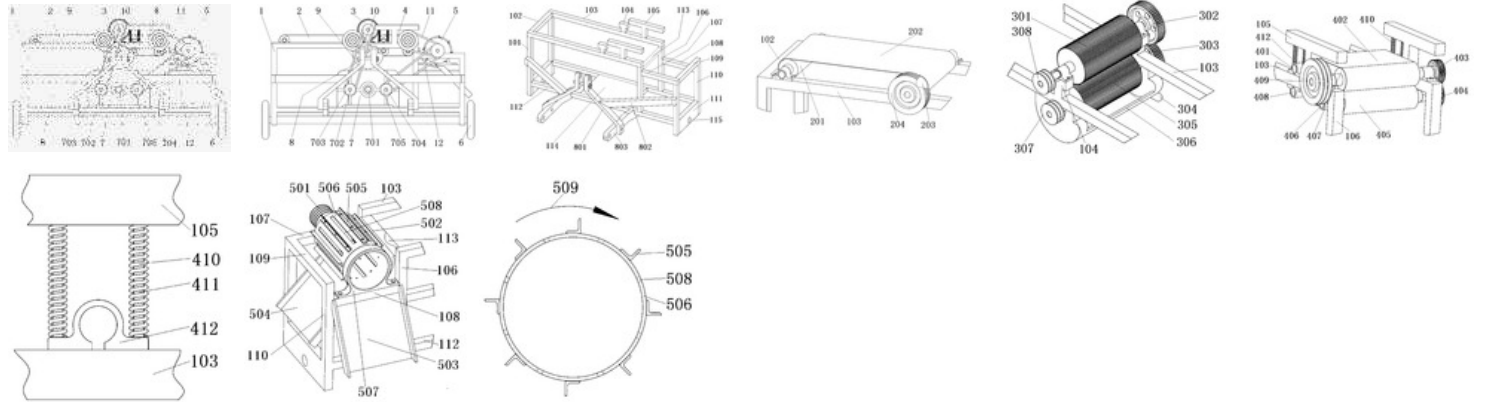
2012-12-11

HAINAN UNIVERSITY*

2013-03-20

2013-03-20

The invention belongs to the technical field of agricultural machinery, and relates to an extraction machine for field handling of banana stalk fibers. A feeding device, an extrusion device, a clamping device and an impurity scraping device of the extraction machine for the banana stalk fibers are arranged on the upper part of a rack in sequence from the front to the rear according to four procedures of a banana stalk fiber extraction process, i.e. feeding, extrusion, clamping and impurity scraping, and the power of a tractor is respectively transferred by a power distribution device to handling devices for the four procedures through belt transmission. The extraction machine has the advantages that: impurities and moisture in banana stalks can be eliminated by the impurity scraping device after banana stalks are extruded and clamped, the banana stalk fibers can be extracted, the impurities and moisture can be directly discharged into a field as fertilizers, and environmental pollution can be avoided. The whole structure is compact, the banana stalks can be directly handled in the banana field, the cost of extraction of the banana stalk fibers is low, the quality of the banana stalk fibers is high, good effects can be achieved, the income of banana growths can be increased, and the extraction machine is suitable for comprehensive utilization of the banana stalks in main banana production areas.



7.

Negative-pressure dustless moxa extracting equipment and production process thereof

CN102560691

2012-02-28

SONG CHANGXIAN

2012-07-11

2012-07-11

The invention relates to negative-pressure dustless moxa extracting equipment and a production process thereof. The negative-pressure dustless moxa extracting equipment comprises a fine fleece collector, a dust collector and four moxa extracting devices, wherein the four moxa extracting devices are connected in sequence. Each moxa extracting device consists of a grinder, a separator and a moxa remover, the grinder is sequentially connected and communicated with the separator and the moxa remover through conveying pipelines, the moxa remover is connected with the fine fleece collector through a negative-pressure moxa suction pipe and a fine fleece conveying pipeline, and the separator is communicated with the dust collector through a dust collecting pipeline. The negative-pressure dustless moxa extracting equipment is applicable to large-scale industrialized continuous production of moxa extraction, is capable of extracting high-purity moxa in a short time and simplifying production process, and simultaneously guaranteeing product quality reliably, improving working environment and reducing waste of folium artemisiae argyi.



8.

Preparation method of short natural bamboo fibers

CN108166070

2017-12-25

FUJIAN AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY UNIVERSITY*

2018-06-15

2018-06-15

The invention discloses a preparation method of short natural bamboo fibers, pertaining to the technical field of production of plant fibers. The method comprises the following steps: slicing bamboo material, performing softening treatment, performing tearing operation, performing enzyme treatment, performing chemical treatment, performing operation with a disc mill, pre-dewatering the fibers, and drying fibers. In order to resolve problems of an existing preparation method such as poor yield rate, heavy pollution and high cost, a spiral extruding and tearing machine replaces a conventional multi-roller grinding method. By putting biological treatment prior to chemical treatment, types of chemicals and biological enzyme are reduced. The disc mill and impinging stream drying operation replace steam drying, fiber splitting and multi-stage carding. The preparation method of short natural bamboo fibers has the following beneficial effects: high yield rate of short natural bamboo fibers, low cost and little pollution of a preparation process.

9.

Formula banana stem stalk fibre extractor is synthesized to multistep

CN205347632

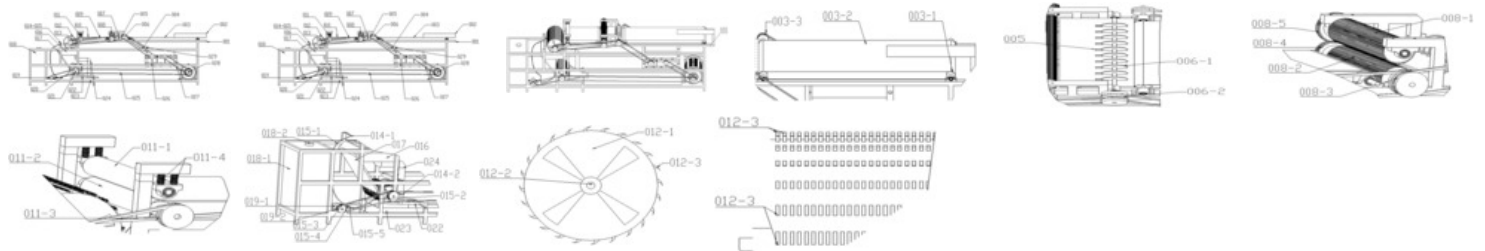
2015-12-23

HAINAN UNIVERSITY*

2016-06-29

2016-06-29

The utility model discloses a formula banana stem stalk fibre extractor is synthesized to multistep, which comprises a frame. The frame is equipped with the three -layer, is upper strata, middle level and lower floor respectively, and forward feeding device, section device, extrusion device, clamping device and forward are scraped miscellaneous device and is set up on the upper strata of frame, and no. 1 miscellaneous case of collection, cylinder impurity pipe, reverse feeding device and power transfer arrange the middle level of frame in, backward scrapes the lower floor that the frame was arranged in to miscellaneous device, blade water pump, no. 2 miscellaneous cases of collection, discharging device and motor, frame one end is equipped with water tank and water pipe, the beneficial effects of the utility model are that: a series of problems such as this equipment can solve effectively in traditional processing method that banana stem stalk comprehensive utilization is low, the wasting of resources and polluted environment to be favorable to promoting the further comprehensive utilization of china torrid zone, subtropical zone banana main producing region banana stem stalk, improve the banana and plant economic benefits.



10.

Reinforcing and/or process fibres based on vegetable fibres, process for producing them and their use

CA2029891

1989-04-17

ECCO GLEITTECHNIK*
ETSUKO GURATEKUNIKU

1990-10-18

1990-10-18

Reinforcing and/or process fibres (I) based on plant fibres (II) are obtd. by treating delignified (II) with an aq. soln. contg. metal cpd(s). (II) I), i.e. (hydro)oxide(s), carbonate(s), (thio)sulphate(s), sulphite(s), silicate(s) and/or phosphate(s), then washing and treating with an (in)organic binder (IV) or neutralising the unwashed fibres with a mineral acid; or by treating delignified (II) with an oxidant (V); or carbonising untreated (II) at 250-350 deg.C under a controlled air supply. Pref. (II) are flax, jute, unbleached cotton, hemp, cotton or sisal fibres. (III) are alkali(ne earth) (hydr)-oxides, carbonates or (thio)sulphates or basic Fe, Ti, Sb or Al salts; pred. NaOH, KOH, Na2SiO3 or Na2S2O3. (II) are treated with a 1-30, (10-30) (wt)% aq. (III) soln., pref. at 50-100 deg.C. Delignified (II) pref. are bleached with peroxide, hypochlorite or chlorine water before treatment with the (III) soln. (IV) is cemnt, plaster of Paris, silicates, bitumen, asphalt, natural or synthetic elastomers, polyurethanes, phenolic resins, resols, melamine resins, epoxy resins or mists. of these and is used in an amt. of 5-20% w.r.t. (I). (V) is alkali metal periodate, persulphate or permanganate, esp. KMnO4 and oxidin. is carried out at 75-95 deg.C (II) may also be finished with a flam retardant, lubricant and/or preservative finish. (II) obtd. by pyrolysis are impregnated with a resin, natural or synthetic rubber or elastomer.

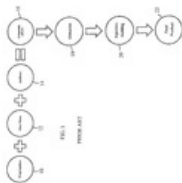
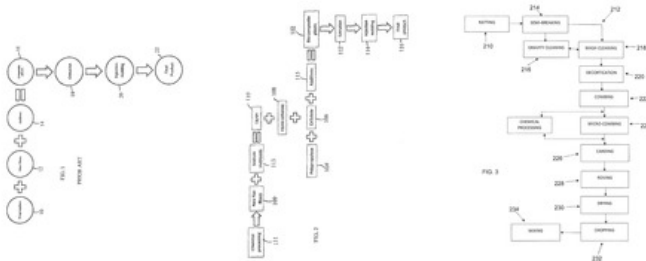
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11.	Processing method for fiber material used to form biocomposite component	US20150240058	2015-04-28	CNH GLOBAL* CNH INDUSTRIAL	2015-08-27	2015-08-27																														
The present invention is directed to plant fiber-reinforced biocomposite thermoplastic and/or resin compositions and a method for reinforcing thermoplastic resins. The present invention provides a use for the cellulose portion of a plant material, which is the portion left over after processing the selected plant materials to separate the cellulose in a mechanical process that does not damage the internal molecular structure of the cellulose fraction, enabling the cellulose fraction to chemically bond with the thermoplastic resin to enhance the reinforcement of the resin or thermoplastic biocomposite composition.																																				
																																				
12.	Preparation method of long raw bamboo fiber	CN107937993	2017-12-25	FUJIAN AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY UNIVERSITY*	2018-04-20	2018-04-20																														
The invention discloses a preparation method of long raw bamboo fiber, which belongs to the technical field of vegetable fiber production, and solves the problems of low production efficiency, low yield and serious waste water pollution of the current preparation methods. The method comprises the following steps: bamboo wood slicing, high-temperature high-pressure treatment, tearing processing, enzyme processing, chemical treatment, drying, and carding processing. The obtained long raw bamboo fiber has the following characteristics that an average fiber length is 4-5 cm, fineness is no less than 100 Nm, and the yield is no less than 60%. In addition, the long raw bamboo fiber has the beneficial effects that high production efficiency (annual output of a production line is no less than 50,000 tons), waste water pollution is light, and fiber is soft.																																				
13.	Preparation method of all bamboo fibers and sock	CN105019035	2015-07-29	SHALI SOCKS OF HUMAN PROVINCE*	2015-11-04	2015-11-04																														
The invention discloses a preparation method of all bamboo fibers. The preparation method comprises the following steps: (a) a soaking procedure, namely, soaking preprocessed bamboo pieces in a neutral aqueous solution with 0.01%-0.05% (w/w) of penetrant for 8-11 hours; (b) a cooking procedure, namely, cooking the soaked bamboo pieces in cooking liquor at normal pressure for 3.0-3.5 hours, wherein during cooking, a bath ratio is equal to 1:(15-60), and the cooking liquor per liter contains 3-125g of sodium hydroxide, 3-135g of sodium carbonate, 0.4-50g of sodium sulfite and 0.2-50g of sodium silicate; (2) a splitting procedure, namely, performing high-temperature heat preservation on cooked bamboo fibers under the action of ultrasonic waves, quickly releasing pressure, and circulating the process for multiple times; and (d) picking, bleaching, cleaning, dehydrating and drying the split bamboo fibers to obtain the all bamboo fibers. During the splitting process, the fibers can be fully separated to obtain the fine and soft bamboo fibers through the combination of ultrasonic waves and high-temperature heat preservation as well as quick pressure release.																																				
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14.	Gain and/or process fibers based on plant fibers from -	DE9007726	1990-04-17	ECCO GLEITTECHNIK*	1995-02-23	1995-02-23																														
No abstract available																																				