

PROGRAMME DE COOPÉRATION TRANSFRONTALIÈRE
GRENSOVERSCHRIJDEND SAMENWERKINGSPROGRAMMA

Interreg



Cofinancé par
l'Union Européenne
Medegefinancierd door
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France - Wallonie - Vlaanderen



CrossS3
RE-APS

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Progrès du projet et résultats préliminaires – CTB & CETI
Projectvoortgang en voorlopige resultaten – CTB & CETI

Mélanie Monceaux and Milda Pathault - Fran Maenhaut
CETI CENTEXBEL

09/06/2026



CENTEXBEL



Centre de recherche collective et technique en Belgique

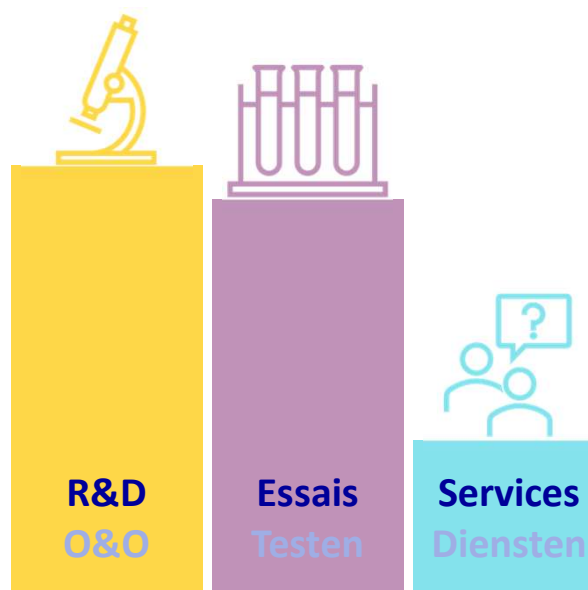
Organisation membre, au service de l'industrie de la transformation du textile et des plastiques

Collectief onderzoeks- en technisch centrum in België

Lidmaatschapsorganisatie, ten dienste van de textiel- en kunststofverwerkende industrie

Nos activités

- Recherche & Développement
- Essais
- Plateformes pour l'innovation ouverte
- Conseil & Services
- Cellule de brevets
- Cellules de normes
- Certification de produits
- Diffusion des connaissances

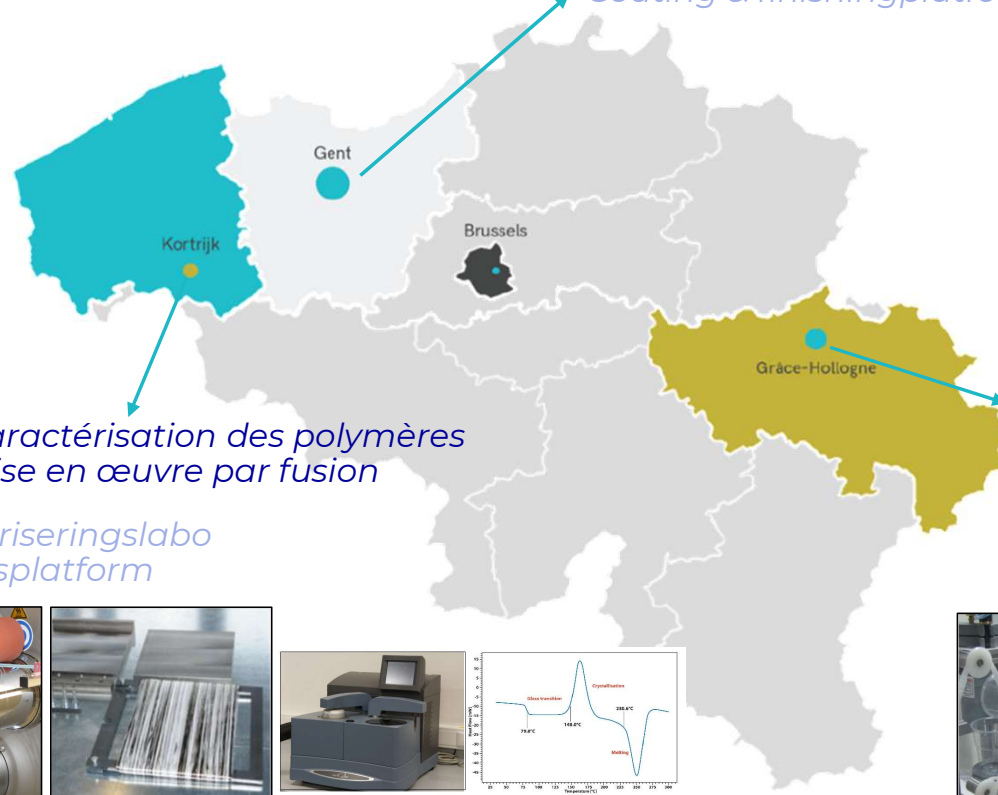


Onze activiteiten

- Onderzoek & Ontwikkeling
- Testen
- Platformen voor open innovatie
- Advies & Diensten
- Patentcel
- Normencel
- Productcertificering
- Kennisverspreiding

CEN TEX BEL

Nos laboratoires et plateformes Onze labo's en platformen



Laboratoire d'essais physiques
Laboratoire d'analyses chimiques
Laboratoire de comportement au feu
Plateforme de coating & finition

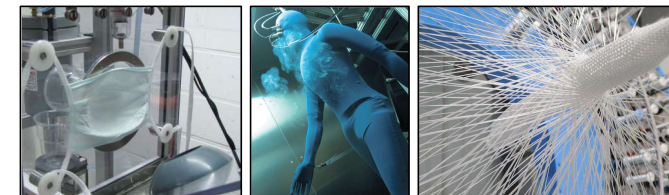
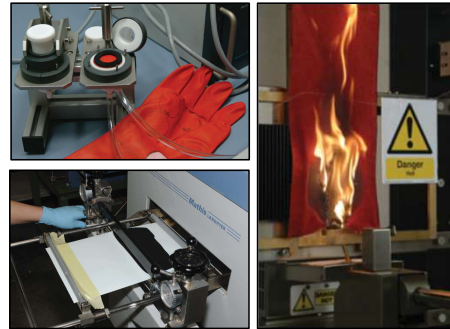
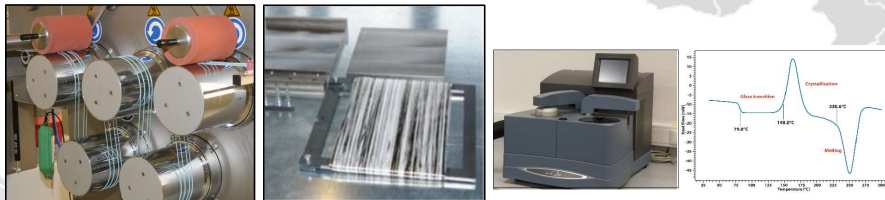
Fysisch testlabo
Chemisch testlabo
Brandgedraglabo
Coating & finishingplatform

Laboratoire de caractérisation des polymères
Plateforme de mise en œuvre par fusion

Polymeerkarakteriseringslabo
Smeltverwerkingsplatform

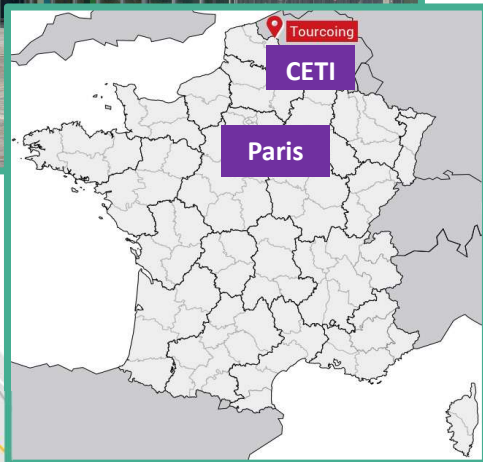
Laboratoire d'évaluation
microbiologique & confort
Plateforme des textiles techniques

Microbiologisch & comfortlabo
Platform voor technisch textiel



CETI Research Center

An interface between research and industrial production at the heart of sustainable textile innovation



- **Industrial research centre** founded in 2012 in Tourcoing (Lille Metropolitan Area, Hauts-de-France)
- **~20** employees
- **4,000 m²** of offices and platforms
- **European platform** for textile **experimentation** and **industrialization**
- Centre dedicated to **innovation**, **prototyping**, **technological valorisation** and **industrial transfer**

CETI's technical platforms



Compounding /
Spinning / Fibers



Nonwovens



Yarn Spinning /
Weaving / Knitting



Wet Spinning



Recycling



Characterization &
Performance
Measurement



Mechanical
Recycling



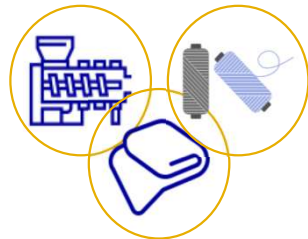
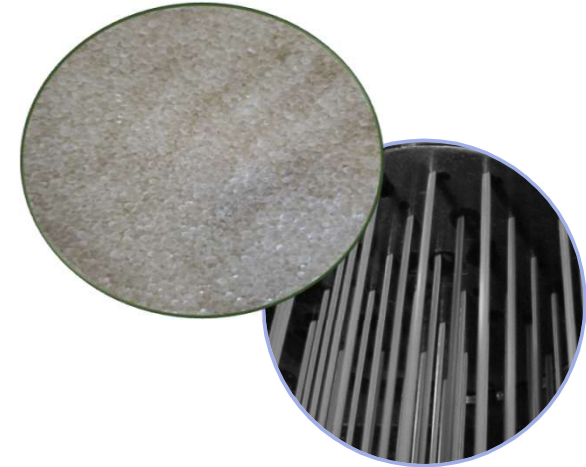
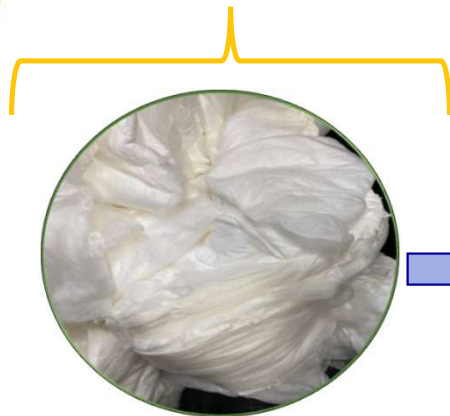
Thermomechanical
Recycling



RE-APS activités

RE-APS activiteiten

WP3: Préparation
WP3: Voorbereiding



WP4: Recyclage thermo-mécanique et transformation
WP4: Thermo-mechanische recyclage en verwerking

FROM FABRICS

TO PELLETS

TO FILAMENTS & FABRICS

RE-APS approach

Most complex

| | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Composition | Monocomponent (100%PET) | Monocomponent with additives | Blend PET + other thermoplastic polymer : PET + PA6 others... | Blend (PET, coton,...) |
| Post-consumer | Pretreatment / extrusion | Pretreatment / extrusion | Pre treatment-compatibilization / extrusion | Pretreatment / extrusion |
| Post-industrial | Extrusion | Pretreatment / extrusion | Pre treatment-compatibilization / extrusion | Pretreatment / extrusion |

Least complex

1.

PRÉPARATION
VOORBEREIDING

Caractérisation générale

Algemene karakterisatie



Identification des matériaux
Materiaalidentificatie



Détermination du spinfinish
Spinfinish bepaling



Dépistage des éléments perturbateurs
Screening storende elementen



Propriétés thermiques
Thermische eigenschappen



Viscosité intrinsèque (IV), rhéologie
Intrinsieke viscositeit (IV), rheologie

| Material | T _d (°C) | T _m (°C) | T _c (°C) | T _g (°C) |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Fabric 1 | 323.86 | 241.61 | 177.56 | 72.01 |
| Fabric 2 | 325.5 | 244.25 | 179.89 | 74.56 |
| Fabric 3 | 354.18 | 242.79 | 174.78 | 74.72 |

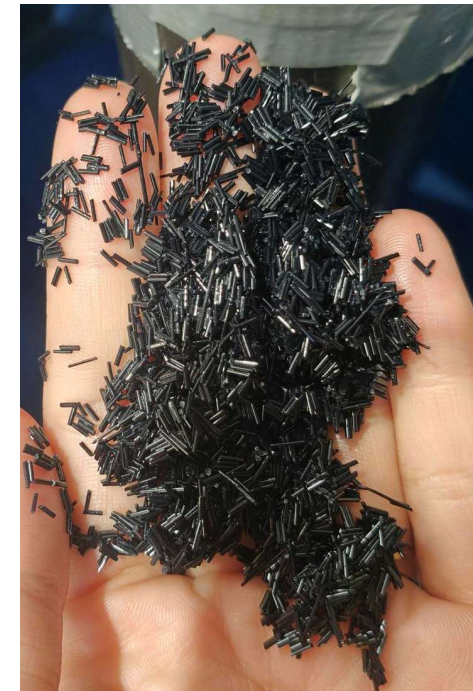
| Material | Composition | Flame retardant | Elements |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|---|
| FR fabric 1 | 100% PES | P and Br are present | P: 1.31 wt% Ca: 0.04 wt% Ti: 0.93 wt% Fe: 0.02 wt% Br: 0.04 wt% |

| Material | Composition | Spin finish content (%) |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Mattress 1 | 100% PES | 0.97 |
| Mattress 2 | 100% PES | 0.60 |
| Mattress 3 | 100% PES | 2.11 |
| Mattress 4 | 100% PES | 1.00 |
| Mattress 5 | 98.7% PES 1.3% EL | 1.34 |
| Mattress 6 | 64.3% PES 35.7 PE | 1.31 |

Impact de la transformation sur l'IV

Impact van de verwerking op IV

| Material | IV (dL/g) |
|-----------|-----------|
| Fabric 1 | 0.533 |
| Pellets 1 | 0.422 |
| Fabric 2 | 0.562 |
| Pellets 2 | 0.453 |
| Fabric 3 | 0.524 |
| Pellets 3 | 0.440 |



Result

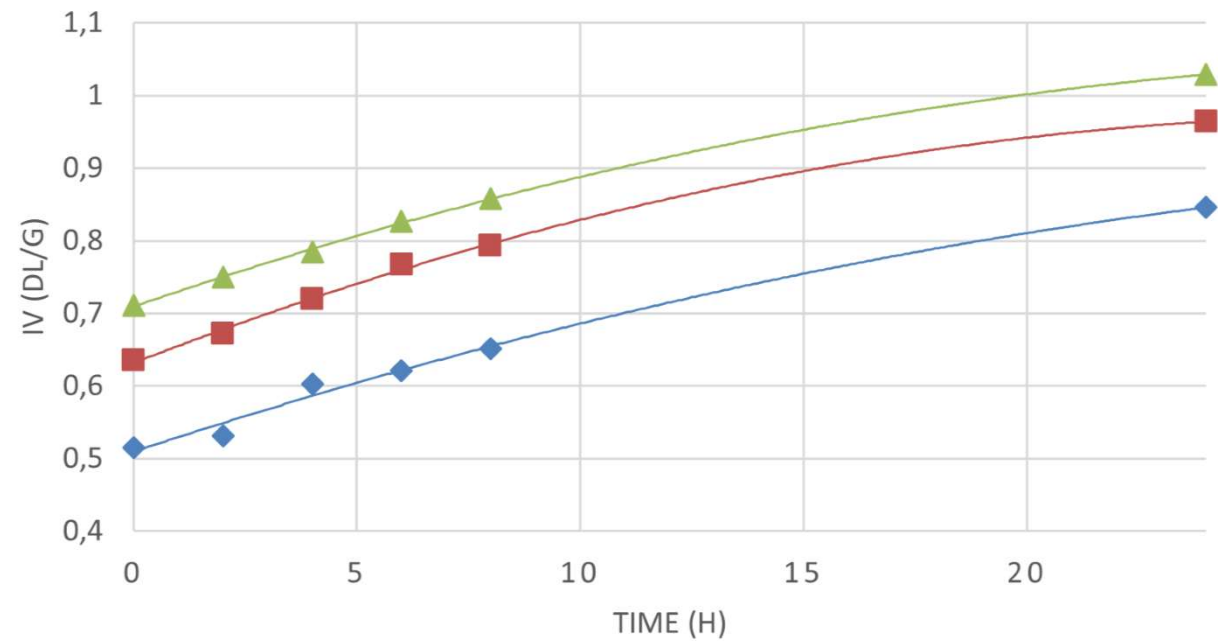


Reduced IV because of processing

Effet du SSP sur l'IV

Effect van SSP op IV

| Material | IV (dL/g) | IV after +4h SSP (dL/g) |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Fabric a (white) | 0.643 | - |
| Pellets a (white) | 0.608 | 0.623 |
| Pellets a (green) | 0.606 | 0.625 |
| Pellets a (black) | 0.595 | 0.600 |
| Fabric b (white) | 0.653 | - |
| Pellets b (blue) | 0.541 | - |



Result



Reduced IV because of processing



SSP to boost IV

Alimentation des matériaux pour la transformation

Materialtoevoer voor verwerking



Tissues



Filaments

| | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| <p>Compounding</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proceeded fairly smoothly • No significant issues observed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeding difficulties into the screw • Tamping: material became compacted → poor uptake • Irregular feed → no stable strand formation • Strand continuously broke in the water bath • Trial stopped (material not processable) |
| <p>Spinning</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major unusual issues • Bobbin: slightly more yellow and glossier than virgin PES • Tensile strength comparable to virgin PES | <p>No results</p> |

Result



Processing of tissues successful, difficult feeding of filaments



Filaments will be chopped at CETI before processing

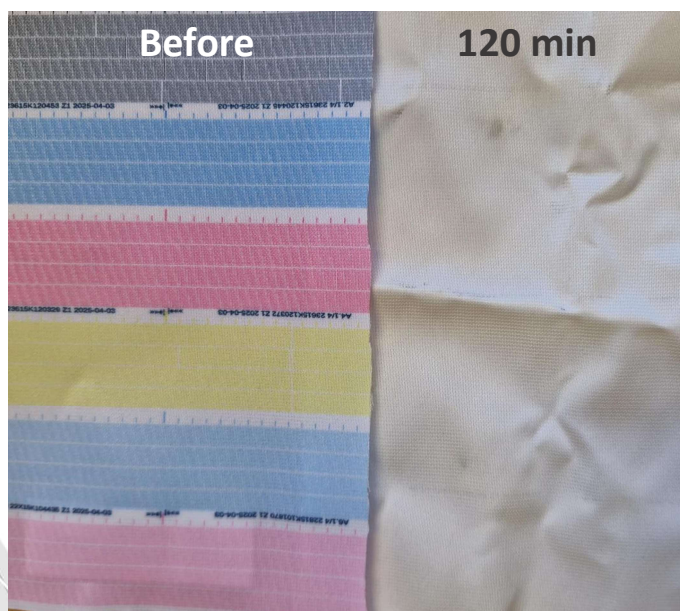
Élimination des contaminants: extraction scCO₂

Verwijdering contaminanten: scCO₂-extractie

Étude de l'extraction de différents contaminants à l'échelle laboratoire (couleurs, sérigraphie vs. impression numérique, FR, ...)

Studie van extractie van verschillende contaminanten op labo-schaal (kleuren, zeefdruk vs. digitale druk, FR, ...)

Soft shades



*digital printing
(woven)*

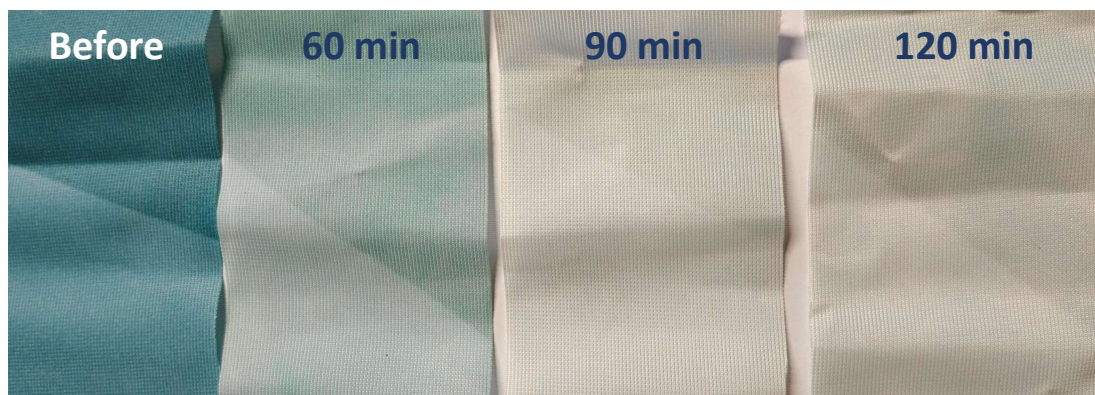
Darker shades



Élimination des contaminants: extraction scCO₂

Verwijdering contaminanten: scCO₂-extractie

Darker blue



*digital printing
(woven)*



Élimination des contaminants: extraction scCO₂

Verwijdering contaminanten: scCO₂-extractie

*digital printing
(non-woven)*

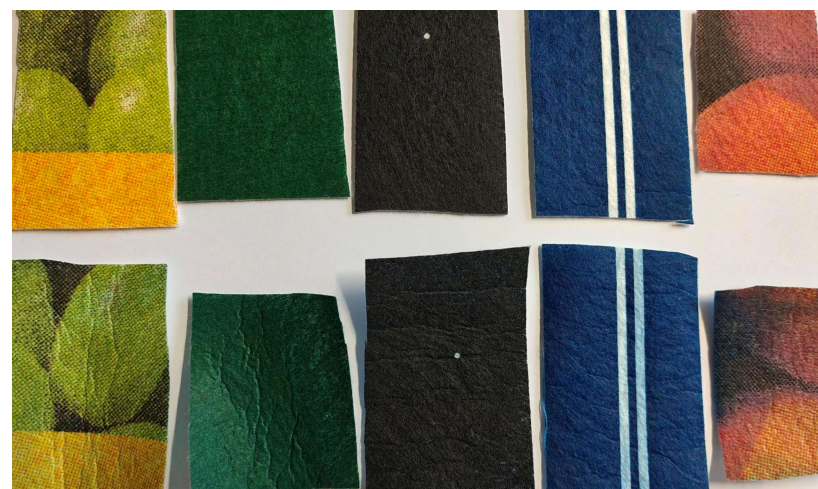


Before

120 min



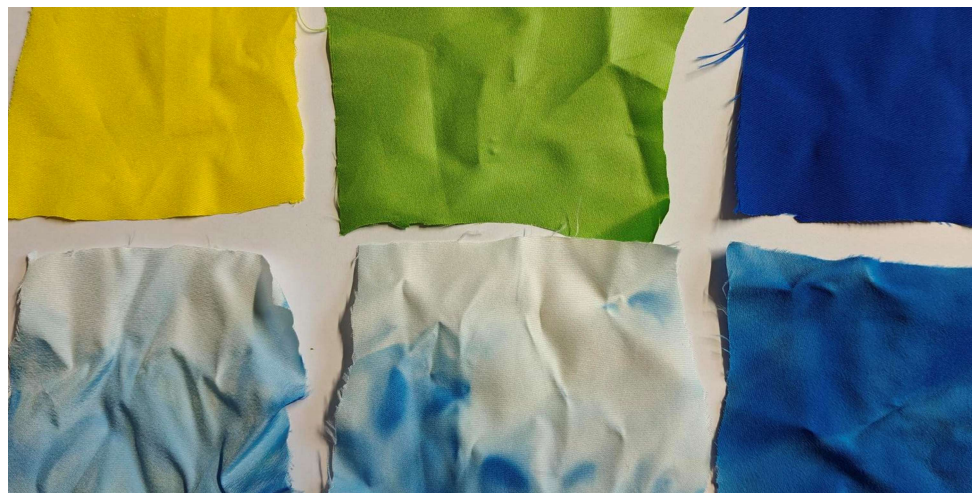
*screen printing
(non-woven)*



Élimination des contaminants: extraction scCO₂

Verwijdering contaminanten: scCO₂-extractie

Before



*solution dyed
(woven)*

120 min



20 min



120 min



▶▶ Flame retardants & Larger scale trials

2.

RECYCLAGE THERMO-MÉCANIQUE
THERMO-MECHANISCHE RECYCLAGE

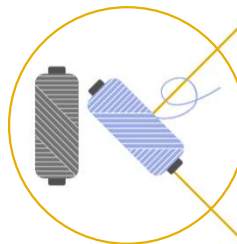
WP 4: Thermomechanical recycling and applications in textiles and plastics industries

Transformation via thermomechanical recycling of the chosen samples

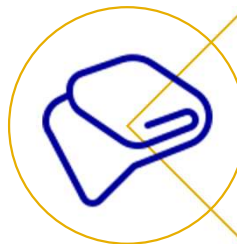
Incorporation of pellets into the **textiles and plastics industries**



Thermomechanical recycling of polyester-based samples (post-production, post-consumer) to produce recycled polyester (rPET) granules



Use of the rPET for melt spinning and non-woven production



Application study: use of rPET pellets and filaments to create textile prototypes

WP 4: Thermomechanical recycling

Pilot-scale thermomechanical solutions

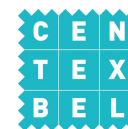
Compound (twin-screw)



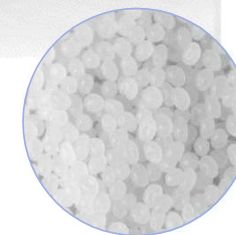
Ceti



EREMA



Ceti



FROM FABRICS ————— TO PELLETS

WP 4: Applications in textiles and plastics industries

Use of the rPET granules for:

Melt-spinning

Monofilament



Weaving
Knitting

Monocomponent multifilament
Bicomponent multifilament



Fibres



Yarn spinning
Drylaid nonwovens



Nonwoven

Spunbond mono and bicomponent
Meltblown

FROM PELLETS ————— TO FABRICS

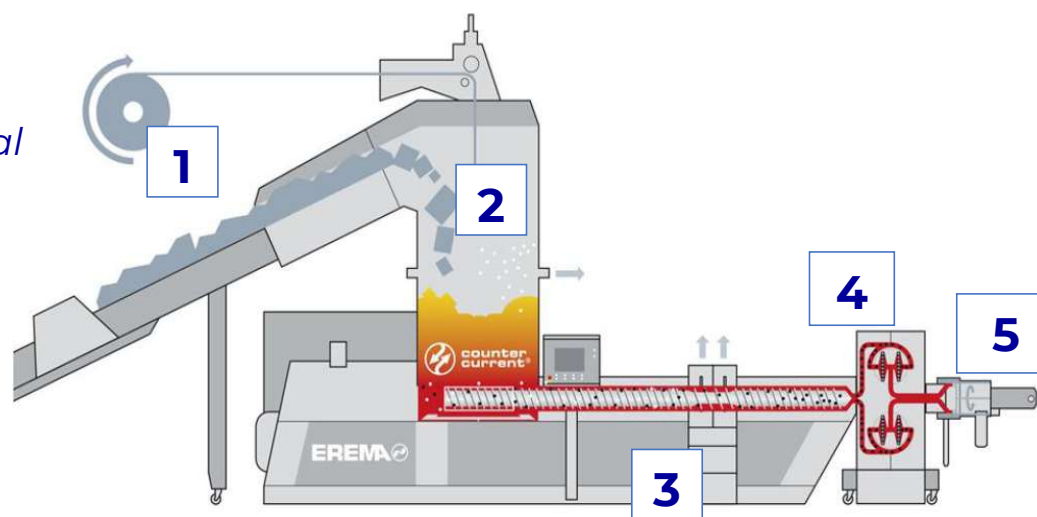
What is thermomechanical recycling?

A process that uses heat to melt thermoplastic materials to obtain polymers in the form of pellets.

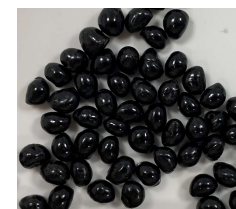
Starting material preparation



Sample



Obtained pellets



Melt spinning,
 Melt nonwovens...

| Unit | Description |
|------|--|
| 1 | Conveyor belt and metal detector |
| 2 | Pre-conditioning unit (PCU) |
| 3 | Extrusion screw: four-zone temperature profile and fume extraction |
| 4 | Filtration system |
| 5 | Underwater pelletisation |

WP4's approach

WP3

1. 1st Sample analysis by CTB

WP4

1. Sample analysis (capillary rheology)
2. Recycling and characterisation (capillary rheology)
3. Evaluation via meltspinning
 - 3.1 Monocomponent
 - 3.2 Bicomponent core/sheath rPET/vPET
 - 3.3 Bicomponent core/sheath vPET/rPET
4. Application for textile structures

WP4's approach

Most complex

| | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Composition | Monocomponent (100%PET) | Monocomponent with additives | Blend PET + other thermoplastic polymer : PET + PA6 others... | Blend (PET, coton,...) |
| Post-consumer | Pretreatment / extrusion | Pretreatment / extrusion | Pre treatment-compatibilization / extrusion | Pretreatment / extrusion |
| Post-industrial | Extrusion | Pretreatment / extrusion | Pre treatment-compatibilization / extrusion | Pretreatment / extrusion |

Least complex

Samples studied up to now

Most complex

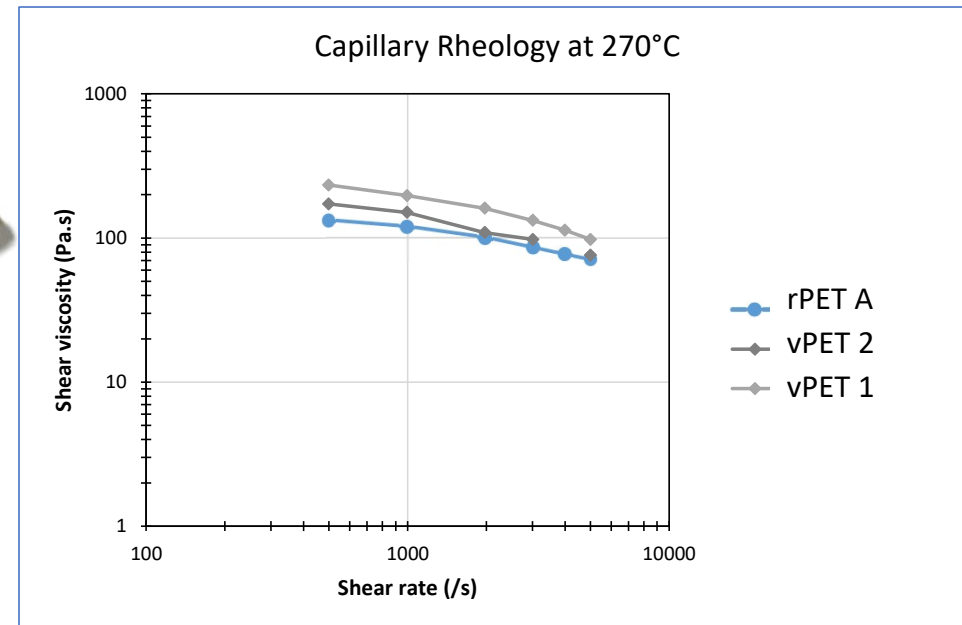
| | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|---|--------------------------|
| Composition | Monocomponent (100%PET) | Monocomponent with additives | Blend PET + other thermoplastic polymer : PET + PA6 others... | Blend (PET, coton,...) |
| Post-consumer | Pretreatment / extrusion | Pretreatment / extrusion Variable colour/treatment: Case Study C | Pre treatment-compatibilization / extrusion | Pretreatment / extrusion |
| Post-industrial | Extrusion White woven fabric: Case Study A | Pretreatment / extrusion Black drylaid nonwoven: Case Study B | Pre treatment-compatibilization / extrusion | Pretreatment / extrusion |

Least complex

Case study A : post industrial - 100% PET woven fabric

Sample analysis

Recycling and characterisation (capillary rheology)



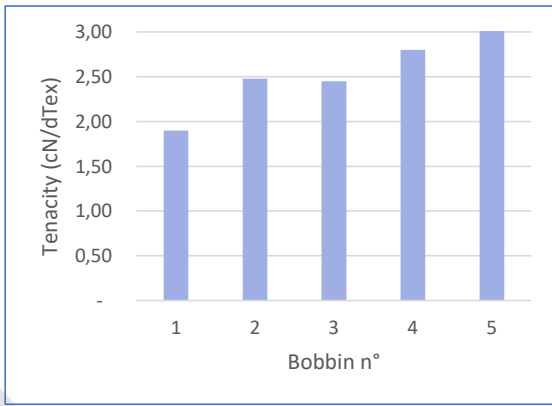
MM1

Case study A : post industrial - 100% PET woven fabric

Evaluation via melt spinning

Monocomponent

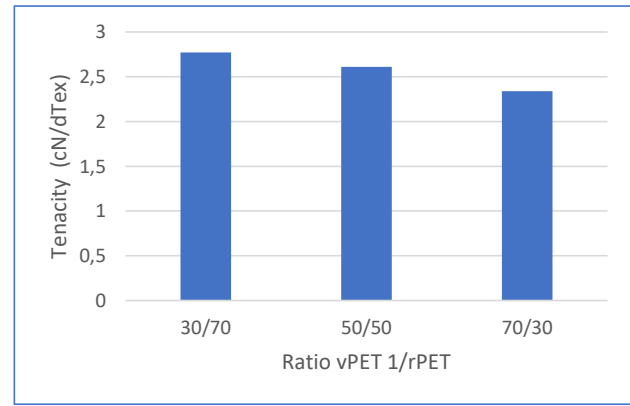
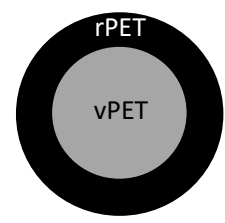
4,4 dtex/filament



Bicomponent core/sheath

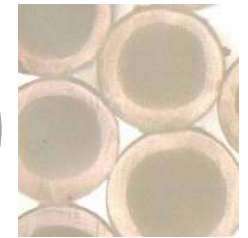
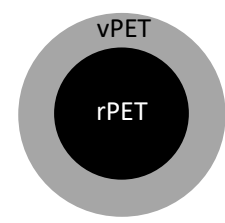
vPET/rPET

50/50 ratio

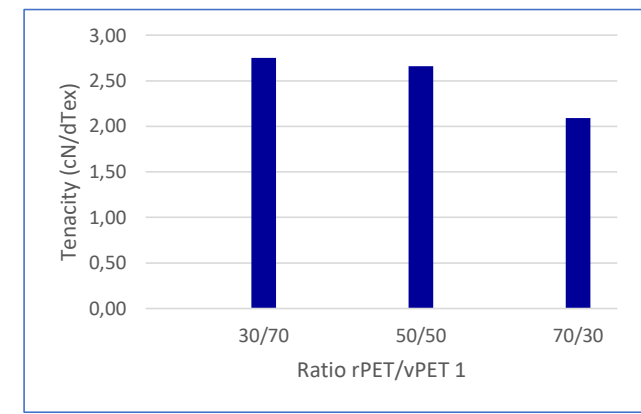


rPET/vPET

50/50 ratio



Less compatible with vPET 2



Diapositive 26

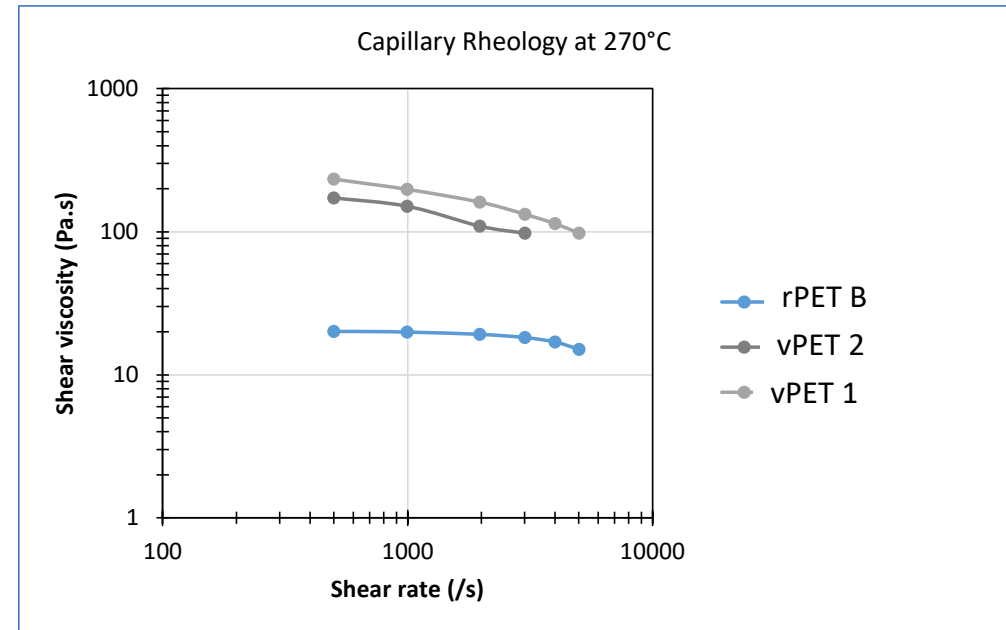
MM1 Le graph 3 n'apporte rien. As tu un graph avec des ratios d'étirage plus élevés?

Mélanie Monceaux; 2026-06-09T06:42:29.624

Case study B : post industrial - 100% PET + black - nonwoven drylaid fabric

Sample analysis

Recycling and characterisation (capillary rheology)



MM

Diapositive 27

MM1

Reprendre les memes courbes que case study A pour le V PET, pas logique qu'il y ait une difference

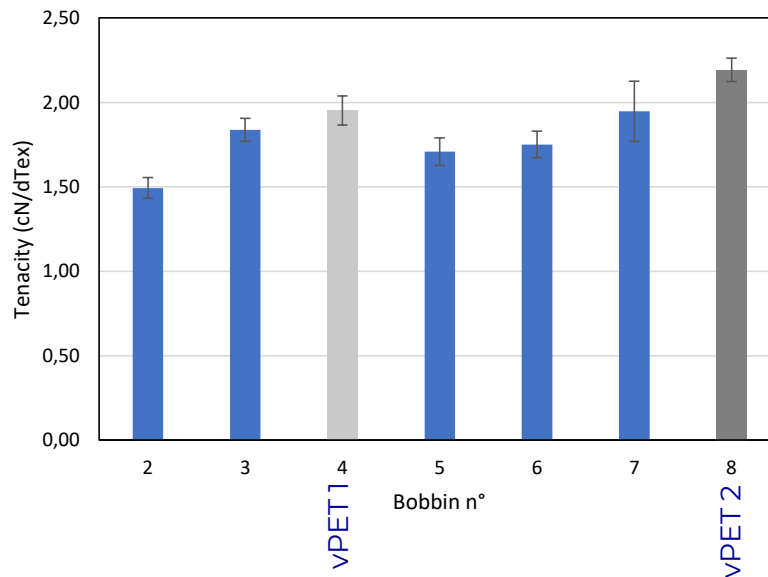
Mélanie Monceaux; 2026-06-09T06:48:02.453

Case study B : post industrial - 100% PET + black - nonwoven drylaid fabric

Evaluation via melt spinning

Monocomponent

5,5 dTex/filament



Bicomponent core/sheath



100% vPET 30/70 50/50 70/30 100% rPET

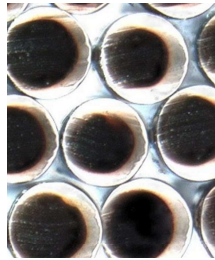
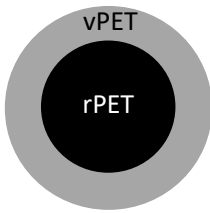
Increasing rPET (core) content

Case study B : post industrial - 100% PET + black - nonwoven drylaid fabric

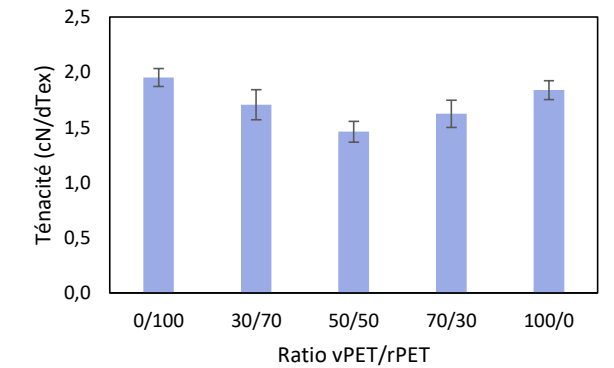
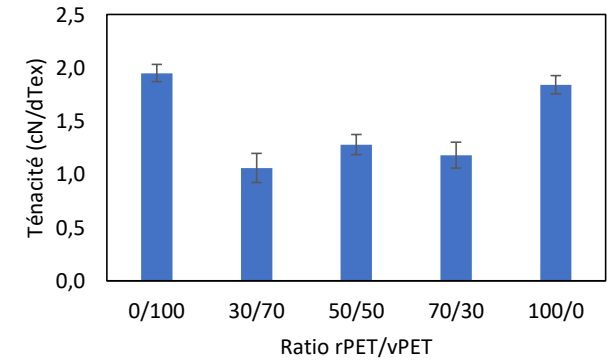
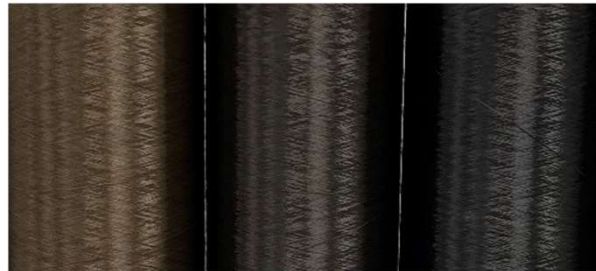
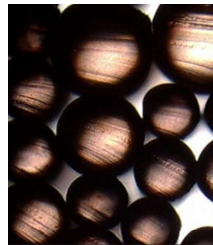
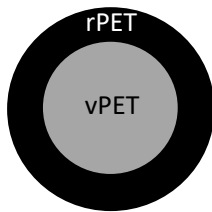
Evaluation via melt spinning

Bicomponent core/sheath

rPET/vPET



vPET/rPET



Case study C : post consumer 100% PET + additives

CrossS3
RE-APS

Sample analysis

Recycling and characterisation (capillary rheology)



Highly dense woven support, loose fibres on the other side

Very heterogeneous sample



Knitted samples with elastic properties

Glitter

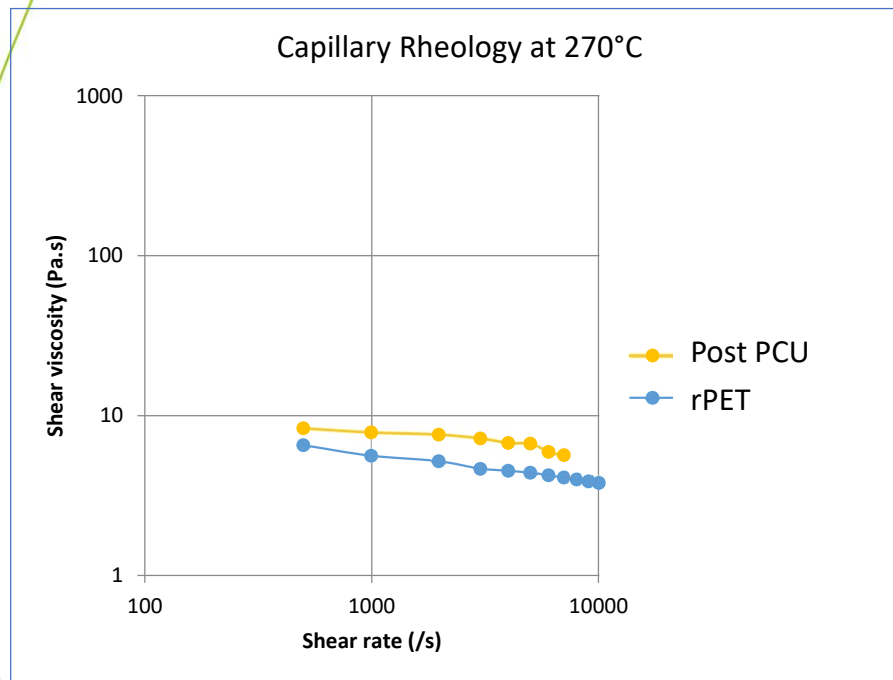
Sport textile

Fleece

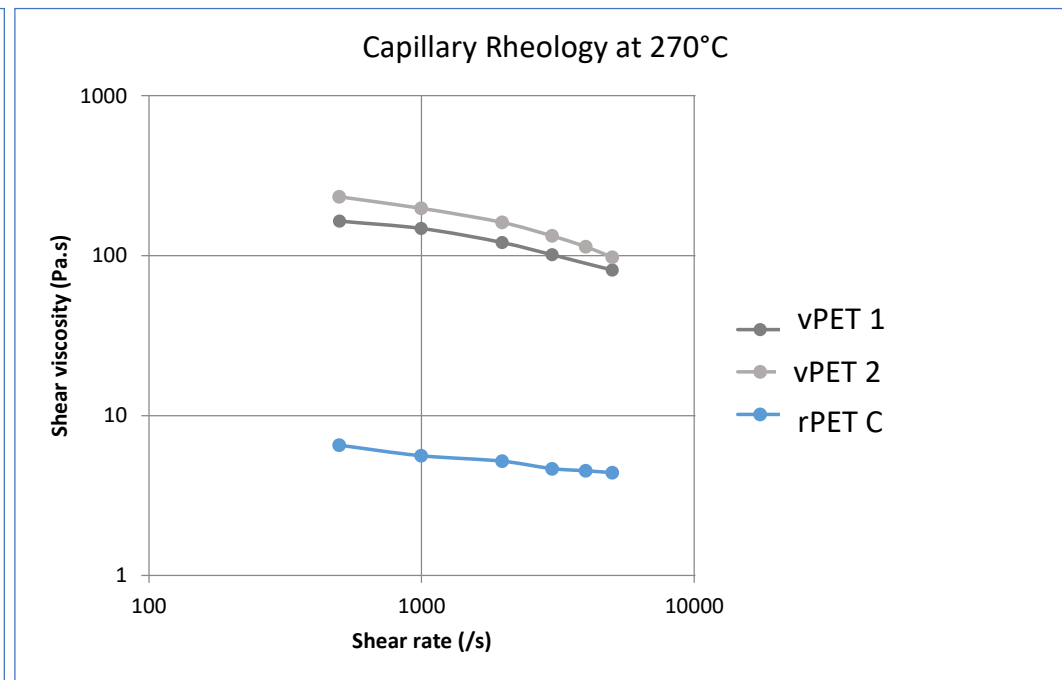


Case study C : post consumer 100% PET + additives

Post PCU and post EREMA comparison



Comparison of rPET C with vPET 1 and 2:

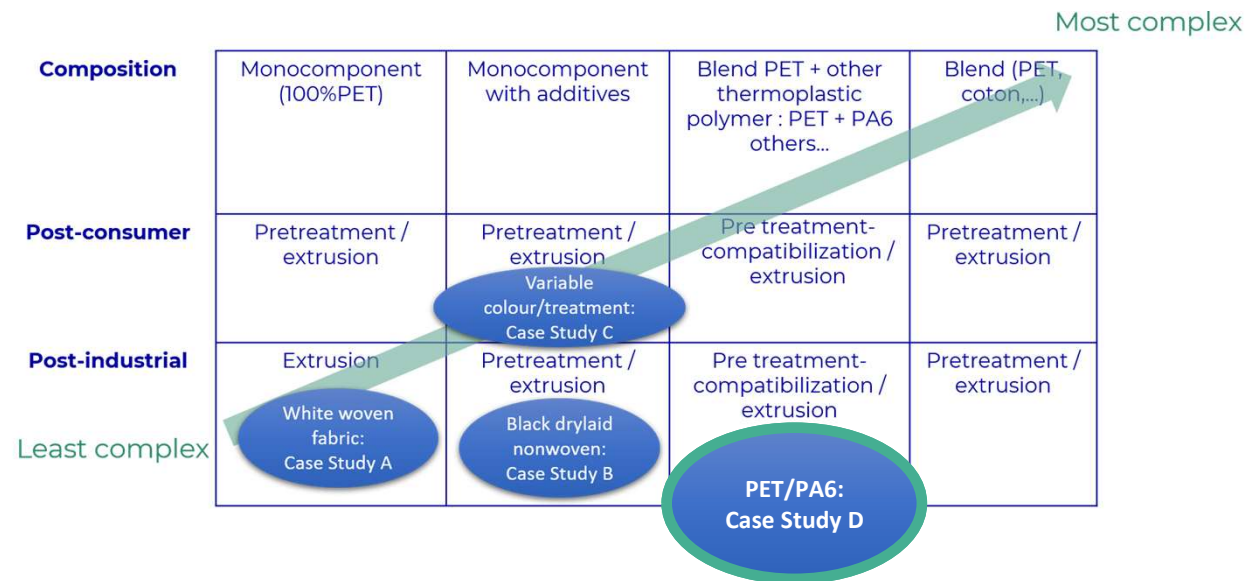


Conclusions

1. **Observed decrease in viscosity during thermomechanical recycling, this has an impact on processability** *Study with chain extenders*
2. **Different compatibility between rPET/vPET 1 and rPET/vPET 2 based on rPET**
3. **Incorporation of vPET boosts mechanical performance**
4. **Incorporation of rPET influences colour** *Impact on applications*
5. **Drying conditions have an impact on processability** *Aquatrac study*

Future work

- **Case study C: evaluation via melt spinning (mono/bico)**
- **Incorporation of chain extenders**
- **Case Study D: Post-industrial PET / PA 6 *Moving along in complexity***



Interreg



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Medegefinancierd door
de Europese Unie

France - Wallonie - Vlaanderen



CrossS3
RE-APS

MERCI DE VOTRE ATTENTION
WE DANKEN U VOOR UW AANDACHT

Ceti

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