

MANUFACTURING PROCESS FOR RICE HUSK FIBER SYNTHETIC RESIN POWDER AND RICE HUSK FIBER PRODUCT

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 1. Technical Field

The present invention relates to chemical materials, and more particularly to manufacturing processes for rice husk fiber synthetic resin powder and rice husk fiber products made therefrom.

2. Description of Related Art

10 Presently, most articles for daily use, such as tableware, furniture and kitchenware, as sold in the market, are made of plastic, timber and bamboo. These materials are disadvantageous for being not only expansive, but also against to sustainability. To be specific, plastic is also referred to as “white pollution” as it is undegradable in the Nature and tends to make soil
15 impermeable. As to timer and bamboo, their use involves deforestation and waste-water pollution, thus being not environmentally friendly.

Particularly, the disposable tableware currently having extensive use is typically manufacturing from foam plastic that is foamed with Freon. As known, Freon has been identified as a factor of the observed ozone depletion. In addition,
20 such foam plastic is extremely undegradable. China Patent Publication No. CN1212312A discloses degradable, disposable tableware and a manufacturing method thereof. This prior-art method uses husks or stems of crops as the raw

material to be laminated under heat with urea-formaldehyde resin and melamine. However, melamine is expensive and likely to generate degradation products that harmful to the environment.

China is the No. 1 place of origin of rice, having an annual rice yield of 195 million tons, equal to 40% of its nationwide total grain yield, and 37% of the worldwide total grain yield. In this context, tens of mission tons of husks are peeled off from rice in China every. These rice husks have been traditionally regarded as agricultural waste, and are usually used as fuel or feed fillers for animals in the extensive rural area in China. For a long period, the use of rice husks have been undeveloped, making rice husks, as in fact valuable resources, totally wasted in vain.

On the other hand, in many developed countries, the applications of rice husks have been researched in depth, and include culture media for edible mushrooms, fuel for power generation, materials for cosmetics, food and chemical products. However, theses advanced applications of rice husks usually involve complicated processes that modify the nature of rice husks and then use the modified substances as new materials. There is little knowledge about “as-it-is” usage of rice husk. Thus, we do need a novel way to use rice husk as it is in mass manufacture.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The objective of the present invention is to meeting the foregoing need by

providing manufacturing processes for rice husk fiber synthetic resin powder and for rice husk fiber products made therefrom. The manufacturing processes are practical and economic. The resin powder and therefor the rice husk fiber products are degradable, with constant quality, and environmentally friendly.

5 For achieving this objective, the present invention implements the following technical scheme: providing a manufacturing process for rice husk fiber synthetic resin powder, comprising the following steps:

(1). grinding 20-80wt% rice husk into fine rice husk powder having a mesh size of 50-300;

10 (2), feeding the rice husk powder of Step (1) into a high-speed heating mixer, adding 5-35 wt% cellulose and 5-40 wt% starch, mixing well while introducing 10- 35 wt% water, removing the mixture from the mixer, letting the mixture to cool, and thereby obtaining rice husk fiber powder;

(3). placing 15-35 wt% natural resin and 65-85 wt% lignin into a reaction
15 kettle, adding 10-20 wt% water into the kettle, agitating the mixture uniformly into slurry, heating the mixture to 100- 300°C, then adding 5-15 wt% nano-silica, mixing the mixture uniformly, cooling the kettle to a temperature below 120°C, adding 20-80 wt% rice husk fiber powder, keeping mixing, removing the well mixed mixture from the kettle, and thereby obtaining a paste material;

20 (4). pouring the paste material of Step (3) into a flash drier, drying the paste material with heat airflow of 60 - 120°C, removing the dried material from the

drier when it has a moisture content of 5 - 15%, and thereby obtaining brownish-yellow rice husk fiber synthetic resin powder ; and

(5). cooling the rice husk fiber synthetic resin powder of Step (4) and packaging the cooled powder for storage as a final product of the rice husk fiber synthetic resin powder.

Preferably, the natural resin is one or more of powdered gum Arabic, gelatin, and hydrogenated rosin.

Preferably, the rice husk fiber powder when removed from drier has the moisture content below 8%.

Preferably, the mixing of Step (2) is performed at 15- 50°C.

Preferably, the storage of Step (5) is performed at 15- 35°C.

A manufacturing process for a rice husk fiber product, comprising the following steps:

<1>. preheating a high-temperature mold press to a mold temperature of 80- 200°C, and setting the mold press at a pressure of 170-210 psi, then feeding the rice husk fiber synthetic resin powder into the mold press for molding, and removing the molded preform; and

<2>. deburring the preform of Step <1> using a burr masher, and polishing the deburred preform using a polisher into the rice husk fiber product.

By using the aforementioned technical scheme, the present invention provides the following beneficial effects. First, the present invention uses rice

husks that is a currently wasted agricultural by-product, so can turn garbage into useful resources. This novel use effectively reduces the impact of rice husks on the environment and makes rice husks valuable. The product of the present invention is highly waterproof, rigid, dense and smooth. Also the material is in
5 natural non-toxic, economic and environmentally friendly, so is more suitable for tableware, toys, furniture, kitchenware and the like as compared with plastic, timber and bamboo. The salvage reduces the consumption of forests and can produce organic fertilizer as the material degrades in the Nature. The products made from such material are resistant to both high and low temperatures, and
10 have excellent density and hardness, while having sustainable service life. All these make the disclosed environmentally-friendly material commercially promising.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

While some particular embodiments will be described below for illustrating
15 the present invention, the scope of the present invention is not limited thereto.

Embodiment 1

In the present embodiment, 30g of rice husks are ground into fine rice husk powder having a mesh size of 50. The rice husk powder is placed in a high-speed heating mixer to be mixed with 35g of cellulose and 40g of starch at
20 25°C, while 20g of water is added. The mixture is then removed from the mixer for cooling. The cooled rice husk fiber powder has a moisture content below 8%.

Afterward, 15g of gelatin and 85g of lignin are placed into a reaction kettle, and agitated while 15g of water is added so as to form homogeneous slurry. The slurry is then heated to 130°C, and mixed with 10g of nano-silica. The kettle together with the mixture is then cooled to a temperature below 120°C. Then
5 50g of rice husk fiber powder is added and the mixing is continued until it becomes homogeneous. The homogeneous mixture is cooled as a paste material. The paste material is transferred from the mixture to a flash drier where it is dried by hot airflow at 80°C. The dried material is removed from the drier when its moisture content becomes 5%. Thus, brownish-yellow rice husk fiber
10 synthetic resin powder is produced and can be packaged for storage after cooled.

A high-temperature mold press has a ladle mold is preheated to a mold temperature of 120°C. Then 160g of the foregoing rice husk fiber synthetic resin powder is fed into the ladle mold for molding. The molded preform is then removed from the mold, deburred using a burr masher, and polished using a
15 polisher to be a final ladle product for table use.

Embodiment 2

In the present embodiment, 60g of rice husks are ground into fine rice husk powder having a mesh size of 80. The rice husk powder is placed in a high-speed heating mixer to be mixed with 25g of cellulose and 30g of starch at
20 35°C, while 20g of water is added. The mixture is then removed from the mixer for cooling. The cooled rice husk fiber powder has a moisture content below 8%.

Afterward, 35g of powdered gum Arabic and 65g of lignin are placed into a reaction kettle, and agitated while 18g of water is added so as to form homogeneous slurry. The slurry is then heated to 150°C, and mixed with 10g of nano-silica. The kettle together with the mixture is then cooled to a temperature
5 below 150°C. Then 60g of rice husk fiber powder is added and the mixing is continued until it becomes homogeneous. The homogeneous mixture is cooled as a paste material. The paste material is transferred from the mixture to a flash drier where it is dried by hot airflow at 100°C. The dried material is removed from the drier when its moisture content becomes 8%. Thus, brownish-yellow
10 rice husk fiber synthetic resin powder is produced and can be packaged for storage after cooled.

A high-temperature mold press has a ladle mold for making a chopping board is preheated to a mold temperature of 140°C. Then 100g of the foregoing rice husk fiber synthetic resin powder is fed into the ladle mold for molding. The
15 molded preform is then removed from the mold, deburred using a burr masher, and polished using a polisher to be a final chopping board product for kitchen use.

Embodiment 3

In the present embodiment, 80g of rice husks are ground into fine rice husk
20 powder having a mesh size of 120. The rice husk powder is placed in a high-speed heating mixer to be mixed with 35g of cellulose and 40g of starch at

35°C, while 35g of water is added. The mixture is then removed from the mixer for cooling. The cooled rice husk fiber powder has a moisture content below 8%.

Afterward, 20g of hydrogenated rosin and 80g of lignin are placed into a reaction kettle, and agitated while 20g of water is added so as to form
5 homogeneous slurry. The slurry is then heated to 180°C, and mixed with 15g of nano-silica. The kettle together with the mixture is then cooled to a temperature below 150°C. Then 80g of rice husk fiber powder is added and the mixing is continued until it becomes homogeneous. The homogeneous mixture is cooled as a paste material. The paste material is transferred from the mixture to a flash
10 drier where it is dried by hot airflow at 120°C. The dried material is removed from the drier when its moisture content becomes 8%. Thus, brownish-yellow rice husk fiber synthetic resin powder is produced and can be packaged for storage after cooled.

A high-temperature mold press has a mold for making a toy block is
15 preheated to a mold temperature of 170°C. Then 40g of the foregoing rice husk fiber synthetic resin powder is fed into the ladle mold for molding. The molded preform is then removed from the mold, deburred using a burr masher, and polished using a polisher to be a final toy block product for amusement.

What is claimed is:

1. A manufacturing process for rice husk fiber synthetic resin powder, being characterized in comprising the following steps:

(1). grinding 20-80wt% rice husk into fine rice husk powder having a mesh
5 size of 50-300;

(2). feeding the rice husk powder of Step (1) into a high-speed heating mixer, adding 5-35 wt% cellulose and 5-40 wt% starch, mixing well while introducing 10- 35 wt% water, removing the mixture from the mixer, letting the mixture to cool, and thereby obtaining rice husk fiber powder;

10 (3). placing 15-35 wt% natural resin and 65-85 wt% lignin into a reaction kettle, adding 10-20 wt% water into the kettle, agitating the mixture uniformly into slurry, heating the mixture to 100- 300°C, then adding 5-15 wt% nano-silica, mixing the mixture uniformly, cooling the kettle to a temperature below 120°C, adding 20-80 wt% rice husk fiber powder, keeping mixing, removing the well
15 mixed mixture from the kettle, and thereby obtaining a paste material;

(4). pouring the paste material of Step (3) into a flash drier, drying the paste material with heat airflow of 60 - 120°C, removing the dried material from the drier when it has a moisture content of 5 - 15%, and thereby obtaining brownish-yellow rice husk fiber synthetic resin powder ; and

20 (5). cooling the rice husk fiber synthetic resin powder of Step (4) and packaging the cooled powder for storage as a final product of the rice husk fiber

synthetic resin powder.

2. The manufacturing process of Claim 1, being characterized in that the natural resin is one or more of powdered gum Arabic, gelatin, and hydrogenated rosin.

5 3. The manufacturing process of Claim 1, being characterized in that the rice husk fiber powder when removed from drier has the moisture content below 8%.

4. The manufacturing process of Claim 1, being characterized in that the mixing of Step (2) is performed at 15- 50°C.

10 5. The manufacturing process of Claim 1, being characterized in that the storage of Step (5) is performed at 15- 35°C.

6. A manufacturing process for a rice husk fiber product making from the rice husk fiber synthetic resin powder of any of Claims 1 through 5, being characterized in comprising the following steps:

15 <1>. preheating a high-temperature mold press to a mold temperature of 80-200°C, and setting the mold press at a pressure of 170-210 psi, then feeding the rice husk fiber synthetic resin powder into the mold press for molding, and removing the molded preform; and

20 <2>. deburring the preform of Step <1> using a burr masher, and polishing the deburred preform using a polisher into the rice husk fiber product.