

## STRAPS PRODUCED FROM RENEWABLE RAW MATERIALS

### Description

- 5 The invention relates to an extruded strapping tape which may be welded with itself and is made of a material which contains renewable raw material, as well as to a method for the manufacture thereof and a method for strapping an object.

Tapes for packing purposes, which were made of completely biodegradable materials, were  
10 developed in the mid-1990s. These tapes mainly contained starch. In principle, these tapes could be welded together. However, due to the poor thermal resistance of starch, these tapes were entirely unsuitable as strapping tapes, since the weld broke under the tensile load usual for strapping tapes. Due to the fact that starch belongs to the polysaccharides, these tapes at the time were not hydrolytically stable and had a low dimensional stability under heat. In addition, a very  
15 high concentration of other components, such as polyhydroxybutyrate, is mixed with industrial starch, which creates additional disadvantages. The tapes developed at the time were unsuitable as strapping tapes (see DE 295 20 448 U1, DE 295 20 449 U1 or EP 0 799 335 B1).

DE 196 54 030 C2 describes a textile cultivation carrier, in which a cable-like, three-dimensional  
20 mesh structure made of polyethylene is provided. In column 2, line 35, this polyethylene is described as a typical material of strapping tapes for automatic packing machines. In addition to this material for the mesh structure, the claimed cultivation carrier also has a textile structure which is to be used as a cultivation surface for microorganisms. This textile structure may be made of degradable, organic substances (Column 1, Line 18). Despite the clearly presented  
25 technical object, it did not occur to those skilled in the art at the time to also use a degradable, organic material as the material for the cable-like mesh structure. This shows that there was obviously a preconception against using organic, degradable materials for strapping tapes.

DE 44 46 054 A1 describes high strength filaments made of renewable raw materials based on  
30 starch. Strapping tapes, among other things, are mentioned as a possible application on Page 4,

Line 46. In addition to their complex manufacturing process, however, woven strapping tapes have many disadvantages, so that they were unable to prevail.

The object of the invention is therefore to provide a strapping tape which may be welded together in such a way that afterwards it not only provides the necessary tensile strength for use as a strapping tape as well the necessary dimensional stability under heat and hydrolytic stability but is also generally biodegradable.

The object of the invention is achieved in a first specific embodiment by an extruded strapping tape which may be welded together and is made of a material which contains renewable material and is biodegradable, as the case may be.

In this way, biodegradable strapping tapes could be made available for the first time, which provide the necessary hydrolytic stability and dimensional stability under heat as well as the tensile strength required for use as a strapping tape.

The renewable raw material is preferably selected from the group of cellulose, aliphatic polyesters, polyamide, aliphatic polyester amide, polyhydroxyalkanoate, polyvinyl alcohol, polyalkylenglycol, lignin or a copolymer which contains at least one of the compounds, or it is selected from mixtures or derivatives thereof. In contrast to the starch-based package tapes previously known, biodegradable strapping tapes could be obtained for the first time, which had a particularly high hydrolytic stability and high dimensional stability under heat. As a polysaccharide, starch also had the further disadvantage that the package tapes made of starch, for example, thermally degraded during welding, causing the welds to become, so to speak, predetermined breaking points. These disadvantages could be overcome by this preferred specific embodiment. The starch concentration in the strapping tape according to the invention is therefore also preferably a maximum of 10 wt.%, in particular a maximum of 5 wt.%. The strapping tape according to the invention exceptionally preferably does not contain any starch. Another disadvantage of the starch-based packing tapes known from the prior art was also that industrial starch usually contains over 50 wt.% polyhydroxybutyrate, for example.

The renewable raw material is preferably an aliphatic polyester, particularly preferably poly lactic acid (PLA), polybutylene succinate (PBS) or mixtures or derivatives thereof. These special aliphatic polyesters proved to be particularly suitable, since the strapping tapes obtained in this way had a particularly good hydrolytic stability and a high dimensional stability under heat.

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The poly lactic acid is preferably made of at least 40 wt.% L-lactic acid, in particular at least 70 wt.% L-lactic acid, exceptionally preferably at least 90 wt.% L-lactic acid. Surprisingly, it has indeed been shown that such a particularly high degree of crystallization may be achieved, so that these tapes may be particularly effectively stretched. Tapes having a higher concentration of D acid appeared to yield an amorphous polymer, which was less suitable for stretching.

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The renewable raw material is advantageously modified with a coupling reagent which is selected from the group of maleic acid derivatives, glycidylmethacrylate derivatives, methacrylic acid derivatives, organosilicon compounds, vinyl acetate derivatives or mixtures thereof. The organosilicon compounds may be, in particular, silane derivatives such as VTMS (vinyltrimethoxysilane). This makes it possible to obtain an entirely new raw material which is surprisingly suitable for use as a strapping tape. In particular, the starch, which is otherwise disadvantageous, may be modified thereby in such a way that it may even be suitable for use as a strapping tape.

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The material of the strapping tape preferably contains at least 10 wt.% renewable raw materials, particularly preferably at least 70 wt.% renewable raw materials. This makes it possible to ensure that the strapping tape is particularly effectively biodegradable.

25 The strapping tape is preferably stretched, in particular uniaxially stretched, exceptionally preferably stretched at least 1:3. As a result, the properties which are particularly important for a strapping tape, such as tensile strength, tear strength and stretching behavior, may be particularly favorably influenced. The width of the strapping tape according to the invention is in a range of, for example, 3 mm to 50 mm, in particular in a range of 4 mm to 32 mm. The thickness of the strapping tape according to the invention is in a range of, for example, 0.2 mm to 2 mm, in particular in a range of 0.4 mm to 1.5 mm. For example, the surface of the tape may be either

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smooth or roughened with the aid of an embossing profile. The strapping tape is wound onto a roll having a tape length of usually 1,000 m to 8,000 m. These dimensions make the strapping tape particularly suitable for its intended use, namely for automatic strapping of objects with the aid of semiautomatic or fully automatic strapping devices.

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The melt volume flow rate (MVR) according to DIN EN ISO 1133 is 190°C and 2.16 kg, for example in a range of 3 to 8. The glass transition temperature of the renewable raw material is in a range of, for example, 50°C to 80°C. The density of the renewable raw material is in a range of, for example, 1.1 g/cm<sup>3</sup> to 1.4 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. The melting point of the renewable raw material is in a  
10 range of, for example, 130°C to 200°C. These properties of the renewable raw material have proven to be particularly suitable for obtaining an easy-to-manufacture strapping tape which has good mechanical properties.

The weight average of the molar mass  $M_w$  of the renewable raw material is preferably in a range  
15 of 20,000 g/mol to 300,000 g/mol, in particular in a range of 100,000 g/mol to 220,000 g/mol. Such renewable raw materials surprisingly result in strapping tapes which have a particularly balanced ratio between low brittleness and high tensile strength.

Common addition agents, additives and other modifiers may be contained at, for example, 0  
20 wt.% to 10 wt.%, in particular 0.5 wt.% to 2 wt.%.

In addition to the renewable raw material at 10 wt.% to 90 wt.%, the material of the strapping tape may contain additional thermoplastic and possibly biodegradable materials.

25 The renewable raw material may also be a copolymer, in particular a copolymer of poly lactic acid. The monomer concentration of L-lactic acid in the precursor to poly lactic acid is preferably more than 10%, in particular more than 50%, exceptionally preferably more than 90%.

30 The fiber content of the strapping tape according to the invention is preferably a maximum of 10 wt.%, in particular a maximum of 1 wt.%. The strapping tape according to the invention

exceptionally preferably does not contain any fibers. This makes it possible to avoid inhomogeneities in the properties, in particular when processing fibers together with thermoplastic materials, for example due to air pockets.

- 5 The strapping tape according to the invention may be welded, for example using ultrasonic welding, laser welding, friction welding and/or contact welding.

The strapping tape according to the invention may be, for example, embossed or smooth.

- 10 In another specific embodiment, the object of the invention is achieved by a method for manufacturing a strapping tape according to the invention, characterized in that at least the following steps are carried out:

- 15 a) Melting and extruding a material which contains a renewable raw material; and  
b) Cooling the molten material in a fluid; and  
c) Stretching, fixing and/or cooling the obtained tape.

- 20 The extrusion temperature is in a range of, for example, 170°C to 250°C, particularly preferably in a range of 190°C to 220°C. Granulate may be used as the raw material. A single-screw or twin-screw extruder may be used. A slot die may be used for shaping during extrusion.

- 25 The extrudate is preferably placed in a water bath immediately after extrusion. This water bath has a temperature in the range of, for example, 5°C to 75°C. For example, the strapping tape may then be uniaxially stretched in different fluids. The stretching may particularly preferably take place in air or water. For example, the strapping tape is stretched in a ratio of 1:3 to 1:8. If necessary, the resulting strapping tape may be subsequently embossed.

- 30 The strapping tape may then be fixed in air and cooled in air or in an aqueous medium and subsequently coiled onto a spool, if necessary.

In another specific embodiment, the object of the invention is achieved by a method for strapping an object with a strapping tape according to the invention, characterized in that the strapping tape is placed around the object in such a way that the strapping tape overlaps itself in at least one location, and the overlapping points on the strapping tape are subsequently welded together at this location.

The welding may take place using friction welding, laser welding or heated wedge welding. The overlapping points are particularly preferably welded together using ultrasonic welding.

Previously, it has been practically impossible to weld, in particular, stretched renewable raw materials and, in particular, aliphatic polyesters, such as poly lactic acid. There was the preconception that renewable raw materials, in particular, would be thermally degraded thereby, and the mechanical properties would deteriorate so much that a use as a strapping tape would no longer be possible. Surprisingly, it has now been discovered that renewable raw materials may be welded using ultrasonic welding without losing their basic suitability as a strapping tape having, for example, the substantial tensile strength necessary for this purpose.

#### Exemplary Embodiment

Granulate of poly lactic acid (PLA Polymer 4032D from NatureWorks), which is an L-poly lactic acid, was melted on and extruded through a slot die at 220°C, using a single-screw extruder. The extrudate was placed in a water bath at a temperature of 50°C and subsequently stretched 1:4 in air. The resulting tape was then fixed in air and cooled and subsequently coiled onto a spool. This resulting strapping tape was then used to strap a common moving box in a test by placing the tape around the moving box so that both ends of the strapping tape overlapped by 2 cm. The overlapping ends of the strapping tape were welded together using ultrasonic welding. Overall, the manufacturing parameters and, in particular, the thickness and width of the slot die for extrusion, were selected in such a way that a strapping tape having a thickness of 0.7 mm and a width of 12 mm resulted after stretching.

The strapping tape manufactured according to the invention was embossed on its surface and had a tear strength of more than  $145 \text{ N/mm}^2$  (according to DIN 53504). The elongation at break was less than 20% (according to DIN 53504). No degradation due to hydrolysis could be observed.

The obtained strapping tape was hydrolytically stable. The obtained strapping tape was

5 furthermore dimensionally stable under heat at a temperature of at least  $70^\circ\text{C}$ .

## Claims

1. An extruded strapping tape which may be welded with itself and is made of a material which contains renewable raw material.

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2. The strapping tape as recited in Claim 1, characterized in that the renewable raw material is selected from the group of cellulose, aliphatic polyesters, polyamide, aliphatic polyester amide, polyhydroxyalkanoate, polyvinyl alcohol, polyalkylenglycol, lignin or a copolymer which contains at least one of the compounds, or mixtures or derivatives thereof, in particular poly lactic acid (PLA) or polybutylene succinate (PBS) or a mixture or a derivative thereof.

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3. The strapping tape as recited in Claim 2, characterized in that the poly lactic acid is made at least of 40 wt.% L-lactic acid, in particular at least 90 wt.% L-lactic acid.

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4. The strapping tape as recited in one of Claims 1 through 3, characterized in that the renewable raw material is modified with a coupling reagent which is selected from the group of maleic acid derivatives, glycidylmethacrylate derivatives, methacrylic acid derivatives, organosilicon compounds, vinyl acetate derivatives or mixtures thereof.

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5. The strapping tape as recited in one of Claims 1 through 4, characterized in that the material contains at least 10 wt.% renewable raw materials, in particular at least 70% renewable raw materials.

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6. The strapping tape as recited in one of Claims 1 through 5, characterized in that the strapping tape is stretched, in particular uniaxially stretched, exceptionally preferably stretched at least 1:3.

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7. The strapping tape as recited in one of Claims 1 through 6,

characterized in that the weight average of the molar mass  $M_w$  of the renewable raw material is in a range of 20,000 g/mol to 300,000 g/mol, in particular in a range of 100,000 g/mol to 220,000 g/mol.

- 5     8.     The strapping tape as recited in one of Claims 1 through 7,  
characterized in that the fiber content is a maximum of 10 wt.%, in particular a maximum of 1  
wt.%.
9.     A method for manufacturing a strapping tape as recited in one of Claims 1 through 8,  
10     characterized in that at least the following steps are carried out:
- a)     Melting and extruding a material which contains a renewable raw material; and
- b)     Cooling the molten material in a fluid; and
- 15     c)     Stretching, fixing and/or cooling the obtained tape.
10.     A method for strapping an object with a strapping tape as recited in one of Claims 1  
through 8,  
20     characterized in that the strapping tape is placed around the object in such a way that the  
strapping tape overlaps itself in at least one location, and the overlapping points of the strapping  
tape are subsequently welded together at this location.
11.     The method as recited in Claim 10,  
25     characterized in that the overlapping points are welded using heated wedge welding, friction  
welding or laser welding and particularly preferably using ultrasonic welding.