

BIOMASS-DERIVED POLYESTER STAPLE FIBERS AND WET-LAID
NONWOVEN FABRIC FORMED FROM THE SAME

ABSTRACT

The present invention has an object to provide staple fibers suitable for manufacturing a wet-laid nonwoven fabric having excellent adhesive strength and heat resistance at a reduced environmental burden, a manufacturing method of the same, and a nonwoven fabric using the staple fibers. The object can be achieved by polyalkylene terephthalate or polyalkylene naphthalate staple fiber wet nonwoven fabric having excellent adhesive strength and heat resistance that are provided by blending and thermal-compression bonding of low oriented yarn and fully oriented yarn, wherein a specific ratio of biomass-derived carbon, fineness, fiber length, and a weight ratio between fully oriented staple fibers and low oriented staple fibers in the wet-laid nonwoven fabric are used to obtain a fine low oriented yarn having excellent binder performance and a fine fully oriented yarn having an unprecedented level of fineness.