High-performance Bio Cellulose Fiber

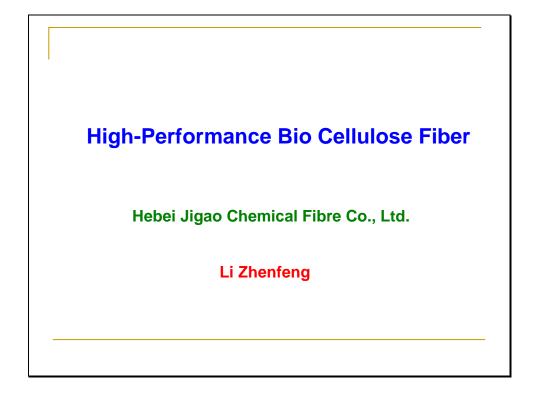
Li Zhenfeng

Assistant Chief Engineer Director of Technology Center

Jigao Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd.



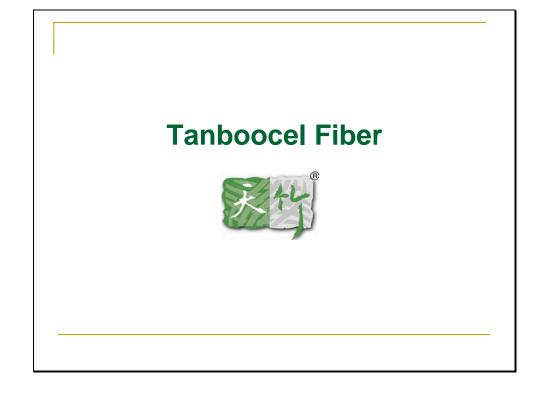


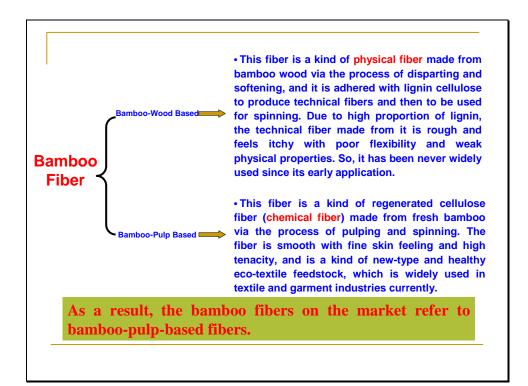








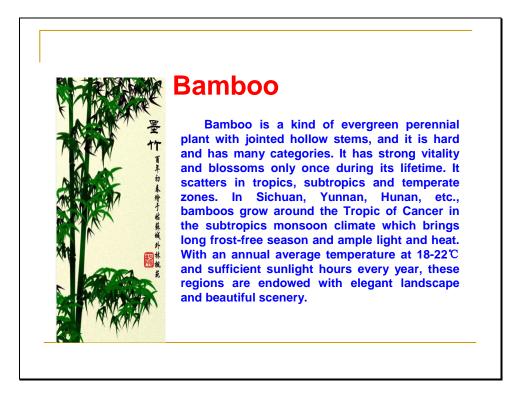






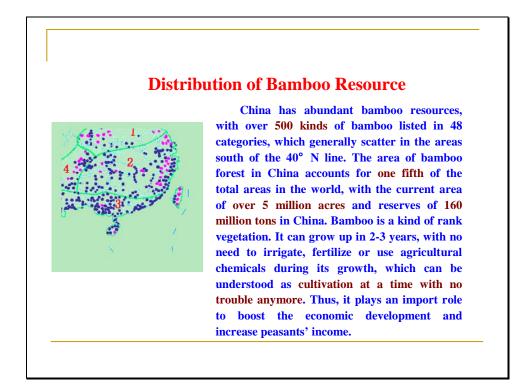


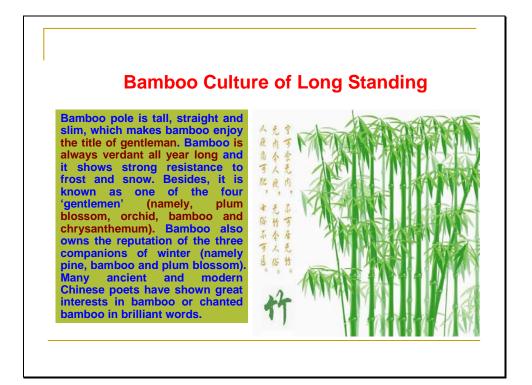
MBOOCEL		Bamboo-pulp- based Fiber
	TANBOOCEL [™]	
• Tanboocel fibe	er is a kind of regenera	ated cellulose fiber
made from free	sh bamboo in Sichuar	n, Yunnan, Fujian,
	a the patent technolog	
	a the patent technologice spinnability and w	
spinning. Its n		vearability make it
spinning. Its n outstanding amo	ice spinnability and w	vearability make it ers. Especially after
spinning. Its n outstanding amo Tanboocel Indus	ice spinnability and wo	vearability make it ers. Especially after ablished in 2005, it









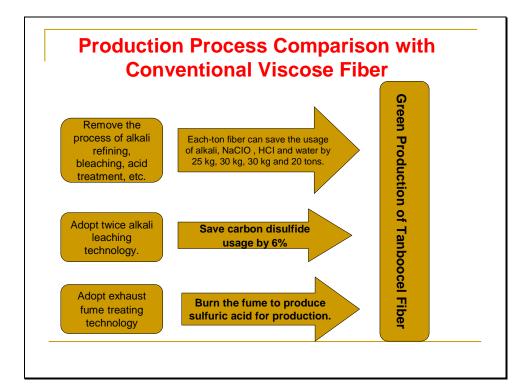


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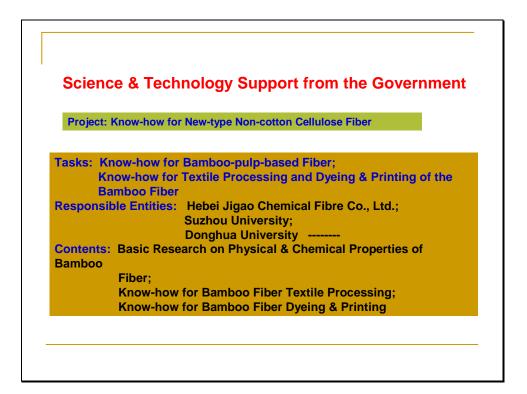






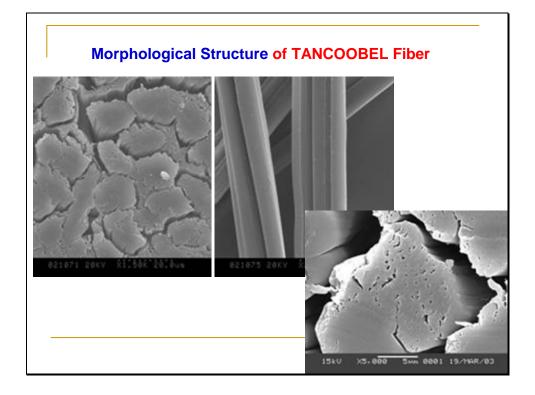


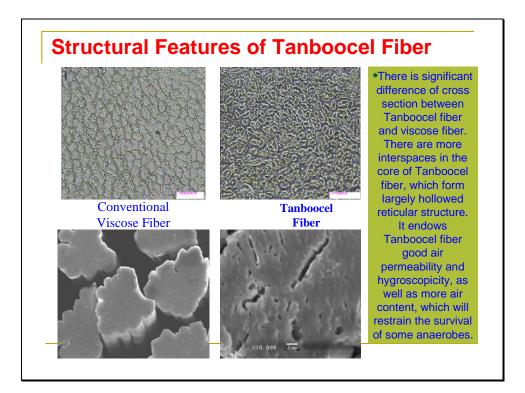
















•	outionic	of Tanboocel Fib	
Item	Result	Item	Result
Length Deviation %	0.3	Elongation at Break %	22.5
Deviation of Linear Density %	-1.2	Wet Breaking Tenacity cN/dtex	1.3
Overlength Rate %	0.3	Overcut Fiber mg/100g	2.8
Dry Breaking Tenacity cN/dtex	2.3	Residual Sulfur mg/100g	8.5
Coefficient Variation of Dry Tenacity %	12	Defect mg/100g	1.0
Whiteness %	71.0	Oil Stain mg/100g	0

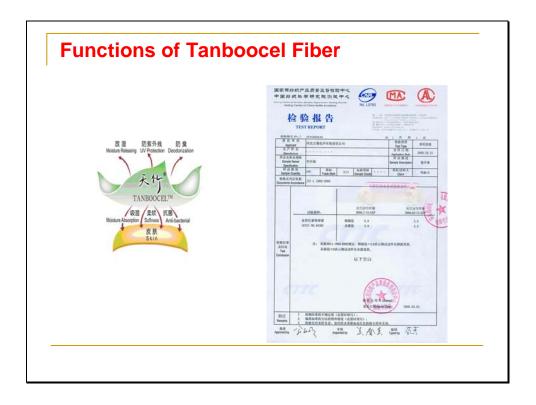
			oocel				
	Adsorp	tion Kine	tic Param	eters o	f Chrastil	Model	
Direct Dyes Fiber	<i>k /</i> (min ⁻¹)			Ea	C (mg/g)		
	60 °C	80 °C	k ₈₀ /k ₆₀	(kJ/mol)	60 °C	80 °C	
Yellow	Tanboocel	0.01315	0.06163	4.69	75.55	17.93	14.31
86	Viscose	0.00786	0.04318	5.49	83.32	18.61	14.49
Orange	Tanboocel	0.03024	0.05765	1.91	31.56	11.49	8.20
39ັ	Viscose	0.02461	0.05613	2.28	40.33	12.24	9.10

TANCOOBEL fiber has a more obvious core/sheath structure. Its initial dyeing rate is slightly higher than viscose fiber's, and its constant of dyeing rate is less affected by temperature than viscose fiber's, while diffusion activation energy of direct dyes on TANCOOBEL fiber is weaker than that on viscose fiber, which means TANCOOBEL fiber has better dyeability than viscose fiber.



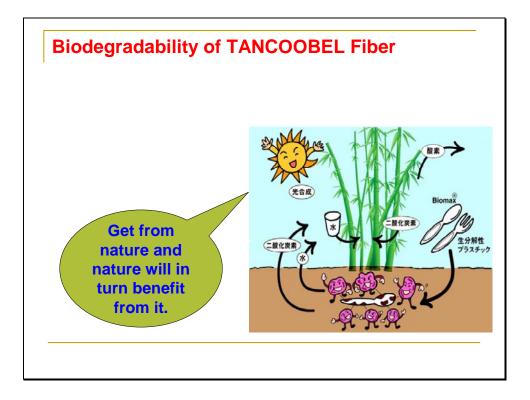


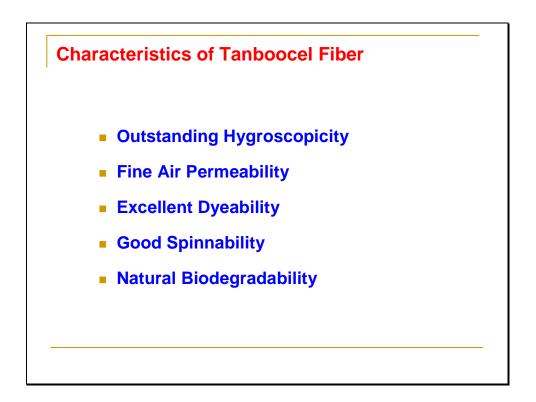
Good Spinnability of TANCOOBEL Fiber **Averages of Friction Coefficient of Different Fibers** Between Fiber & Rubber Roller Between Fiber & Metal Roller Static Fiction **Kinetic Fiction** Fiber Static Fiction Kinetic Fiction Wet Wet Dry Dry Dry Wet Dry Wet Recycled 0.484 0.525 0.400 0.416 0.199 0.196 0.236 0.213 Bamboo Fiber Conventional 0.472 0.528 0.391 0.423 0.192 0.199 0.228 0.220 Viscose Fiber Tencel 0.423 0.455 0.531 0.380 0.184 0.200 0.221 0.219 Fiber When mechanic processing is adopted, Tanboocel fiber can acquire good fiber cohesion with no special crimping process, and yarn made from it will have high tenacity and good spinnability.





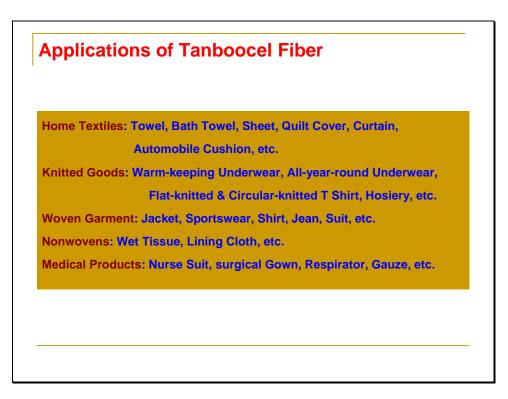


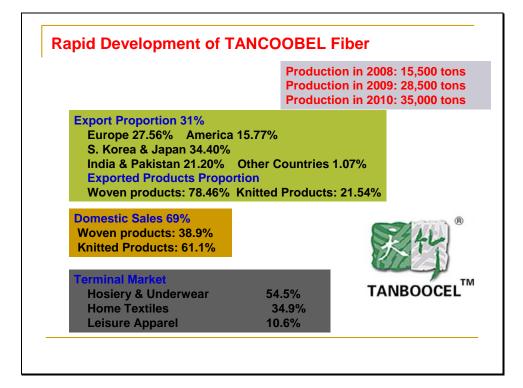








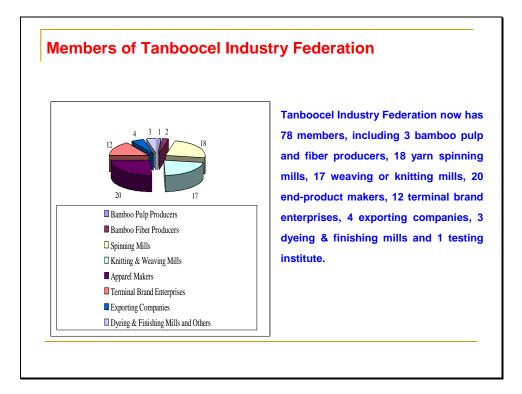




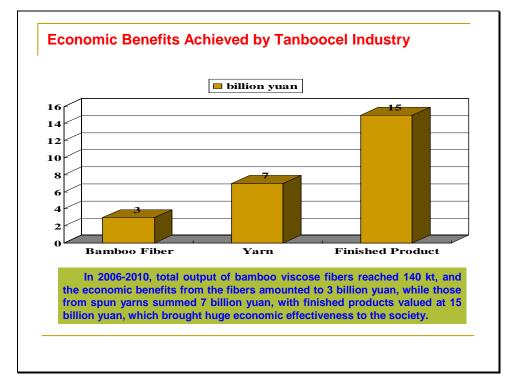


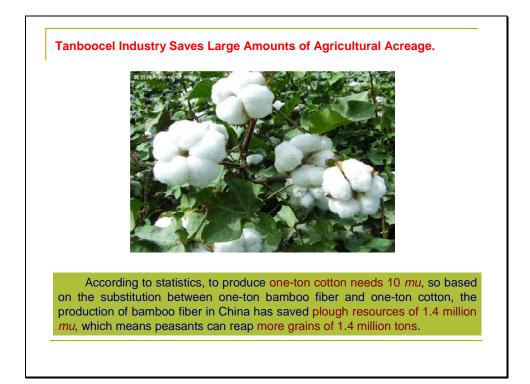
















Tanboocel Industry Increases Local Peasants' Income.



According to statistics, in 1999-2010, Hebei Jigao Chemical Fibre has totally produced bamboo fiber of 140 kt, and used bamboo wood of about 1.2 million tons in all, which has pushed bamboo wood prices from 200 yuan/ton to current 500 yuan/ton. Only this movement has made local peasants' income increase by 400 million yuan and bamboo forest areas expand by 1 million hectares.

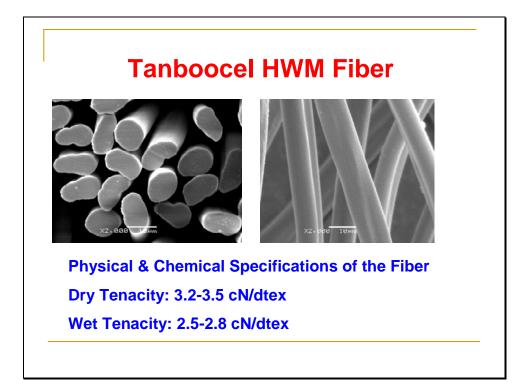
Tanboocel Fiber Fits Low-Carbon Economy.

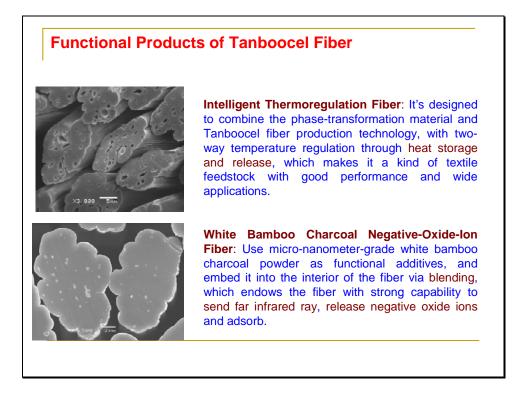


To produce a 400-gram polyester-fiberbased pant will consume energy of about 200 KWH, which equals to the release of carbon dioxide of 47 kg, 116 times heavier than itself. Each hectare bamboo forest can absorb carbon dioxide of 20-40 tons, and release oxygen of 15-20 tons. Each mu bamboo forest can produce bamboo wood of 3.5-4 tons, which can make 500-kg Tanboocel fiber, with total electricity consumption of 600 KWH (each KWH is understood to create 0.637-kg carbon dioxide), equaling to 0.4-ton carbon dioxide, which is far below the amount that the bamboo forest can absorb.













The Fifth Element in Textile Industry



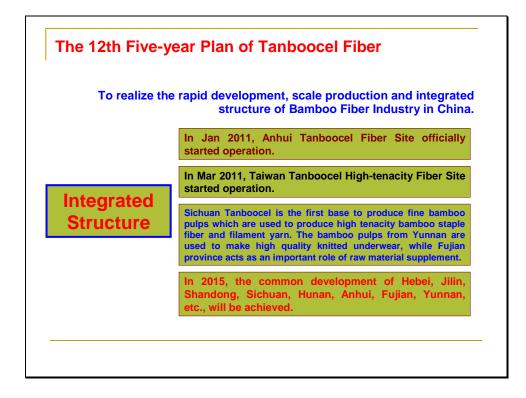
With the development of industrialization, marketization, quality improvement, differentiation, functionalization and branding, Tanboocel fiber is widely used in the fields such as towel, apparel, bedding, hosiery, knitted underwear, etc. As consumers have deep emotion towards bamboo culture, always associate panda with bamboo and irreplaceable prefer the performance of comfortableness etc. of bamboo fiber, Tanboocel fiber is fashionable both at home and abroad, which entitles it 'the fifth element' in textile industry following 'cotton, wool, silk and hemp'.

The 12th Five-	year Plan of Tanboocel Fiber
To realize	the rapid development, scale production and integrated structure of Bamboo Fiber Industry in China.
	In 2011-2013, capacities of fine-denier Tanboocel fiber, functional & colored Tanboocel fiber, high-tenacity Tanboocel fiber and Tanboocel filament yarn reach 20 kt/yr, 20 kt/yr, 10 kt/yr and 20 kt/yr respectively.
Rapid Development	In 2014-2015, capacities of fine-denier Tanboocel fiber, functional & colored Tanboocel fiber, high-tenacity Tanboocel fiber and Tanboocel filament yarn reach 50 kt/yr, 30 kt/yr, 30 kt/yr and 20 kt/yr respectively.
	Capacities of functional & colored Tanboocel fiber, high-tenacity Tanboocel fiber, Tanboocel filament yarn and regular fibers reach 30 kt/yr, 30 kt/yr, 20 kt/yr and 170 kt/yr respectively.
	By the end of 12th 'Five-year Plan' period, capacity of Tanboocel fiber will total 250 kt/yr in China, hereinto, 65% of the total capacity for apparels; 30% for home textiles; 5% for industrial use, with the number of federation members up to 100.



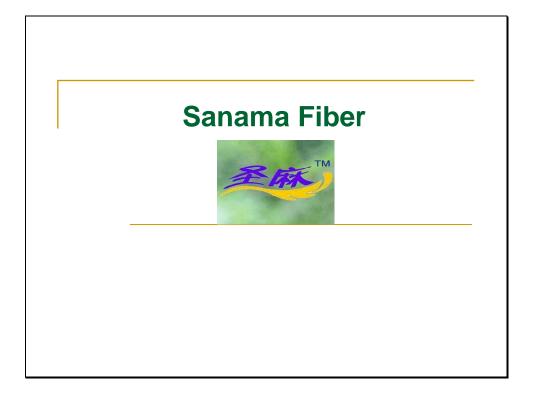


The 12th Five-	year Plan of Tanboocel Fiber
To realize	the rapid development, scale production and integrated structure of Bamboo Fiber Industry in China.
	In 2011, Jilin Group will achieve large-scale production of bamboo pulp-based filament yarn.
Scale	Since Mar 2011, Taiwan has achieved scale production of high-tenacity Tanboocel Fiber.
Production	From May 2011, Tanboocel thermoregulation fiber, flame- retardant fiber and negative oxygen ion fiber will reach scale production.
	In Jun 2011, Tanboocel dope-dyed fiber will reach scale production.
	By 2015, functionalization and serialization of Tanboocel fiber will arrive.







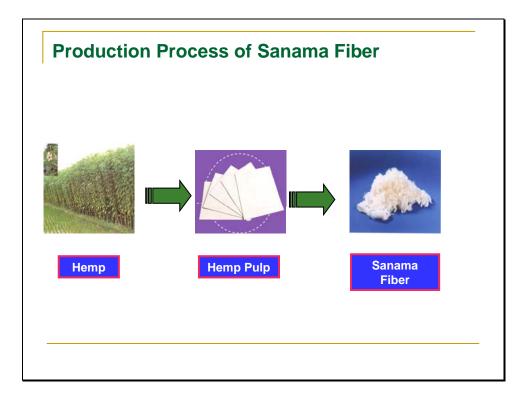






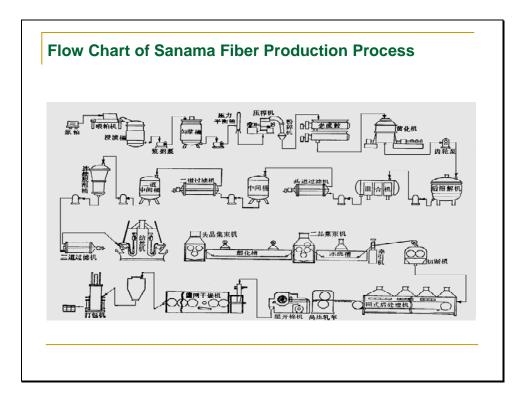










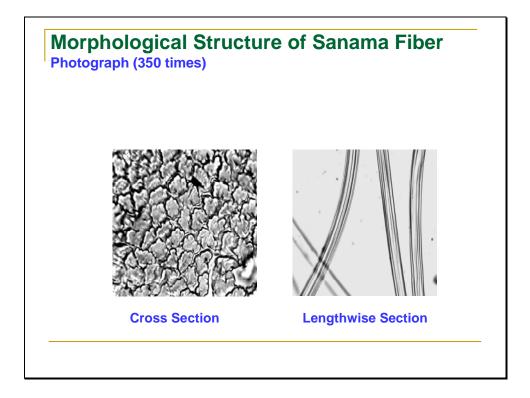






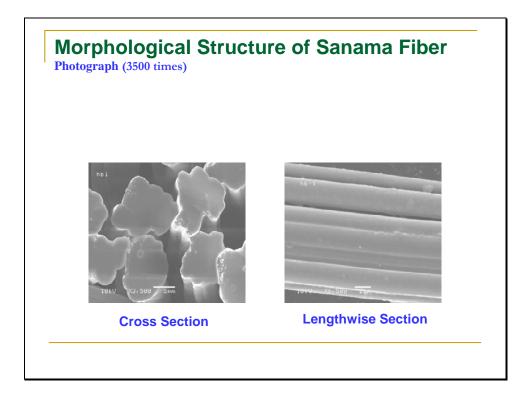


Item	Result	Item	Result
Dry Tenacity at Break cN/dtex	2.53	Overcut Fiber mg/100g	2.6
Wet Tenacity at Break cN/dtex	1.36	Residual Sulphur mg/100g	11.5
Elongation at Break %	25.1	Defect mg/100g	3.9
Deviation of Linear Density %	-3.59	Oil-stained Yellow Fiber mg/100g	0
Length Deviation %	1.1	Coefficient Variation of Dry Tenacity %	16.04
Overlength Rate %	0.4	Whiteness %	72.4









Item	Sanama Fiber	Conventional VSF
Dry Tenacity at Break cN/dtex	2.59	2.52
Wet Tenacity at Break cN/dtex	1.55	1.47
Dry Elongation at Break %	25.21	12.10
Wet Elongation at Break %	27.13	19.29
Linear Density dtex	1.67	1.67



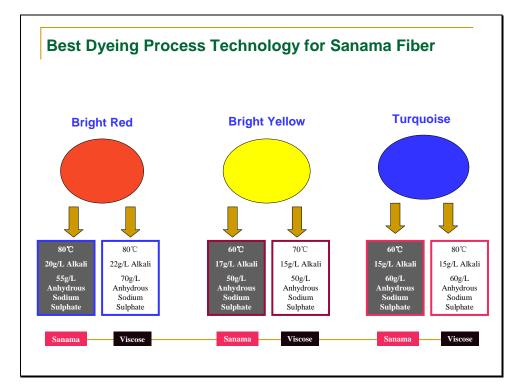


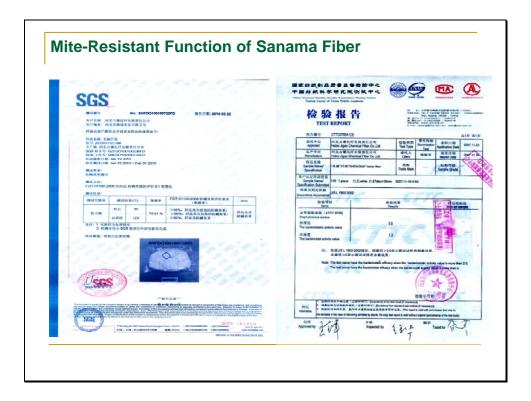
Туре	Kinetic Fiction	Static Fiction	Difference
Between Sanama Fibers	0.1347	0.1962	-0.0615
Between Viscose Fibers	0.1933	0.3628	-0.1695
Difference	-0.0586	-0.1666	
Sanama fiber r coefficients, but a coefficients, only at products made from	0.0615, which indi	difference betw cates that Sanam	een the tw

Fiber	Moisture Regain /%	Mass Specific Resistance /Ω*g/cm ²
Viscose	10.98	1.20×10 ⁷
Sanama	15.15	1.18×10 ⁷
Difference	4.17	-0.02×10 ⁷





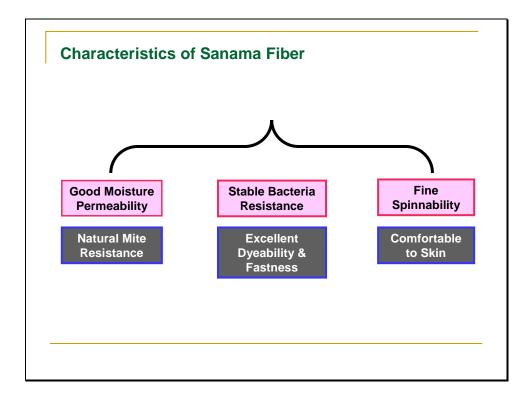






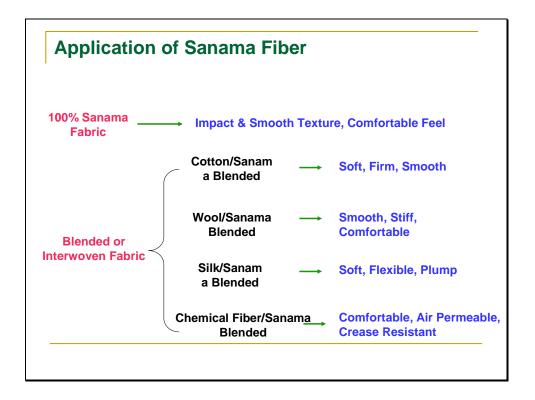


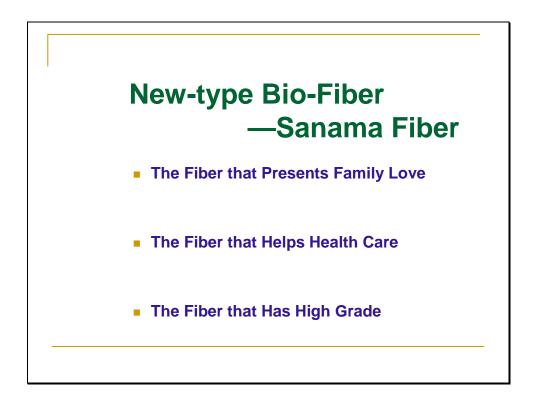






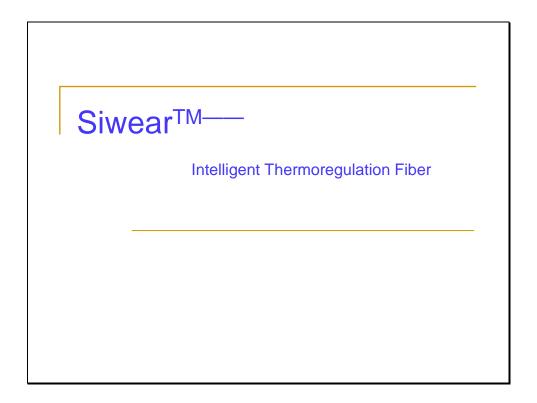


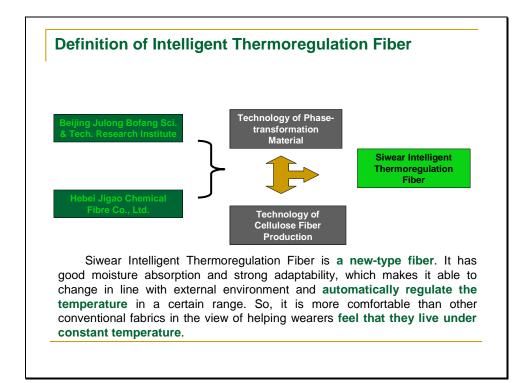






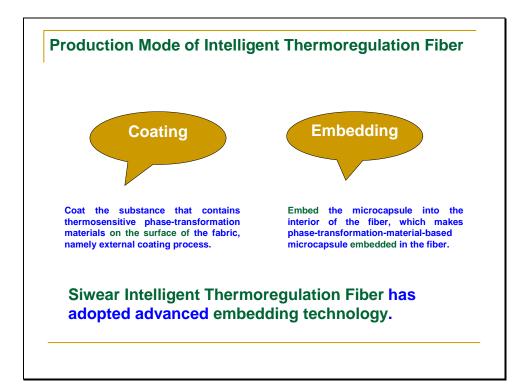


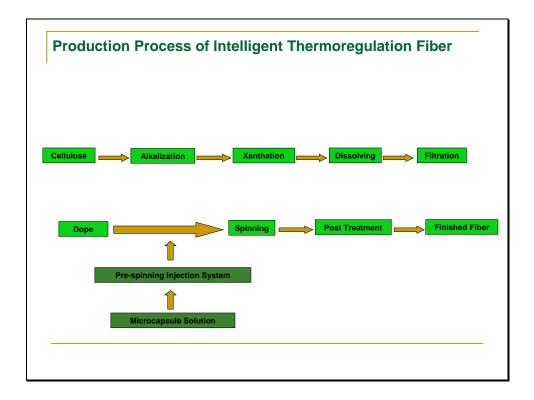








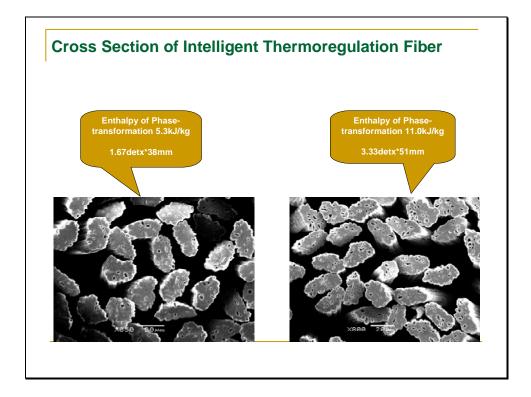






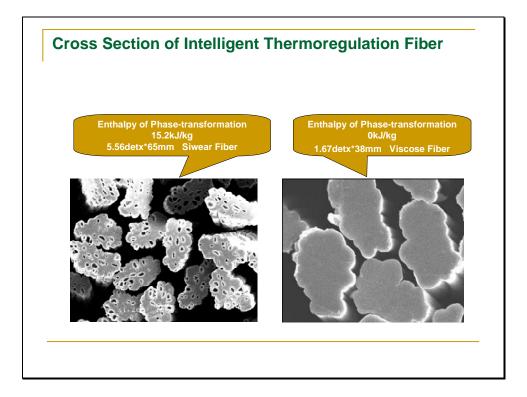


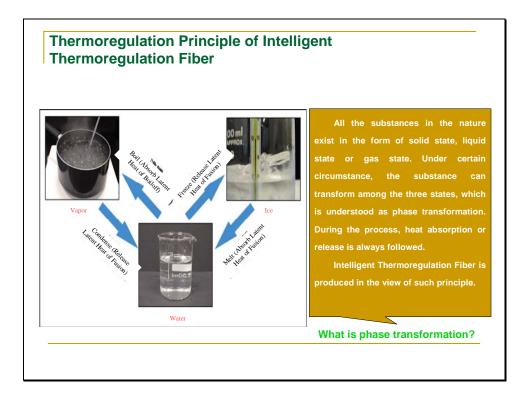














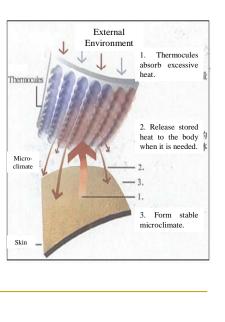


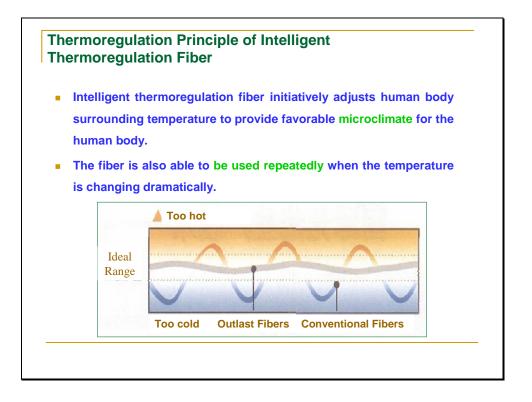
Thermoregulation Principle of Intelligent Thermoregulation Fiber

The **Siwear fiber** owns the good thermoregulation function via adding phase-transformation materials into spinning dope, which embeds the materials into the fiber.

When **outside temperature increases**, the phase-transformation materials absorb the heat and transform from solid state to liquid state, which **reduces** shell temperature.

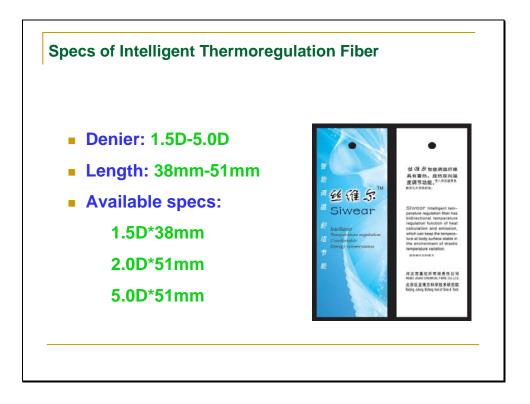
On the other hand, it will prevent human body from releasing heat to the surroundings when the outside temperature decreases as phase-transformation materials release the heat and transform from liquid state to solid state. Thus, human body **is maintained** at normal temperature, and then **feels comfortable**.









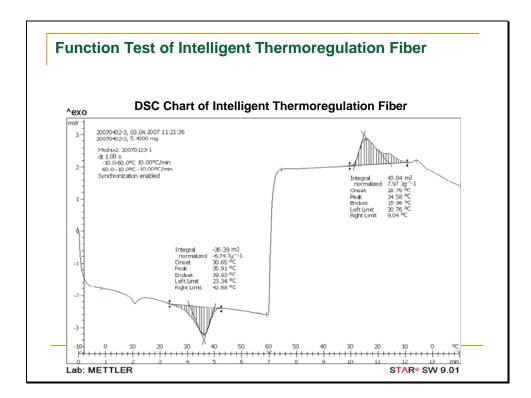


Item	Cotton-type Fiber	Medium-length Fiber
Dry Tenacity at Break cN/dtex	2.0	1.8
Wet Tenacity at Break cN/dtex	0.9	0.8
Dry Elongation at Break %	23.5	19.9
Coefficient Variation of Dry Tenacity (CV)%	14.57	12.95
Linear Density dtex	1.70	2.67



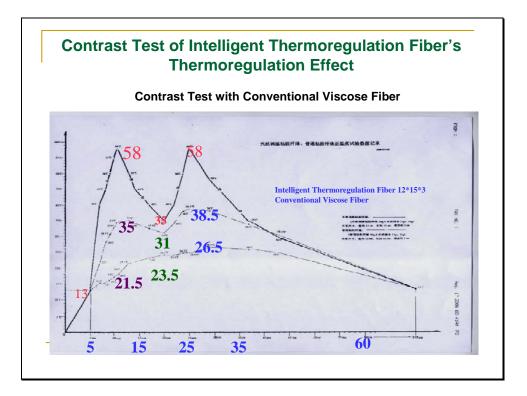


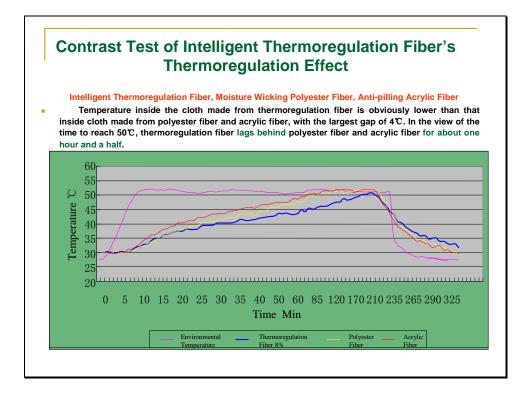
Sample Code	Melting Temperature℃	Melting Enthalpy J/g	Solidification Temperature °C	Solidification Enthalpy J/g
2010-05-20-11	31.64	5.58	15.02	5.63
2010-05-20-25	31.48	5.66	15.35	5.03
2010-05-20-54	31.99	4.35	15.35	3.62
2010-05-20-84	31.33	6.08	16.18	3.55
2010-05-20-111	31.63	6.34	15.36	6.48
2010-05-20-141	32.64	6.77	15.03	6.11
2010-05-20-154	32.46	8.45	14.87	7.98







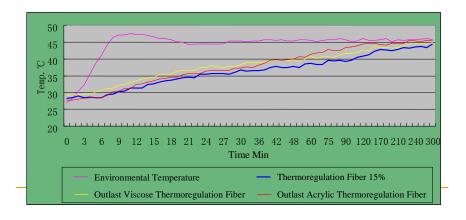


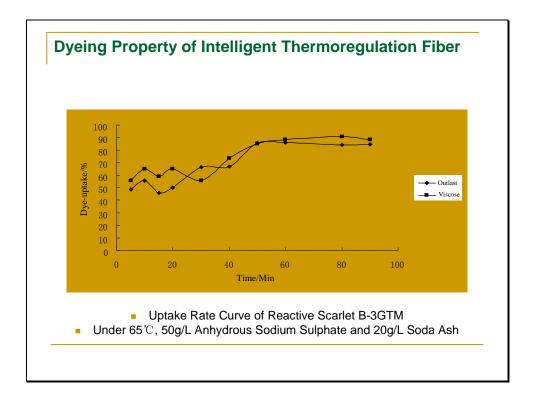






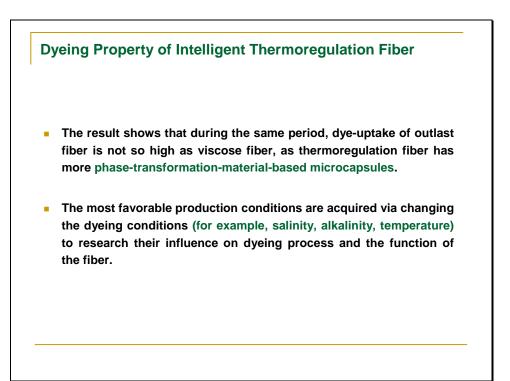
Contrast Test of Intelligent Thermoregulation Fiber's Thermoregulation Effect Sivear Fiber, Imported Thermoregulation Fiber, Imported Acrylic Thermoregulation Fiber Temp. up rate of intelligent thermoregulation fiber is always lower than that of imported thermoregulation fiber and acrylic fiber. In the first 40 minutes, there is a larger temperature gap between intelligent thermoregulation fiber and imported thermoregulation fiber, while later, the larger temperature gap is seen between intelligent thermoregulation fiber and imported acrylic thermoregulation fiber. The largest temperature gaps of the two cases are both 2°C.







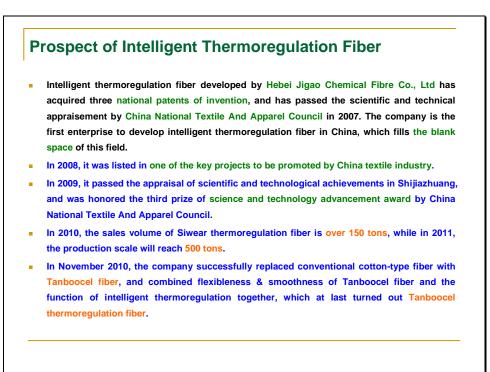












Siwear TM
Intelligent Thermoregulation Fiber
To provide longer 'Spring' for
our customers.





Conclusion

Tanboocel fiber, Sanama fiber and Siwear fiber all fit the development guide of feedstock diversification, product functionalization and technical advancement of China textile industry. They also fit the strategic planning of China textile industry and enhance the competitiveness of Chinese textile products in the international market. So, let's strive hand-in-hand to boost the rapid development of cellulose fiber and make more contribution to the prosperity of China textile industry.

