



INDTECH2018

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PILLAR 1

Session 1.1

New market opportunities in the framework of the circular economy: recycled components integration into construction products

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VIMARK expertise

VIMARK is an Italian SME that has been manufacturing powder based, pre mixed materials for the building sector for 35 years

VIMARK manufactures more than 150 products designed for both old and new constructions (mortars, renders and plasters, coatings, adhesives, industrial floors..)

VIMARK is involved in research and development activities and in technological innovation for optimizing and automating its industrial processes, for improving existing products and developing new ones and reducing the environmental impact of products and processes.

PRODUCTS

BUILDING MORTARS

RENDERS & PLASTERS

COATINGS AND FINISHES

DEHUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

COLOURED MINERAL COATINGS

CONCRETE REPAIR

INDUSTRIAL FLOORINGS

SCREEDS

ADHESIVES & GROUTS

PRIMERS & SPECIAL PRODUCTS

RESTORATION & GREEN BUILDINGS

PAINTS AND COATINGS

DIY

EXTERNAL INSULATION SYSTEMS

DECORATIVE FINISH RANGE

ECOARIA LINE

R&D

REGIONAL and INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS



usefulprojects
Based on Brant, S. (1994), How Buildings Learn.

The construction sector can integrate a circular thinking at different levels: from improving durability of performance to allow refurbishment and deconstruction

Improving building skin components:

the roject aims at substituting natural sand with recycled polymeric inerts (polypropilene recycled ground tyres) in construction mortars



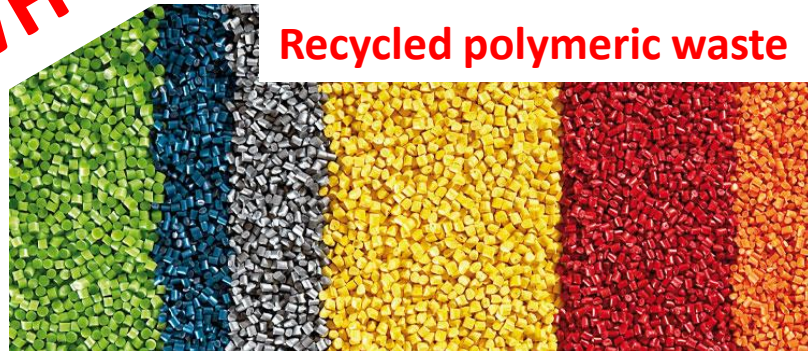
The environmental challenge and the business case

The construction industry is the first global consumer of raw materials. Consumption of aggregates exceeds 40 billion tons per year, equal to twice the sediment carried each year by all the rivers on the Earth. It is therefore urgent to identify systems to reduce the consumption of raw materials, such as sand and gravel, by introducing new aggregates.



Recycled tyre rubber crumbs

WHY?



Recycled polymeric waste

Tyre Recycling companies must build a commercial justification of the expensive waste treatment process that is based on the environmental need to utilize "tire waste". The suggested research refers to a new usage of GTR that will not have an impact just on the rubber market. The reduction in consumption is aimed at another natural resource (sand).

Industrial polymers waste generally lack of compatibility between different types. In case of the mix of PA, Polyamide, and POM, Acetalic Resin: processing and recycling these mixed materials is almost impossible, even if the contamination is lower than 1% on the total weight.

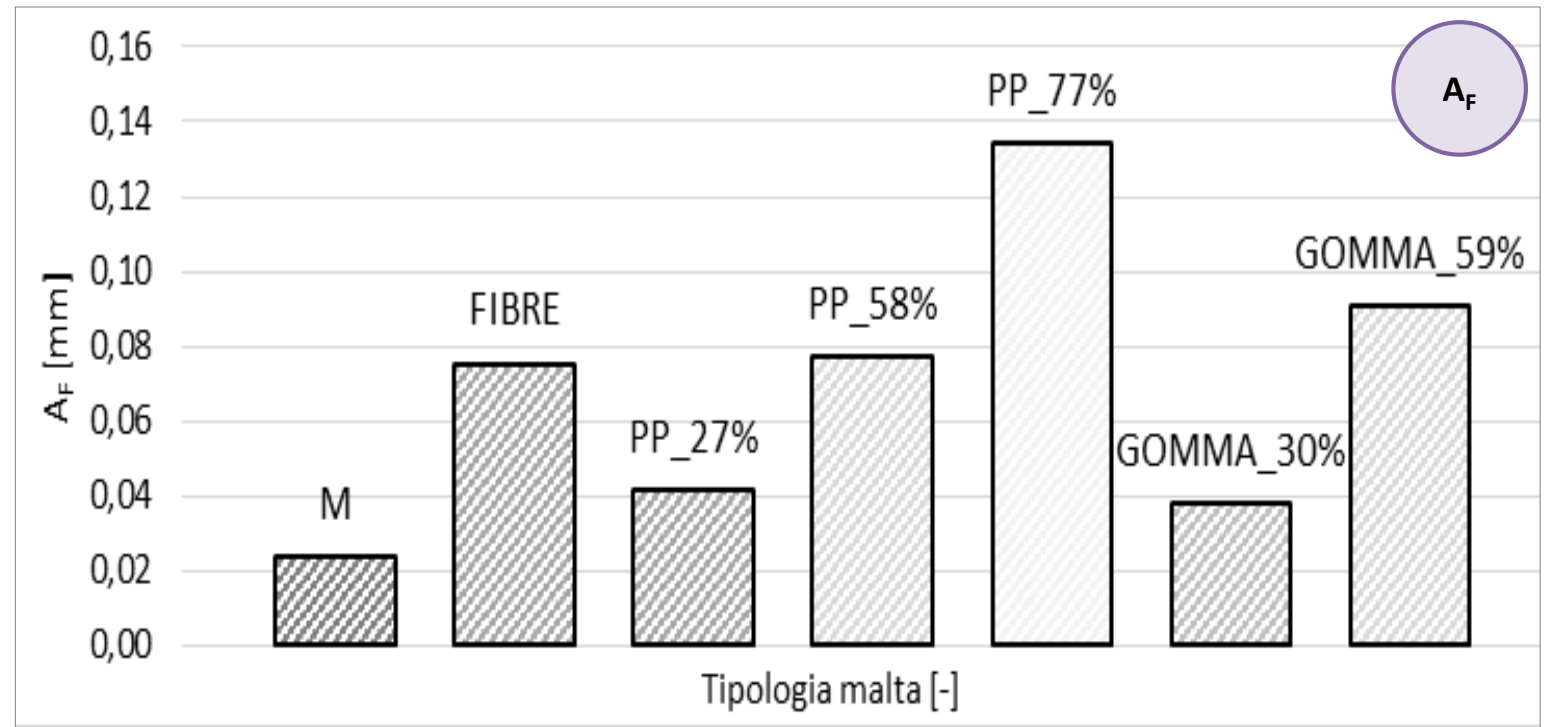
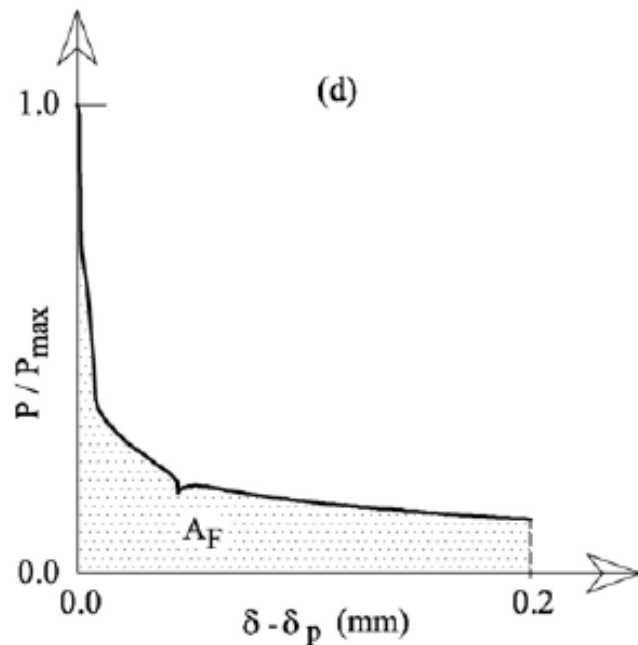
The transfer to landfill worthes 150 €/ton to the company
A re-use strategy needs to be developed

Preliminary substitution tests made by the research group from POLITECNICO di TORINO, DISEG

Tipologia malta	Vista laterale dopo la prova a flessione	Vista della superficie di frattura
Malta normale		
Malta con gomma al 29,92%		
Malta con polipropilene al 57,56%		

Tipologia malta	ρ [g/cm ³]	A_F [mm]	G_F [N/mm]	σ_F [MPa]	σ [MPa]
M	2,26	0,02	0,17	2,00	47,69
FIBRE	-2%	+220%	+188%	-13%	-19%
PP_27%	-10%	+76%	+35%	-23%	-37%
PP_58%	-21%	+227%	+100%	-41%	-57%
PP_77%	-34%	+468%	+79%	-69%	-84%
GOMMA_30%	-12%	+60%	+11%	-32%	-51%
GOMMA_59%	-21%	+285%	+75%	-54%	-71%

If 58% of sand is substituted with rubber of polypropylene granules the ductility is similar to the traditional mortar with 1% of plastic fibers



Preliminary tests results demonstrate that mortars show:

- Lower carbon footprint
- Lower mechanical resistance (compression and flexural strength)
- Lower density (less load and mass for the building envelope)
- Higher ductility after breaking, they can arrest the propagation of micro cracks and having a major durability

Next steps:

- Defining the allowable level of substitution of the sand with recycled aggregates
- Defining improvements in durability of the material and in thermal and acoustic properties
- Defining the particle size dimension and the treatment needed for recycled aggregates
- Performing LCA and LCC analysis to define the environment and cost impact of the strategy

