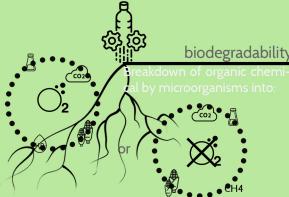
Value of Bioplastics in towards a circular economy

Celluloid is the very first pio-plastic, discovered in 1855, used instead of valuable ivory.

ing (AM) is a process by which Additive are used to build up a compo digital 3D design data nent in layers by depositing material.

> The mainstream media prefer the term 3D printing, as it is reasonably decriptive of the processes



The place, the rate an extend of degrad should be consistent

In the late 1980s, the 3D printing was associated with the term rapid prototyping (RP).

Faster and cheaper way of making initial models to check form and fit.

Advances in software, process, and materials mean that functional parts can now be manufactured.



compostability

bio-based

ganisms and is considered as

"CITCULAT economy is restorative and regenerative by design, aiming to keep products, components and materials at their highest utility and value at all times, distinguishing between technical and biological cycles".

recycling of bioplastics it should always be the priority that both the stored bio-based carbon and the energy contained are recycled in technical recycling installations.

The common technique focuses on printing the envelope end internal structure of the walls using plastics. The struce is filled with weight (sand, concrete), isolation material

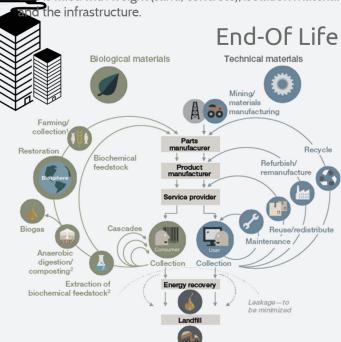


Figure 6 Antigoni Karaiskou 4621492 This factsheet was made and of the TU Delft course ARO531 Innovation & Sustainability. Not intended for commercial use.

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Bioplastics fit in this new economic concept as they help to break away from the linear economy characterized by "make, use, dispose" in favor of a more circular model based on "reuse, recycle or biodegrade".

3D Printing can also fit in the concept of a circular economy, given that the manufacturing process itself can lead to significant material savings, because there is virtually no production waste.









3D Printing with bio- $\{\clive{1}\}$

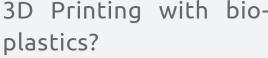


Karaiskou A.; Evaluating Bioplastics-The potential of bioplastics in 3D printed applications towards a circular economy: Delft, 2016
Figure 1: https://warehousebizongo.wordpress.com/2016/01/30/a-sto-ry-on-how-plastic-took-the-world-by-storm/
Figure 2: http://www.dezeen.com/2015/11/11/peter-marigolds-pock-

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The significant water footprint of bioplastic feedstocks, as well as the risk of deforestation in trop-

ical regions and countries

Biodegradable bioplastics will only break down in a high-temperature industrial composting facility, not in an average household compost bin.

Energy consumption and amount of material used. Plastic is a complex, highly refined synthetic material – so why create something that requires a significant amount of energy to manufacture, only to shortly have it completely decomposed into the soil?

