

# LIFE RESKIBOOT

## MID-TERM SECTORIAL TECHNICAL WORKSHOP

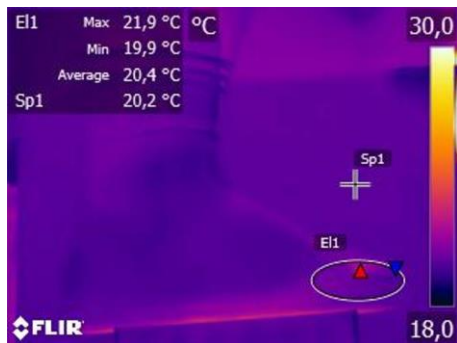
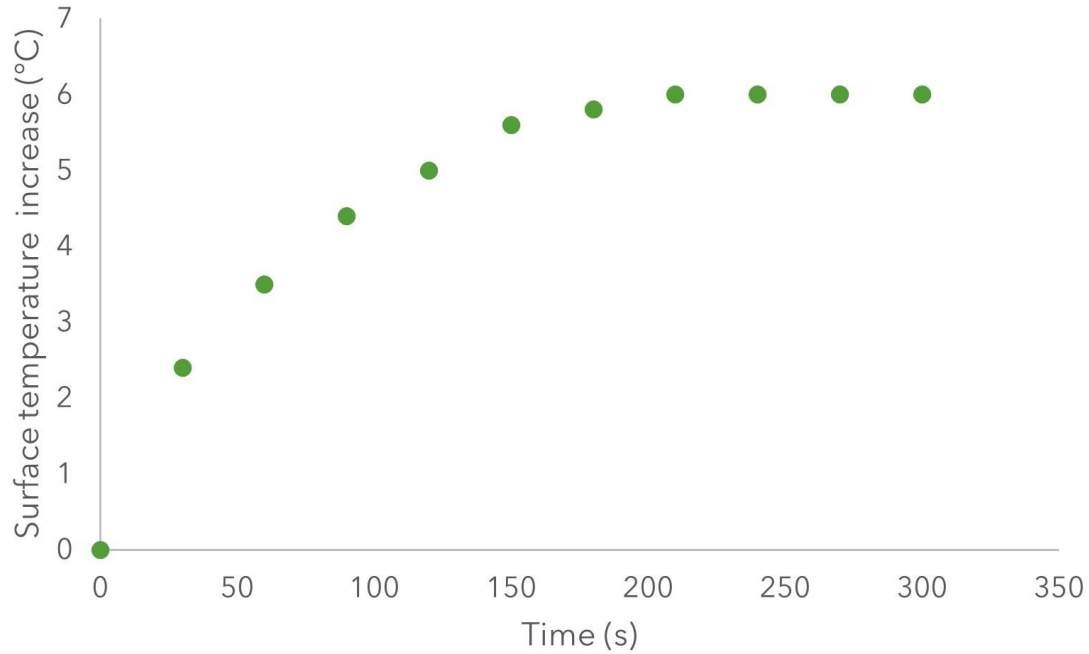
Design for recycling

UNIBO



# ACTIVITY - WORK DONE

## Thermal Insulation Analysis of the Liner



0 seconds

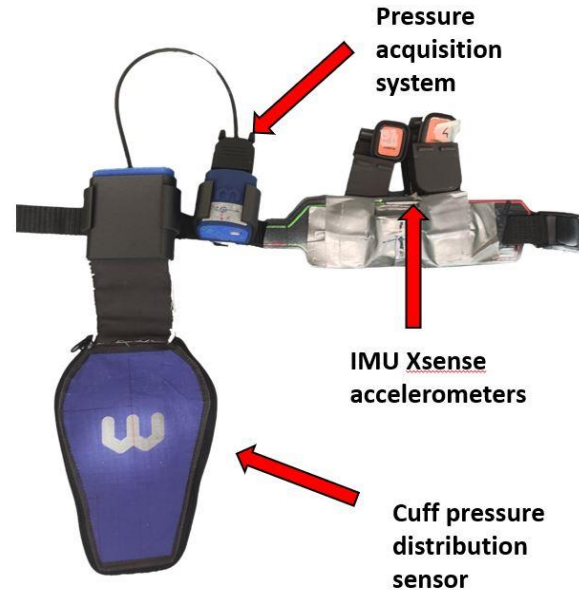


300 seconds



# ACTIVITY - WORK DONE

On field tests of the skiboot



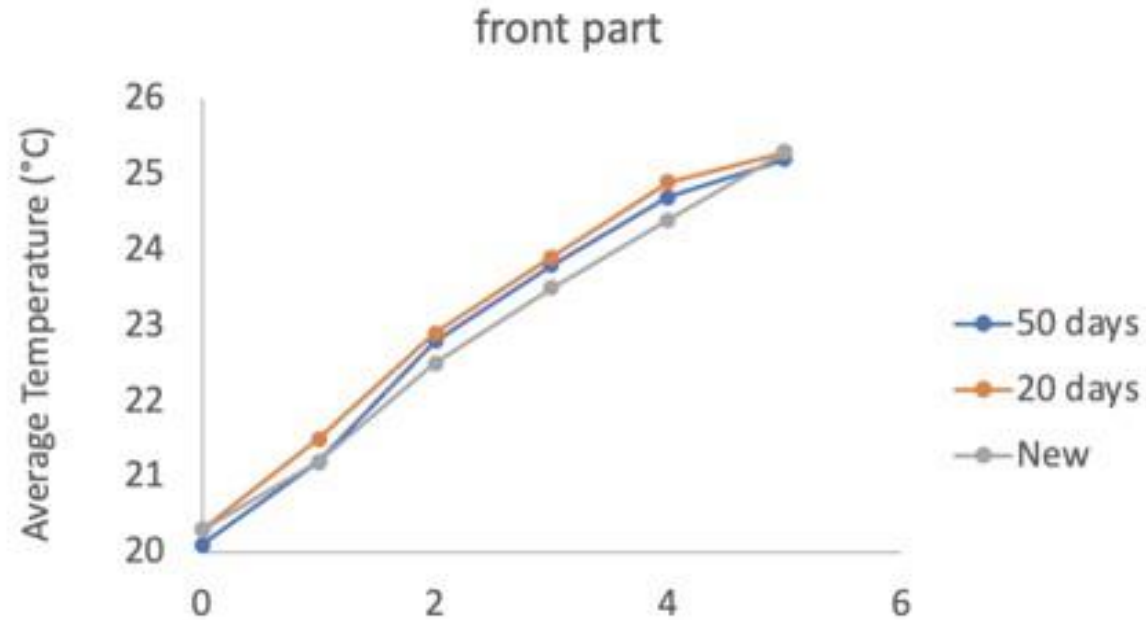
We defined a protocol to follow for on field tests using the Xsense IMU system and pressure sensor to evaluate the kinematics of the ski and to be then included in the tests at the walkmeter.





# ACTIVITY - WORK DONE

## Thermal Insulation Analysis of the Liner



### Results:

There is no significant difference between the curves we measured on liners with different days of use, so the time of use has NO EFFECT on the insulation properties of the liner.

### Conclusion:

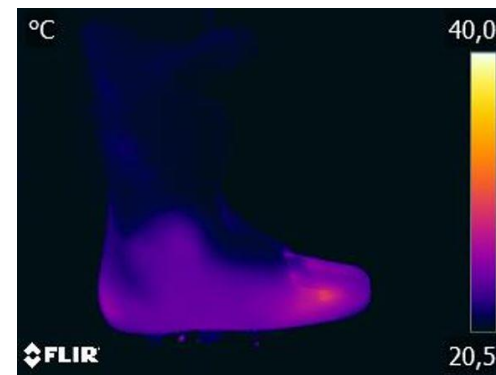
If there will be a loss or increase of the insulating capacity in the recycled liner it will not be due to the past of the materials.



New



20 days of use

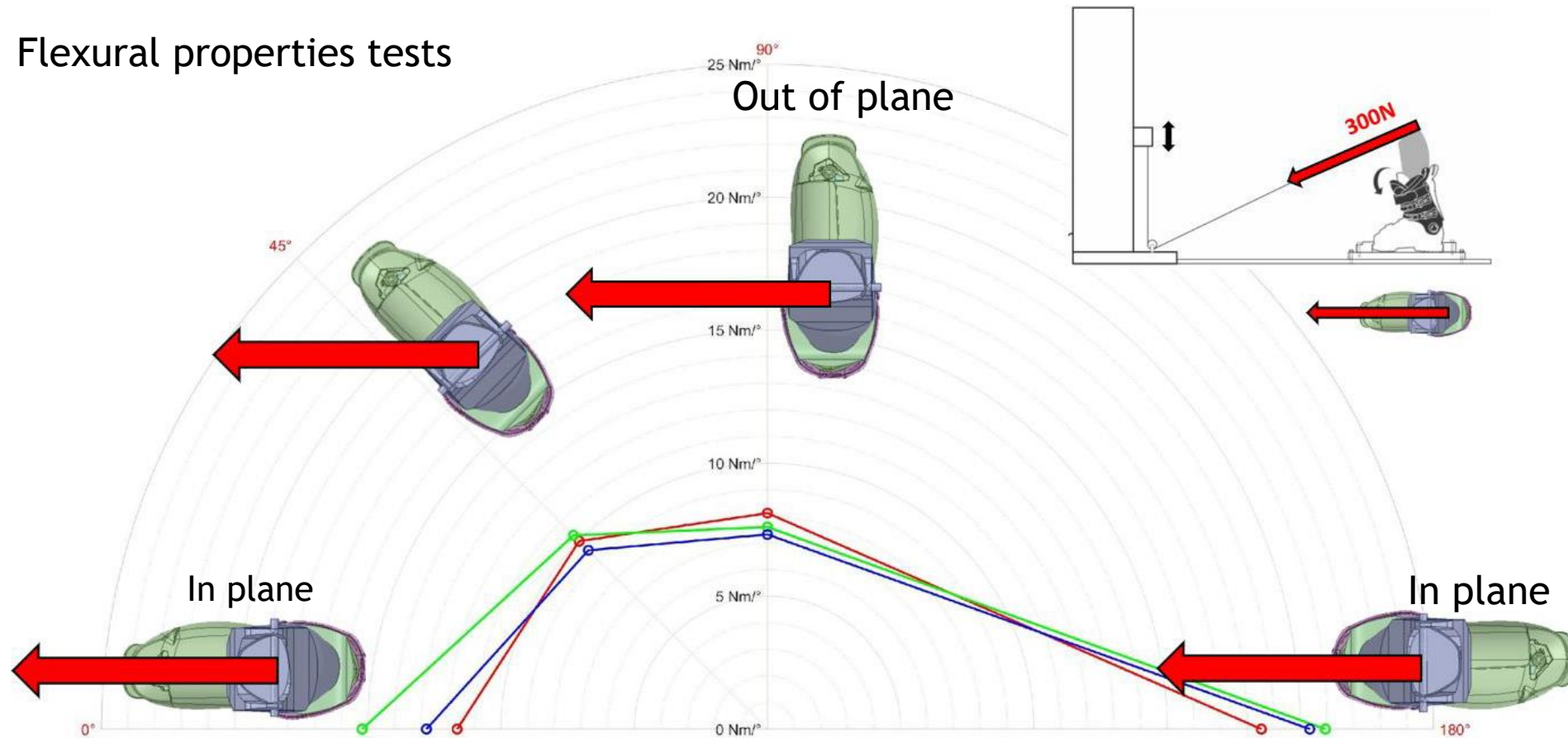


50 days of use



# ACTIVITY - WORK DONE

## Flexural properties tests

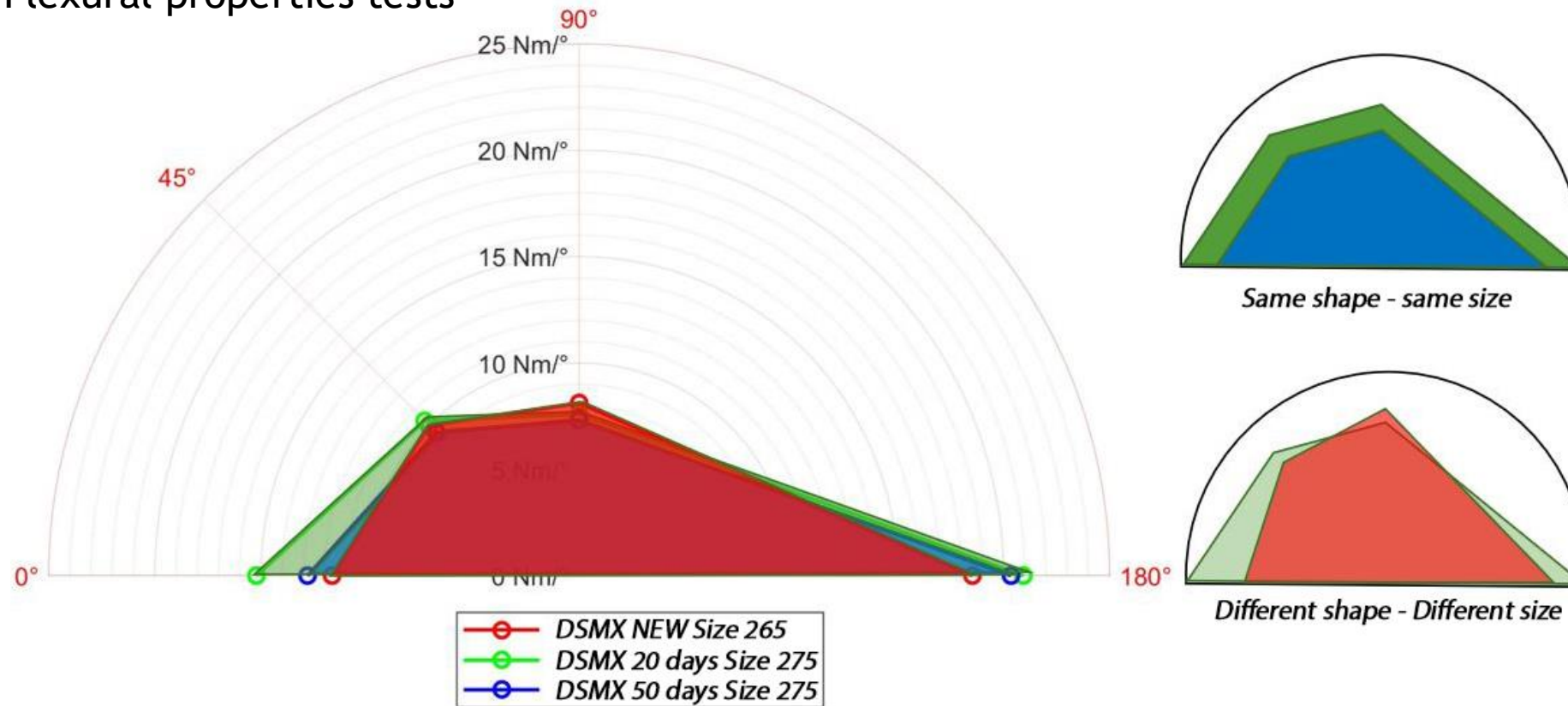


We conceived and realized a novel method to fully characterize the stiffness response of the skiboot «in plane» and «out of plane».



# ACTIVITY - WORK DONE

## Flexural properties tests

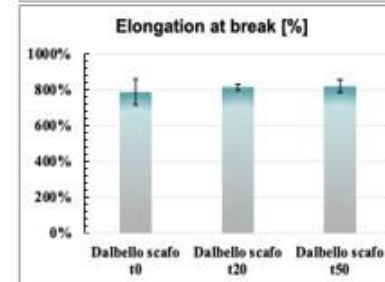
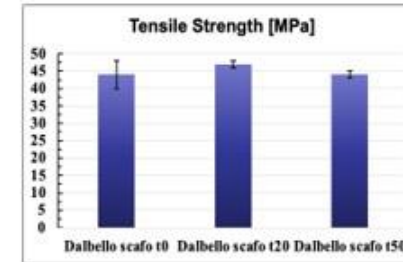
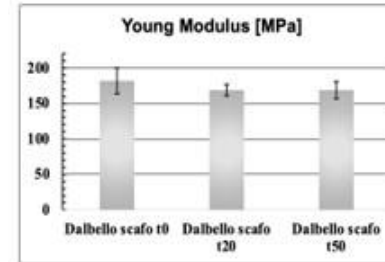
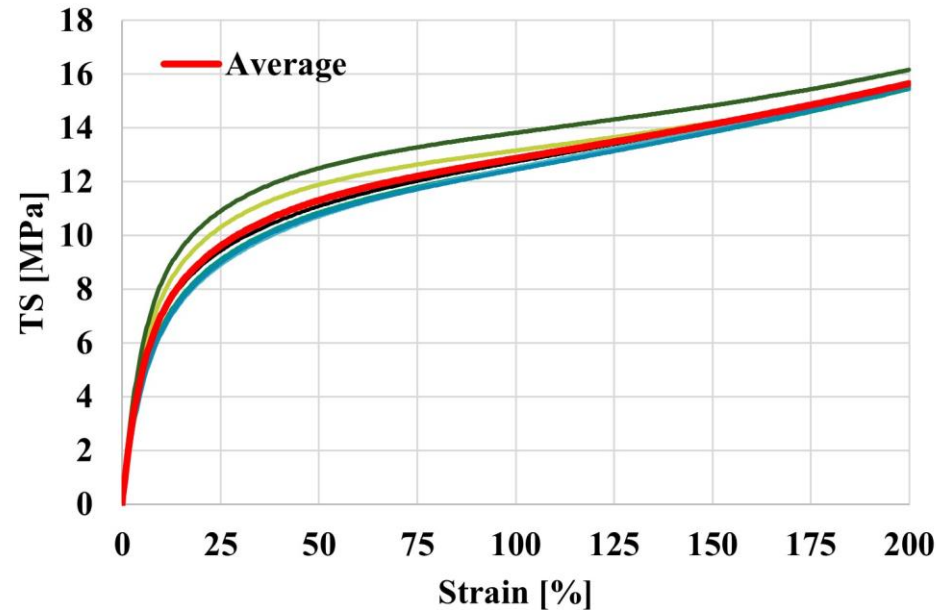


The days of use of the boots have a not negligible effect (-20%) on the flex properties of the boot.



# ACTIVITY - WORK DONE

## Aged material mechanical characterization



	E [MPa]	TS [MPa]	el,break [%]
Shell 0 days	182 ± 18	44 ± 4	791 ± 72
Scafo 20 days	169 ± 8	47 ± 1	816 ± 17
Scafo 50 days	169 ± 12	44 ± 1	821 ± 36

We investigated whether the reason for the flex reduction. With the tensile test on the materials we can claim that, there are no differences on the Young Modulus, Tensile Strength and Elongation at break connected with the use of the skiboot.



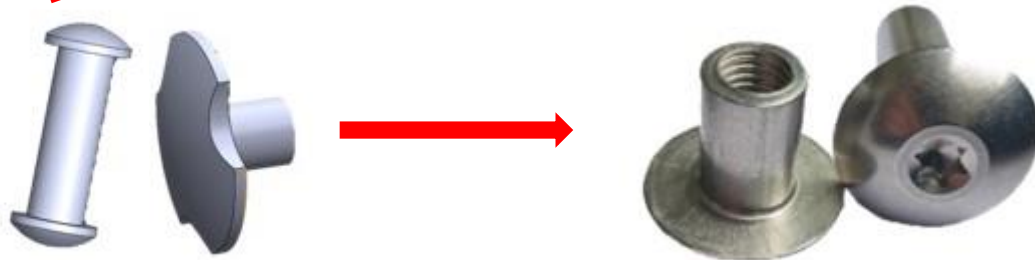
# ACTIVITY - WORK DONE

## Rivets replacement



Therefore the 20% reduction on the flex property of the skiboot is not given by a degradation of the material but by other factors such as the loss of closure of the rivets and the hook system.

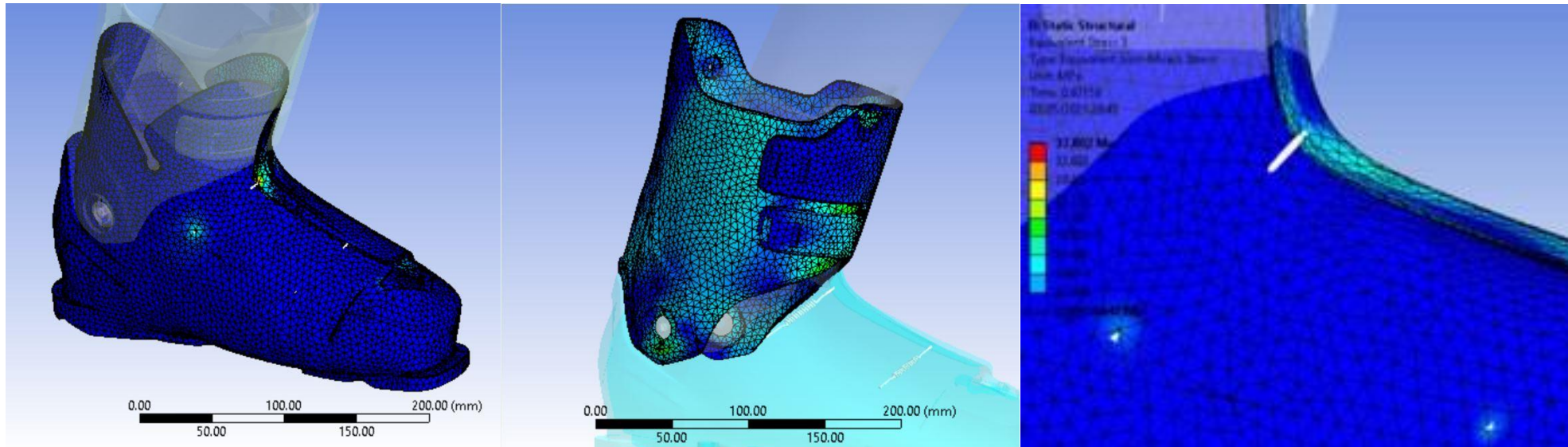
For this reason it was decided to replace the rivets with screws in order to be replaced in case of performance loss.





# ACTIVITY - WORK DONE

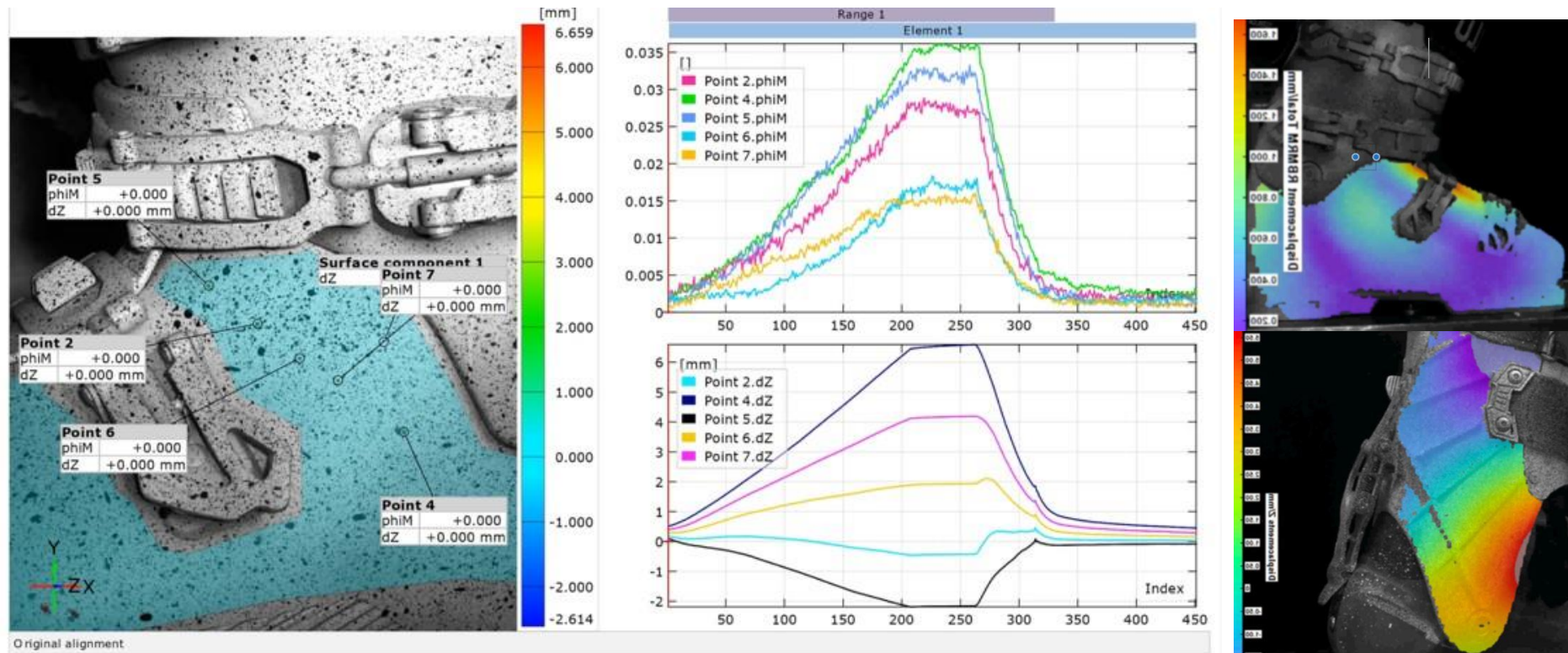
## FEM Model Setup



Fem model of the existing skiboot was created and validated thanks to the experimental tests on the walkmeter.

# ACTIVITY - WORK DONE

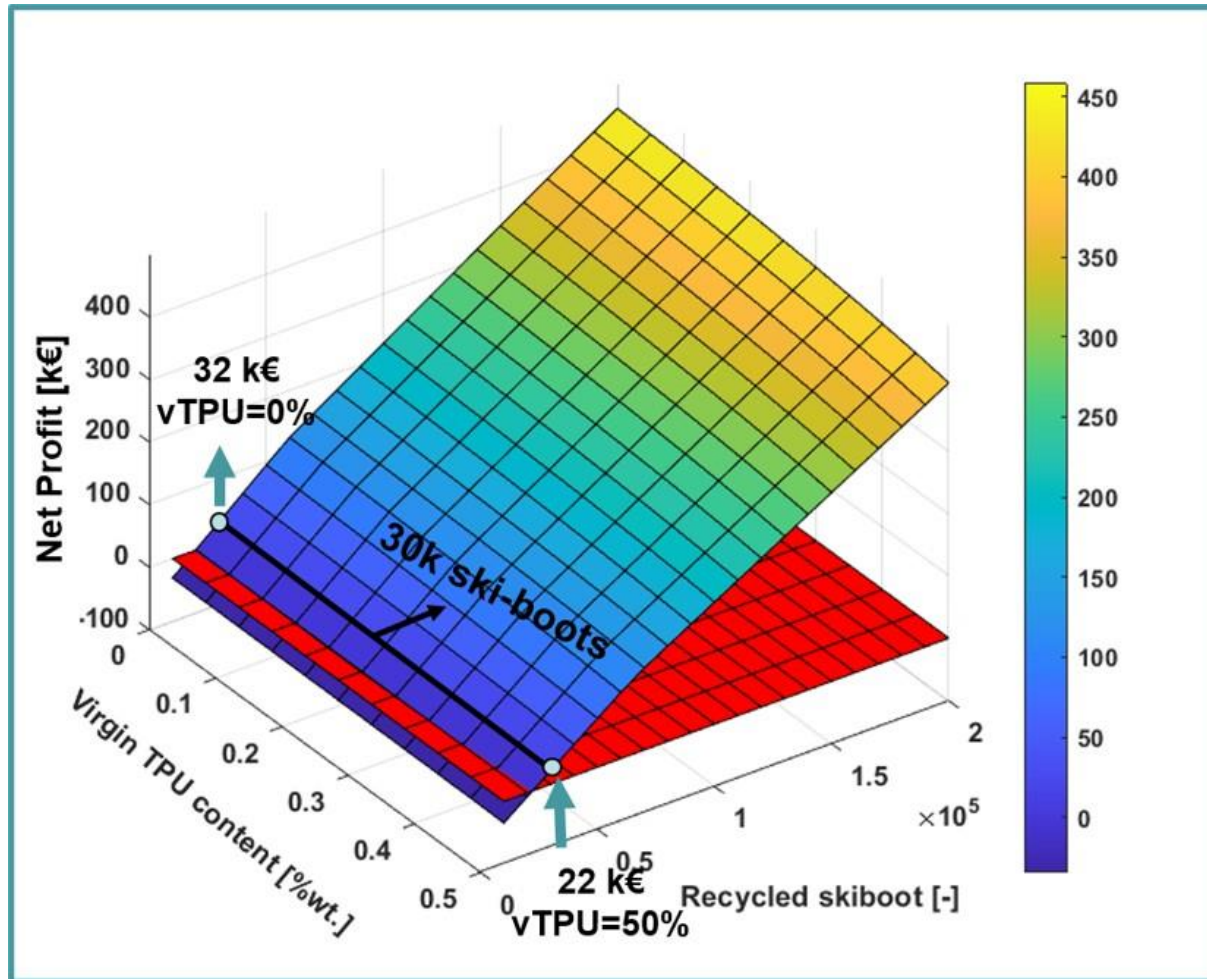
## DIC analysis and FEM Model validation



Thanks to the use of the DIC (Digital image correlation) it was possible to validate the results of the FEM analysis and have a starting point for the redesign with topological optimization of the boot.

# ACTIVITY - WORK DONE

Techno economic analysis of the process



To perform the recycling processes with third-part existing companies at least 30000 ski-boots are needed (60000-70000 are desirable for good values of profit) while, to build up a dedicated recycling plant from zero, at least 100000-110000 ski-boots have to be available (140000-180000 are desirable for good and fast returns).





# ACTIVITY - WORK DONE

## Recycled material characterization



From laboratory tests on TPU samples it is clear that the material remains perfectly suitable for the manufacturing of new ski boots.

Sample	R-TPU 1	R-TPU 2	R-TPU 3	R-TPU 4	R-TPU 5	Average	Gap
Modulus (MPa)	311.13	320.22	322.76	342.04	314.43	322.17	+109%
T.S. Max (MPa)	18.41	16.99	15.77	18.42	18.7	17.65	-62%
Elongation at break (mm/mm)	2.46	2.02	1.29	2.24	2.36	2.07	-78%





# THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION!



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