PACKAGING FLOW IN THE MRF

The material mix at the MRF is constantly changing. We studied how materials flowed through the MRF to help improve recovery.

GOALS



Flow

Where do packages end up?



Selection

Why do packages flow to commodities?



Processes What changes to sort processes

could improve

recovery?

MRFS TESTED (5)



Locations

Midwest, Northeast and Southeast



Type

One dual stream and four single stream



2 lg. (35 tph), 2 med. (25-30 tph) and 1 sm. (10 tph)

Size

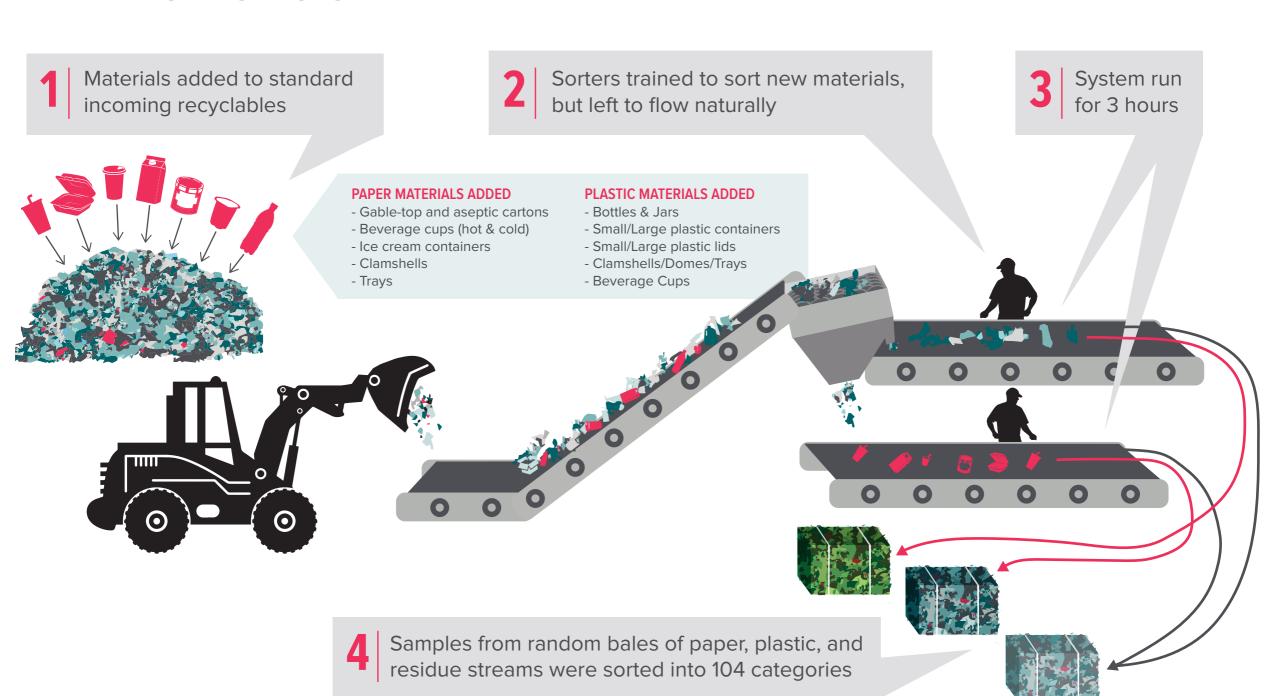


Equipment manufacturers

4 different companies



Optical sorters Ranged from 0 to 5

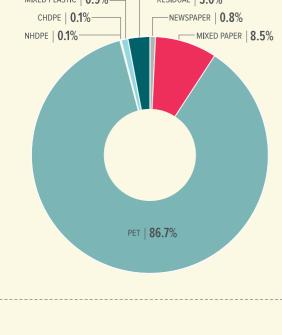


WHERE DID THE MATERIAL END UP?

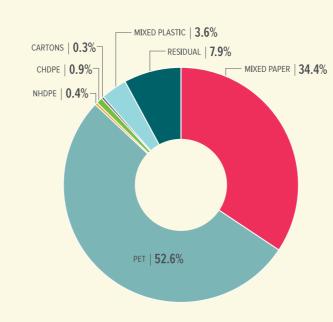




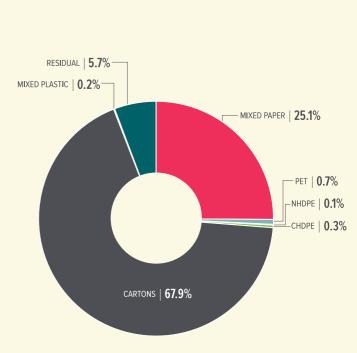




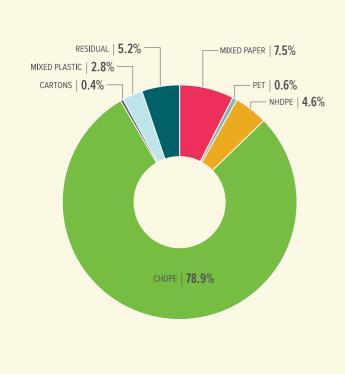
Small PET containers



Cartons

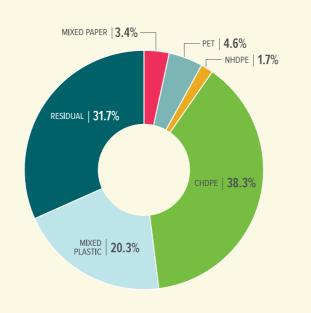


All CHDPE bottles

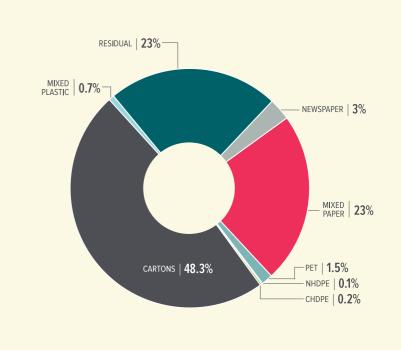


containers and tubs, <10" diameter)

CHDPE containers (all non-bottle



Paper beverage cups



WHAT DID WE LEARN?



KEY TO HIGH RECOVERY

Overall loss rates of containers to paper commodities varied

from 3% to 12%



INFLUENCES FLOW Materials that held their

shape had a higher tendency to flow to the container line than those that flattened



HELP IDENTIFY PACKAGING

OPTICAL SORTERS CAN

Increasing benefits as stream evolves into being more diverse and lightweight

FACTORS IMPROVING A PACKAGE'S RECOVERY

Size + Shape:

Dimensions make a difference - items tend to flow with similarly sized and shaped materials across materials

Holding the 3D shape improves likelihood of moving with containers

Stiffness:

Common:

More prevalent form/ resin combination will increase ability to target with dedicated optical or manual sorters

COMISSIONED BY

Carton Council

American° Chemistry









PREPARED BY



