



**WELCOME**

to Trevira's Bobingen plant



**Dear visitors,**

Welcome to Trevira. Trevira GmbH is an innovative European manufacturer of high-quality branded fibres and filament yarns for technical applications and hygiene products as well as for home textiles, automotive interiors and functional apparel.

Our company has approximately 1,100 employees at our sites for staple fibre production in Bobingen (Bavaria), filament production in Guben (Brandenburg), and our sales

and marketing centre in Hattersheim (Hesse). The owner of Trevira GmbH is Indorama Ventures PCL, Thailand.

This brochure aims to give you an overview of our plant in Bobingen, where we manufacture staple fibre specialties for nonwovens, technical applications as well as for home textiles and apparel.

We wish you a pleasant and interesting visit to our Bobingen plant!

## Our Bobingen plant



**CEO:** Klaus Holz (r.)

**Chairman of the Staple Fibres division:** Hartmann Huth (l.)

**Plant manager:** Andreas Borchert

**Production in Bobingen:** 4 shifts, 24h/day, 365 days/year

**Production capacity in Bobingen:** 70,000 t staple fibres; 60,000 t polymers (~ 45,000 t for our own use)

**Employees at the Bobingen plant:** approx. 450 employees

**International certificates:** ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 50001,  
AEO – Authorised Economic Operator, Standard 100 by Oeko-Tex

Trevira is the only fully-integrated manufacturer of fibres in Europe: from polycondensation and spinning to the production of tows and fibre cutting.

Innovation is one of Trevira's top priorities. Our research department is constantly working on developing new polymers for staple fibres and filaments for groundbreaking applications. Our product development creates new specialties, innovative processes and materials, and customised products for specific applications and markets. Modern pilot plants guarantee a smooth market entry for new products developed specially to match specific client requirements.

In addition, Bobingen also has two diverse, high-performing laboratories for the physical and chemical analysis of textiles, which can also be used by external customers.

Also our experts in product safety closely follow our products throughout their entire life cycles.

## Production of raw materials and staple fibres

### **Step 1: Production of polyester (PET – Polyethylene glycol terephthalate)**

Polyester is produced through esterification followed by the polycondensation of a dicarboxylic acid (terephthalic acid, PTA) and a bivalent alcohol (ethylene glycol, EG). Under pressure and temperatures of over 270°C, the raw products react with one another in a series of vessels until they acquire thread-forming properties.

During the production of the polyester resin, additives are added to the process, which influence the colour, stability, and the flame-retardant properties of the polymer.

Polymer produced in this manner is either granulated or routed to the second production step, the spinning process, as a melt.



### **Step 2: The spinning process**

Approx. 30 different resins are used in our spinning department. These materials are either delivered as polyester chips and stored in silos for further processing or they are delivered directly in melted form via a direct connection from our raw material plant.

The raw material chips must be dried and melted before they can be spun into filaments. The dried chips are melted in extruders using friction and high temperatures.

This polymer melt is then pressed through spinnerets by gear pumps.

The filaments are then bundled. A blast of air below the spinneret cools the filament yarn and solidifies it. The undrawn filaments are then sprayed with a textile finish and placed into spin cans.

To ensure the complete traceability of our products, all spin cans are electronically registered and labelled. However,





the filaments do not yet have the textile properties desired by our customers. These properties are added on the draw line during the next step.

### **Step 3: The draw line process**

In the creel area, up to 140 cans from the spinning department are arranged into sets for the drawing process.



The undrawn filaments from the cans are guided to the draw line. The spun tows are drawn and exposed to high temperatures along the draw line, giving them intended properties such as tenacity, elongation, hot air shrinkage, crimp, and characteristics needed for further processing.



Finally, the finished fibres are either packed in bales

as continuous tow or cut. Depending on the type of fibre, the staple length can vary from 3 to 150 mm. After



cutting, the fibre tuft is dropped into the baler below where the fibres are pressed into fibre bales.



Every day, you come into contact with products that contain our fibres. From tea bags to car batteries, nappies to sports shirts, functional underwear to uniforms, from sound-proofing to flame-retardant home textiles.



**Andreas Borchert,**  
Manager Bobingen Plant

“Trevira's Bobingen plant has a long tradition. As the plant manager, I work closely with many of our excellent and motivated employees every day, all of whom make important contributions to the continued success of our company. Topics like innovation and sustainability are more than just clichés at Trevira, we give them meaning. The variety of applications and the development of new polymers continue to make our work very interesting.”



We are glad to have you here!



If you have any questions, you can reach us at:

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# Trevira

An Indorama Ventures Company

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