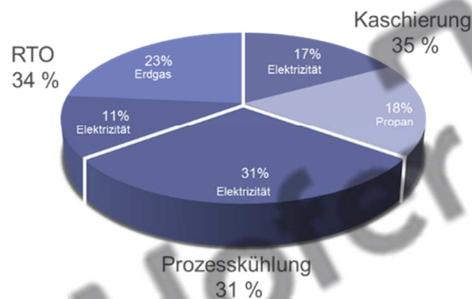


Flame lamination

The focus was the flame lamination process carried out by Hofer Textilveredelungs GmbH. Process steps:

- Bonding
- Cooling
- RTO (gas aftertreatment)

In addition to **electricity**, the primary energy sources are **propane** for the lamination process and **natural gas** for burning the exhaust gases.



Percentage of emissions from the process steps resulting from the energy sources.

Background

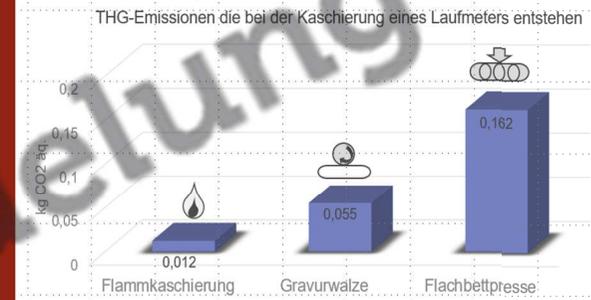
The **CO₂-Footprint** indicates the amount of greenhouse gases that a process in its entire life cycle emits, it is part of a life cycle assessment according to **DIN EN ISO 14000 ff.**

Share of flame lamination in automotive production.

Looking at the total carbon footprint generated in the production of an automobile, flame lamination accounts for only **0,003 %** of emissions.



Comparing CO₂ balance



A comparison of the CO₂-footprint with the footprint of lamination using a flatbed press or an engraving roller shows that flame lamination causes significantly lower greenhouse gas emissions. This is due to the high electricity consumption of the comparative processes, in which the necessary process heat is generated from electricity. The direct use of propane as the primary energy source in flame lamination avoids the conversion losses from electricity to heat for the energy-intensive process step of lamination, which ultimately translates into a favorable CO₂-balance.