ENGINEERED PLASTICS WORKSHOP

Learn About Thermoplastics | Connect with Experts

2017 **WESTBOROUGH / MASSACHUSETTS**
(BOSTON AREA)

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF
CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

RTP Co.
Imagineering Plastics®

Tough or Strong? Short or Long? Dialing in Mechanical Properties

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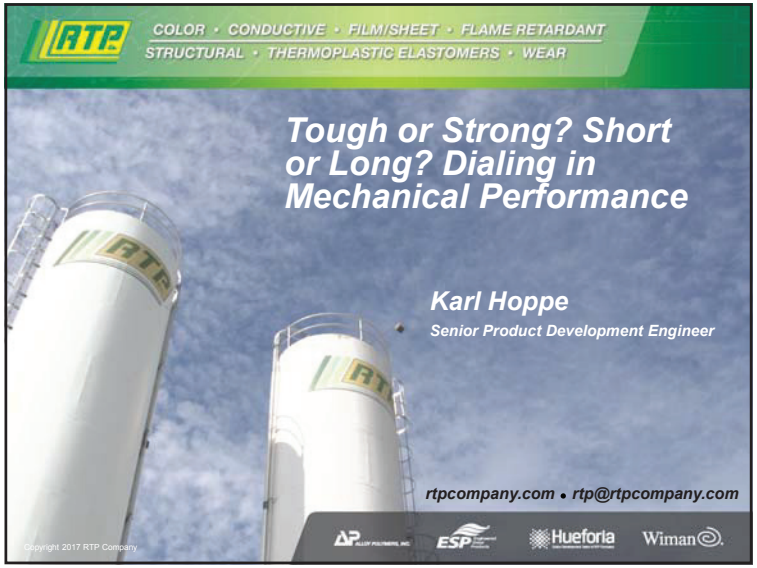
9:15 a.m.


COLOR • CONDUCTIVE • FILM/SHEET • FLAME RETARDANT
STRUCTURAL • THERMOPLASTIC ELASTOMERS • WEAR
Tough or Strong? Short or Long? Dialing in Mechanical Performance
Karl Hoppe
Senior Product Development Engineer
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ESP
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STRENGTH

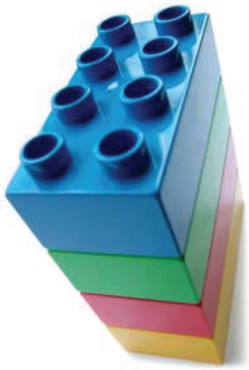

STIFFNESS


IMPACT

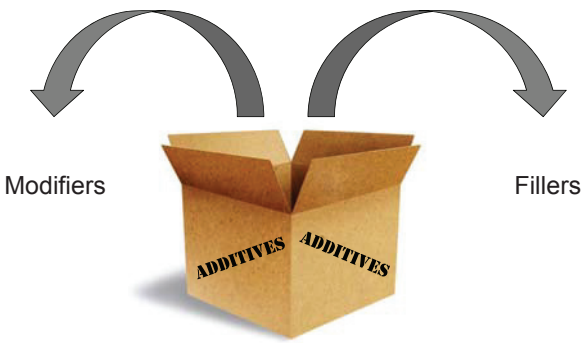
THE FORMULA

Resin + Additives = Change in Properties

THE FOUNDATION



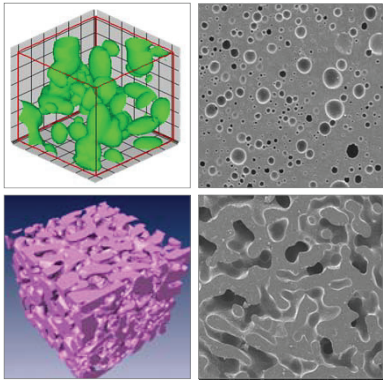
THE ADDITIVES TOOLBOX



MODIFIERS

Polymer blends

Impact modifiers



POLYMER BLENDS

PC/ABS → **ABS brings**
- Improved flow
- Chemical resistance
- Cost reduction

Nylon/PP → **PP brings**
- Improved flow
- Chemical resistance
- Cost reduction

PC/PBT → **PBT brings**
- Improved flow
- Chemical Resistance

POLYMER BLENDS

ABS/PC → **PC brings**
- Toughness
- Strength

PP/Nylon → **Nylon brings**
- Strength
- Stiffness
- Temperature

PBT/PC → **PC brings**
- Toughness
- Dimensional stability

POLYMER BLENDS

	PC	PC/ABS (RTP 2500 A)	ABS
Specific Gravity	1.19	1.15	1.06
Tensile Strength (MPa)	60	60	45
Notched Izod Impact (J/m)	800	700	270

POLYMER BLENDS

Housing for Hearing Tester

Problem:	Toughness and chemical resistance
Solution:	Polycarbonate/ABS Alloy
Benefits:	Strength and toughness of PC with the added chemical resistance of ABS

MODIFIERS

Impact properties

Impact Modifiers

Strength/stiffness

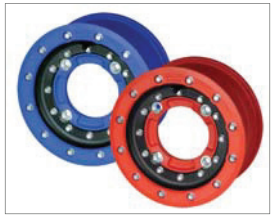
IMPACT MODIFIERS

	PA 6/6	Impact Modified PA 6/6
Specific Gravity	1.14	1.08
Notched Izod Impact (J/m)	55	900
Tensile Strength (MPa)	80	52
Flexural Modulus (GPa) (Stiffness)	2.8	2.1

IMPACT MODIFIERS

ATV Wheel Bead Lock Ring

Problem:	Low ductility
Solution:	Impact Modified Nylon 6/6 with fiber reinforcement
Benefits:	• Retain some stiffness of reinforced Nylon • Improved ductility for high strain rate loads

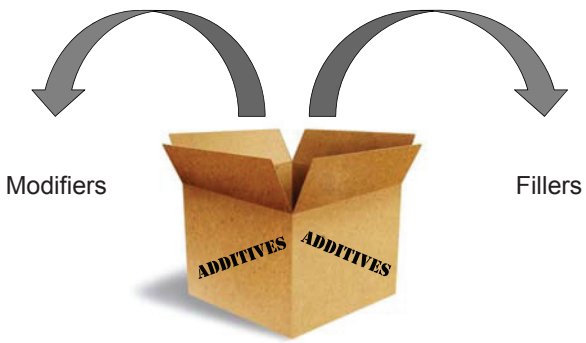


IMPACT MODIFIERS

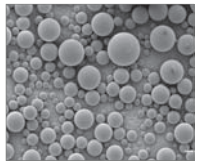
Limitations

- Base resin
  - Lose Performance
  - Temperature
- Environment
  - Chemical Resistance
  - UV Resistance

THE ADDITIVES TOOLBOX

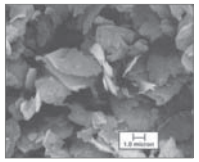


FILLERS

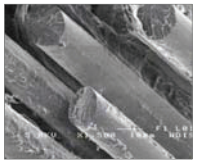


Beads
(Glass)

Photo: Potters, Inc.



Minerals
(Talc)

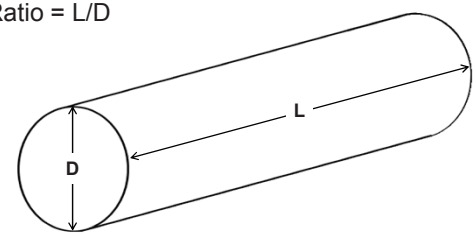


Fibers
(Glass)

ASPECT RATIO

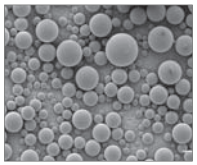
Property change determined by:

Aspect Ratio = L/D



↑ Aspect Ratio ↑ Reinforcing

LOW ASPECT RATIO



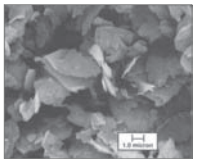
Beads
(Glass)

Photo: Potters, Inc.

Aspect Ratio = 1

	PC	PC + 10% Glass Beads	PC + 30% Glass Beads
Specific Gravity	1.19	1.27	1.42
Tensile Strength (MPa)	60	55	48
Notched Izod Impact (J/m)	800	100	80
Flexural Modulus (GPa)	2.3	2.6	3.4

LOW ASPECT RATIO

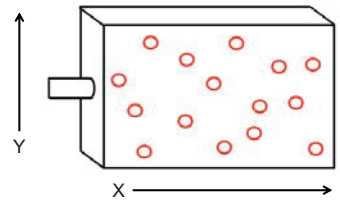


Minerals
(Talc)

Aspect Ratio = 2 - 50

	PP	PP + 20% Talc	PP + 40% Talc
Specific Gravity	0.91	1.05	1.25
Tensile Strength (MPa)	32	32	30
Notched Izod Impact (J/m)	53	53	43
Flexural Modulus (GPa)	1.4	2.6	3.9

LOW ASPECT RATIO

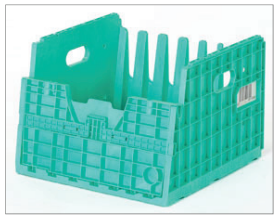


Shrink Rate X = Shrink Rate Y ⟹ Flat Part

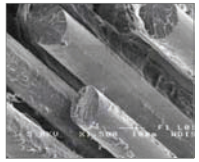
LOW ASPECT RATIO

Reusable Handling Container

Problem:	Warpage prevented smooth operation
Solution:	Mineral filled Polypropylene
Benefits:	• Reduced warpage • Improved functionality



HIGH ASPECT RATIO

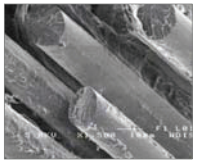


Fibers
(Glass)

Aspect Ratio = 50 - 250

	PC	PC + 30% Glass Beads	PC + 30% Glass Fiber
Specific Gravity	1.19	1.42	1.42
Tensile Strength (MPa)	60	48	124
Notched Izod Impact (J/m)	800	80	160
Flexural Modulus (GPa)	2.4	3.4	7.6

HIGH ASPECT RATIO



Fibers
(Glass)

Aspect Ratio = 50 - 250

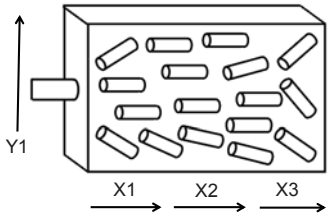
	PP	PP + 40% Talc	PP + 40% Fiber
Specific Gravity	0.91	1.25	1.21
Tensile Strength (MPa)	32	30	82
Notched Izod Impact (J/m)	53	43	120
Flexural Modulus (GPa)	1.4	3.9	6.5

HIGH ASPECT RATIO

Surgery Drill Guide

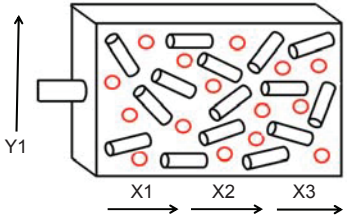
Problem:	Stiffness and dimensional stability
Solution:	Glass fiber reinforced Polycarbonate
Benefits:	• Rigidity • Tight tolerances

HIGH ASPECT RATIO - WARP



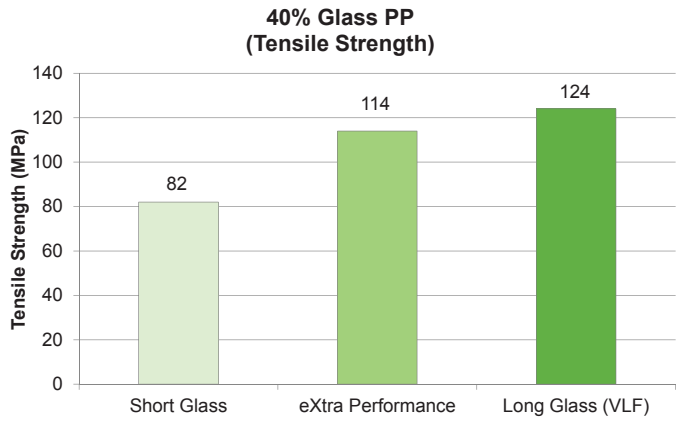
Shrinkage X1 & X2 ≠ X3 ⟹ Warp

HIGH ASPECT RATIO - FLAT

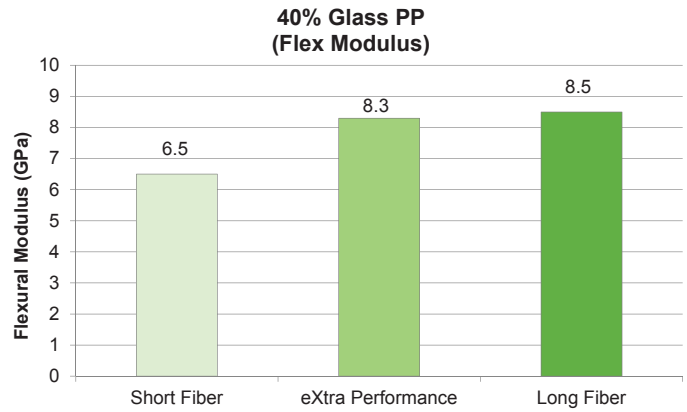


Shrinkage X1 = X2 = X3 ⟹ Flat Part

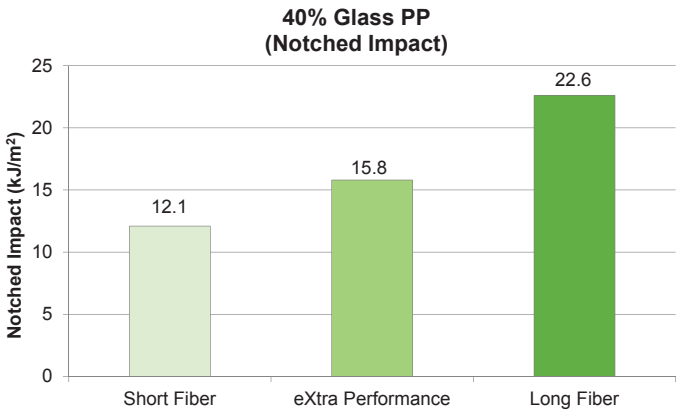
IMPROVEMENTS IN SGF PP



IMPROVEMENTS IN SGF PP



IMPROVEMENTS IN SGF PP



HIGH ASPECT RATIO

Carbon Fibers

Aspect Ratio = 50 - 250

	PEEK	PEEK + 40% Glass Fiber	PEEK + 40% Carbon Fiber
Specific Gravity	1.30	1.61	1.45
Tensile Strength (MPa)	93	186	265
Notched Izod Impact (J/m)	53	133	91
Flexural Modulus (GPa)	3.8	13.8	30.3

FIBER COMPARISON- PP

	PP 40% GF	PP 40% VLF	PP 20% CF
Flexural Modulus (GPa)	6.5	8.5	8.9
Tensile Strength (MPa)	82	124	93
Notched Izod Impact (kJ/m^2)	12.1	22.6	5
Specific Gravity	1.21	1.21	1.00

FIBER COMPARISON – PA 6/6

	PA 6/6 60% VLF (Long Fiber)	PA 6/6 30% Carbon Fiber
Flexural Modulus (GPa)	20.0	19.0
Tensile Strength (MPa)	262	248
Tensile Elongation (%)	2.0	2.5
Specific Gravity	1.71	1.27

FIBER COMPARISON – PPS

	PPS 40% Glass	PPS 15% Carbon
Flexural Modulus (GPa)	15.2	15.9
Tensile Strength (MPa)	169	172
Tensile Elongation (%)	1.5	1.1
Specific Gravity	1.68	1.40

CARBON FIBER APPLICATION

Brake Rotor Measuring Probe

Problem:	Casting replacement
Solution:	Carbon fiber reinforced PPA
Benefits:	• High strength • High stiffness

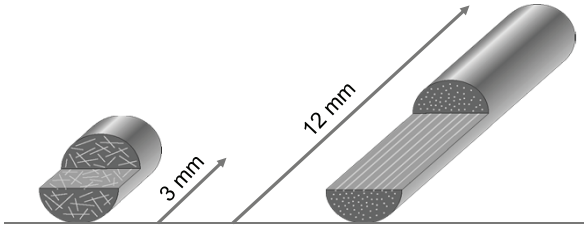
EXTREME ASPECT RATIO -VLF

Long Glass Fiber

Aspect Ratio = 300+

	PP + 40% Short Glass	PP + 40% Long Glass
Specific Gravity	1.21	1.21
Tensile Strength (MPa)	82	124
Notched Izod Impact (J/m)	120	228
Flexural Modulus (GPa)	6.5	8.5

EXTREME ASPECT RATIO - VLF



Short Fiber

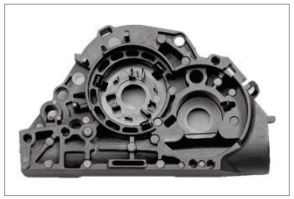
Fiber length: ~ 1-2 mm

Long Fiber

Fiber length: 12 mm

EXTREME ASPECT RATIO - VLF

Secret to success: *the fiber skeleton*



PA 66 + 60% VLF
Seat Belt Tension Housing

HIGH TEMPERATURE POLYMERS

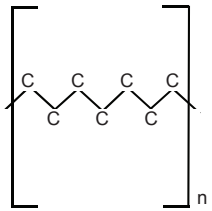
Amorphous	Semi-Crystalline
Polyetherimide (PEI)	Polyetheretherketone (PEEK)
Polyethersulfone (PES)	Polyphenylene Sulfide (PPS)
Polysulfone (PSU)	Polyphthalamide (PPA)
Amorphous Nylon	Polyamide (PA/Nylons)
Polycarbonate (PC)	Polybutylene Terephthalate (PBT)
Acrylic (PMMA)	Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET)
Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS)	Acetal (POM)
Styrene Acrylonitrile (SAN)	Polylactic Acid (PLA)
High Impact Polystyrene (HIPS)	Polypropylene (PP)
Polystyrene (PS)	Polyethylene (HDPE, LDPE, LLDPE)

Thermal & Cost Increases

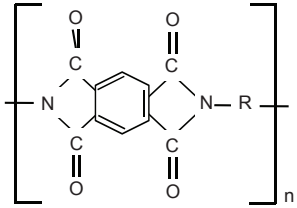
Commodity • Engineered • High Performance

CHEMICAL STRUCTURE

Polyethylene
Tg -5 °F

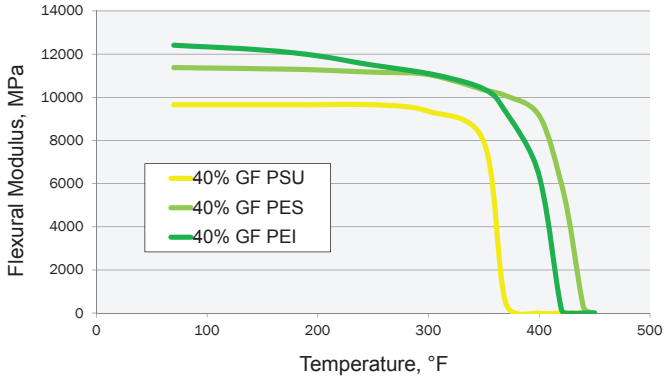


Polyimide
Tg 482 °F



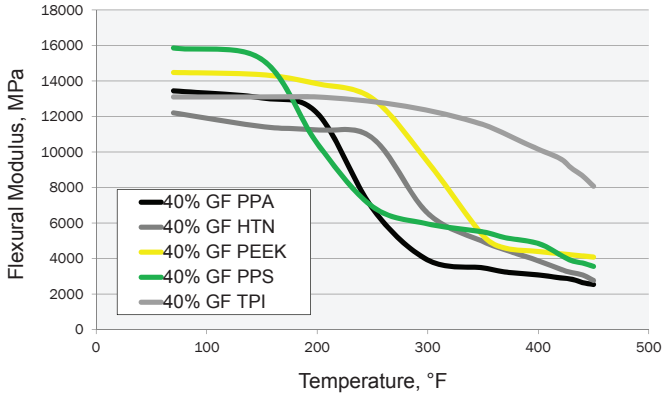
AMORPHOUS MATERIALS

Flexural Modulus Vs. Temperature



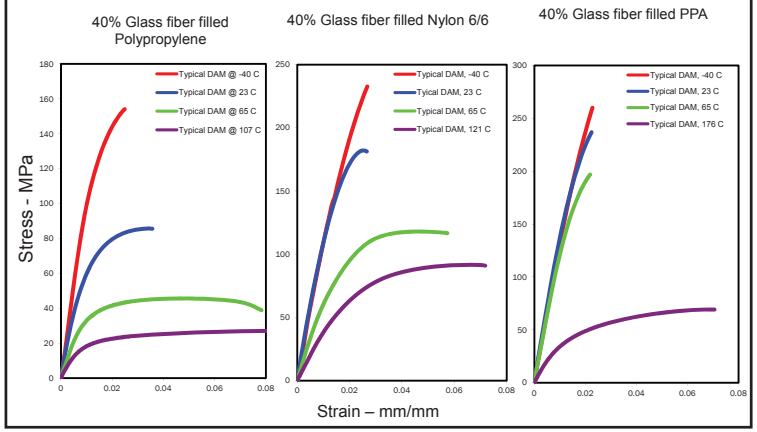
SEMI-CRYSTALLINE MATERIALS

Flexural Modulus Vs. Temperature

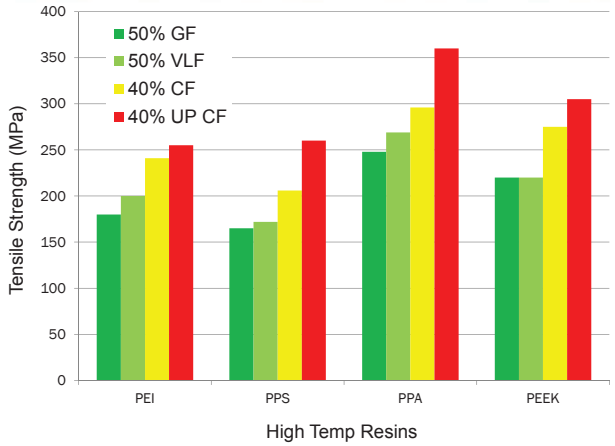


ELEVATED TEMP PROPERTIES

Multiple Temperature Tensile Stress/Strain



ULTRA PERFORMANCE PRODUCTS



HIGH TEMPERATURE APPLICATION

Surgical Head Restraint

Problem:	Stable under MRI/CT energy
Solution:	Carbon fiber reinforced PEEK
Benefits:	• High stiffness • Creep resistance • Resistance to autoclave

SUMMARY

Modifiers
- Polymer Blends - overcome morphology deficiencies
- Impact Modifiers - increase impact but reduction in strength/stiffness

Fillers
- Performance driven by aspect ratio

High Temperature
- Range of polymers offer array of performance

Overall: Combinations of technologies result in balancing of properties and requirements

COLOR • CONDUCTIVE • FILM/SHEET • FLAME RETARDANT
STRUCTURAL • THERMOPLASTIC ELASTOMERS • WEAR

Thank You!

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