

IDEA • APPLICATION • PROBLEM • SOLUTIONS

2014 MICHIGAN

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS



RTP Company Imagineering Plastics Workshop



PDF copies of the presentations from today's workshop can be downloaded from our website at www.rtpcompany.com/workshoppresentations

Schedule Create your own schedule from the sessions listed below

8:00 a.m.	Registration and Continental Breakfast		
8:40 a.m.	Welcome and Introduction	Kevin Jennings Central Regional Sales Manager	Pg 7
9:00 a.m.	An Engineer's Guide to Specifying the Right Thermoplastic Steve will explain how to use resin morphology, temperature performance, and cost to choose the right resin. Plus, how additives can further enhance performance. Case studies will test your knowledge.	Steve Maki VP of Technology	Pg 9
10:00 a.m.	Track A - Tough or Strong? Short or Long? Dialing in Mechanical Performance Many additive technologies can enhance the mechanical properties of plastics. Brennan will discuss the gamut from polymer blends to Very Long Fiber reinforcement, including the use of high performance engineering resins.	Brennan Ashton Product Development Engineer	Pg 27
	Track B - Conductive & EMI Thermoplastic Technologies Join Ned for a review of conductive and EMI technologies with an emphasis on the customization of compounds for automotive applications.	Ned Bryant Sr. Product Development Engineer	Pg 45
11:00 a.m.	Track A - Live in the Wall Section: CAE Tools Not all analysis is created equal; understand what you're getting and what it means. Barb will give a comprehensive review of CAE analysis tools and their capabilities for aiding part design and trouble-shooting.	Barb Matousek CAE Analyst	Pg 57
	Track B - Everything You Need to Know about TPEs Go beyond the acronyms and understand the world of thermoplastic elastomers, as Brandon explains what they are made of, how and why they do what they do, how they compare to one another, and where they can be used.	Brandon Bubak Sales & Marketing Director	Pg 83
12:00 p.m.	Complimentary Lunch		
1:00 p.m.	Track A - The Long and Short of it: VLF (Very Long Fiber) Karl takes a look at "stiff and tough" Very Long Fiber composites as a replacement for metal or other engineered materials. Learn about their unique benefits, performance, and processing.	Karl Hoppe Sr. Product Development Engineer	Pg 97
	Track B - Driving Solutions to Clear the Fog from Light Diffusion Anna provides a fresh review of design trends and proven solutions for the demanding optical needs required by the 21st century automotive infotainment applications, including light diffusion, wavelength attenuation, and color correction/control.	Anna Kreofsky Color Division R&D Engineer	Pg 109
2:00 p.m.	Track A - Plastic Design Principles for Structural Composites Keith offers a comprehensive overview of basic part design guidelines as well as important principles for designing with reinforced thermoplastics including material issues, tool design concerns, and processing challenges.	Keith Scales CAE Analyst	Pg 121
	Track B - Fundamentals of Thermoplastic Wear and Friction Ben will help you make sense of wear and friction principles that affect plastics. He'll explain additive solutions beyond PTFE, material evaluation and testing methods, and share exclusive results from Ultra Wear products.	Ben Gerjets Product Development Engineer	Pg 147
3:00 p.m.	Track A - Eco-Friendly, Engineered Plastic Solutions Will goes beyond "green" buzzwords and explains how bioplastic and recycled materials can be engineered to meet the performance requirements of semi-durable and durable goods.	Will Taber Business Manager-Emerging Technologies	Pg 167
	Track B - Flame Retardants and the Evolving Regulatory Landscape Jesse reviews the mechanisms for making plastics flame retardant while also showing what you need to know to meet both industry testing standards and changing environmental regulations.	Jesse Dulek Product Development Engineer	Pg 185
4:00 p.m.	A Practical Guide to the Process of Selecting Materials Karl focuses on the material selection process, from identifying important properties through qualification testing, highlighting steps to take (or not take!) to ensure a successful project. Lively examples will illustrate the process.	Karl Hoppe Sr. Product Development Engineer	Pg 197
4:50 p.m.	Closing Remarks		



Your Global Compounder of Custom Engineered Thermoplastics

Kevin Jennings

Central Regional Sales Manager kjennings@rtpcompany.com (864) 989-0168

8:40 a.m.



An Engineer's Guide to Specifying the Right Thermoplastic

Steve Maki

VP of Technology smaki@rtpcompany.com (507) 474-5371

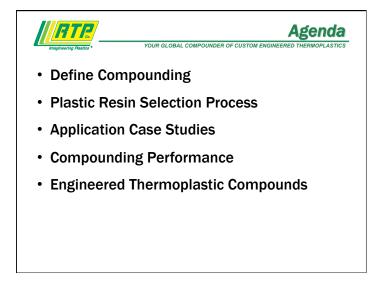
9:00 a.m.

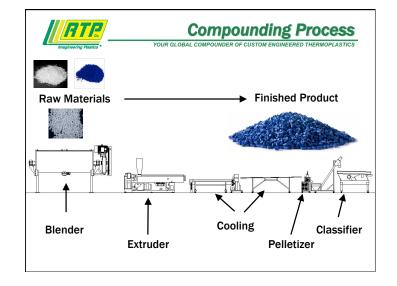




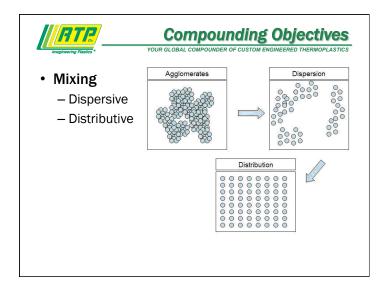


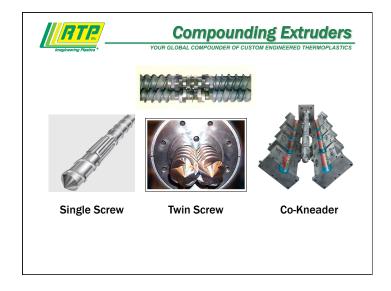
- Compounder → We blend thermoplastic resins with fillers, additives, and modifiers
- Specialty → We create engineered formulations
- Independent → We are unbiased in our selection of raw materials

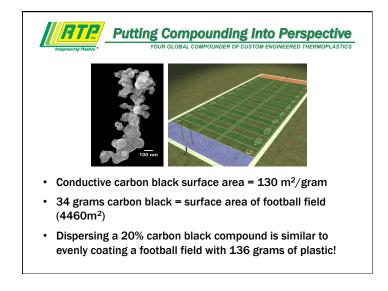






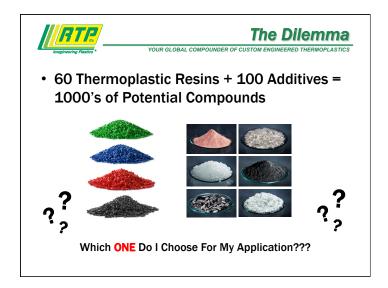






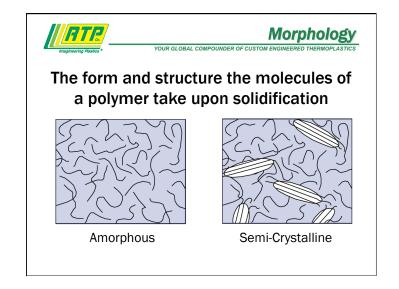




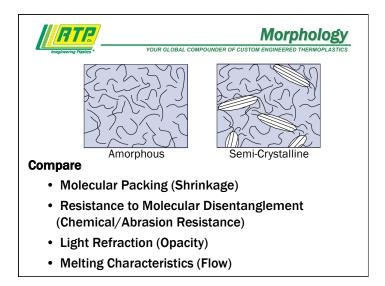


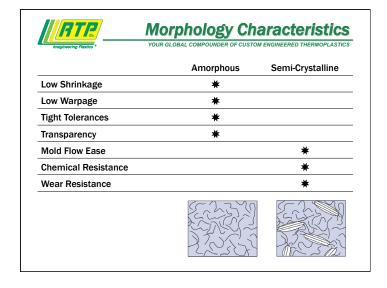


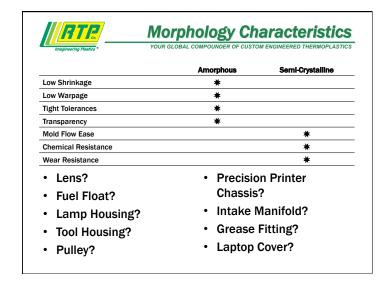


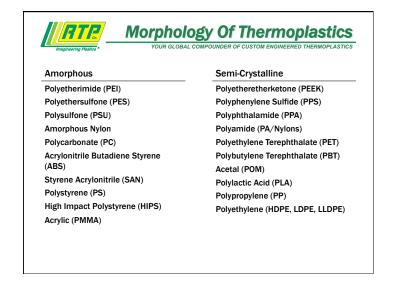










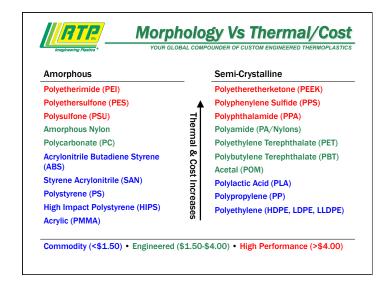




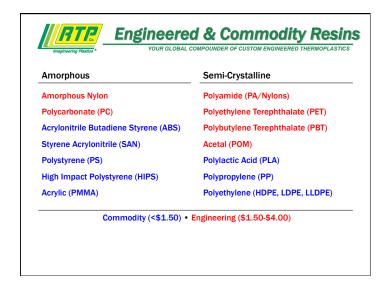


- Step 2: Use Thermal & Cost Requirements -

Step 3: Fine Tune & Special Features











Styrenic Features

OUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

Morphology Features – Low Shrink, Low Warp, Tight Dimensional Tolerances, Transparent (except HIPS & ABS), Poor Chemical & Abrasion

- **PS** → Good Transparency @ Low Cost, Brittle
- **HIPS** → Moderate Impact Resistance @ Low Cost
- SAN → Good Transparency, Slightly Better Chemical Resistance, Brittle, Low Cost
- ABS → Excellent Impact Resistance & Gloss, Slightly
 Better Chemical Resistance, Low-Moderate Cost



Acrylic Features

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

Morphology Features – Low Shrink, Low Warp, Tight Dimensional Tolerances, Transparent, Poor Chemical & Abrasion

PMMA → Optical Quality Transparency, Excellent UV Stability, Brittle, Low Cost



Polycarbonate Features

OUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

Morphology Features – Low Shrink, Low Warp, Tight Dimensional Tolerances, Transparent, Poor Chemical & Abrasion

PC → Optical Quality Transparency, High Impact Resistance, Moderate Cost



Olefin Features

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

Morphology Features – Excellent Chemical Resistance, Excellent Abrasion Resistance, Good Flow in Thin Mold Sections, Poor Dimensions

PP — Low Density, Better Thermal Resistance
Than PE, Living Hinge Capable, Brittle @
Low Temperatures, Low Cost

HDPE \rightarrow Good Low Temp Impact Performance (Tg = -77°C vs -9°C for PP), Low Cost





Polyamide Features

OUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

Morphology Features – Excellent Chemical Resistance, Excellent Abrasion Resistance, Good Flow in Thin Mold Sections (Except Amorphous Nylon), Poor Dimensions

Nylon 6 ->> Strong/Stiff (But Humidity Dependent),
Good Surface Finish Even When
Reinforced, Moderate Cost

Nylon 66 -> Strong/Stiff (But Humidity
Dependent), Higher Thermal Than 6,
Moderate Cost

Nylon 6/12, \rightarrow Less Sensitive to Humidity, High Cost **11, 12, etc.**



Amorphous Nylon Features

Morphology Features – Low Shrink, Low Warp, Tight Dimensional Tolerances, Transparent, Poor Abrasion

Amorphous Nylon → Good Chemical Resistance for Amorphous Morphology,

Moderate-High Cost



Polyester Features

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

Morphology Features – Excellent Chemical Resistance, Excellent Abrasion Resistance, Good Flow in Thin Mold Sections, Poor Dimensions

- PET → Difficult to Mold (Poor Nucleation & Hydrolysis), Good Electrical Resistance, Mod. Cost
- PBT → Easy to Mold, Good Electrical Resistance,
 Properties & Dimensions Do Not Fluctuate With
 Humidity (Same For PET), Moderate Cost
- PLA → "Green" Polymer, Poor Impact, Poor Heat Resistance, Difficult to Mold (Poor Nucleation & Hydrolysis), Low Cost



Polyoxymethylene (Acetal) Features

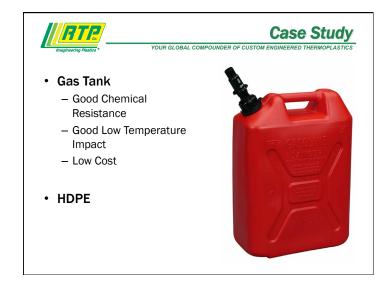
Morphology Features – Excellent Chemical Resistance, Excellent Abrasion Resistance, Good Flow in Thin Mold Sections, Poor Dimensions

Acetal → Low Friction & Wear, Excellent Resiliency & Fatigue Endurance, Moderate Cost













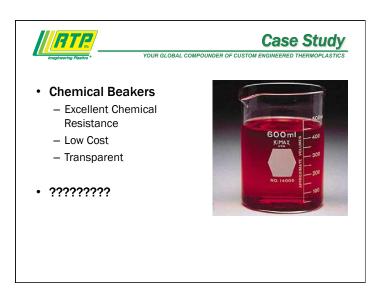
















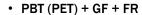




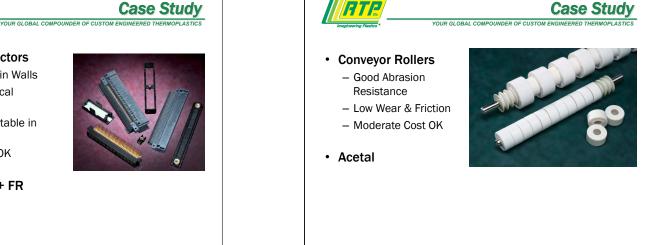


Case Study

- Electrical Connectors
 - Good Flow in Thin Walls
 - Excellent Electrical Properties
 - Dimensionally Stable in Humidity
 - Moderate Cost OK









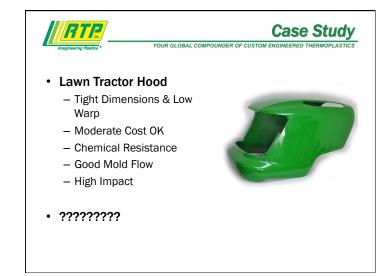
Case Study YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTIC

- Printer Gears
 - Extremely Tight Dimensions
 - Moderate Cost OK

????????

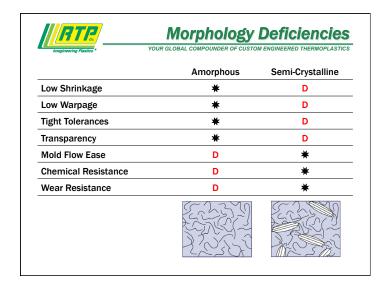
- Good Abrasion Resistance
- Low Wear & Friction

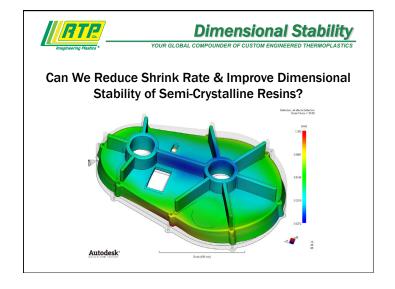


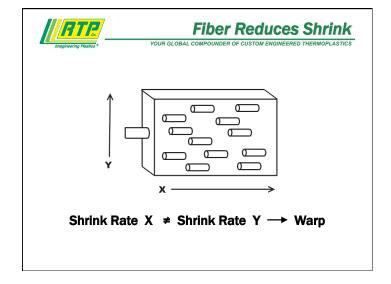




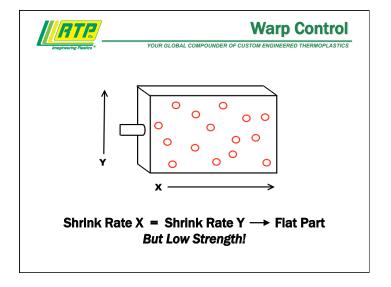


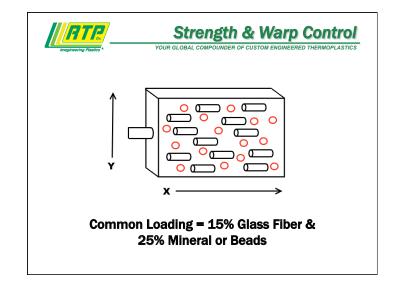




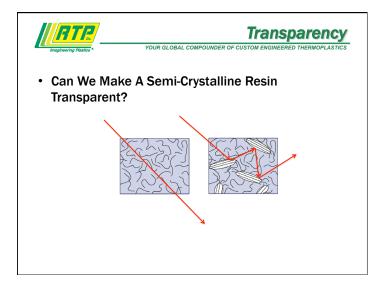




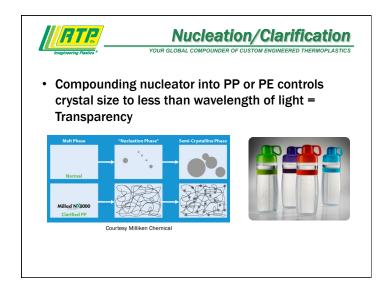


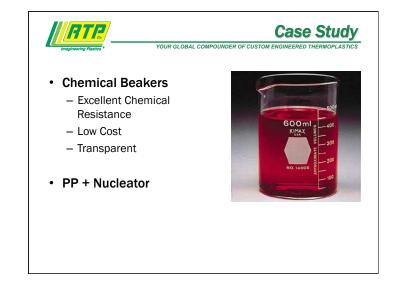


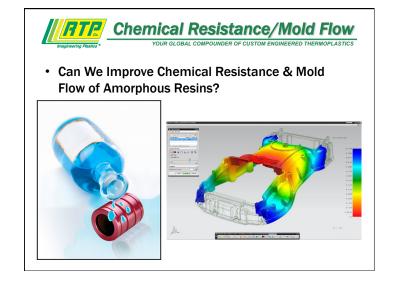


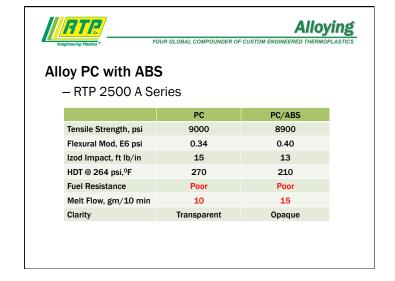




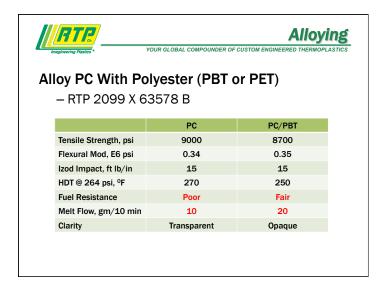


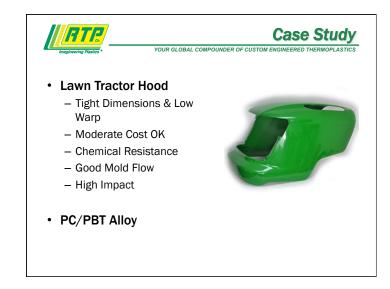


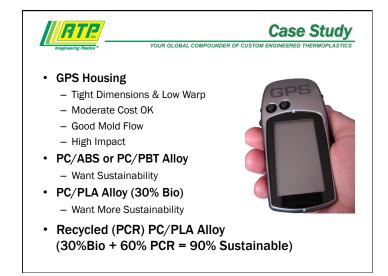






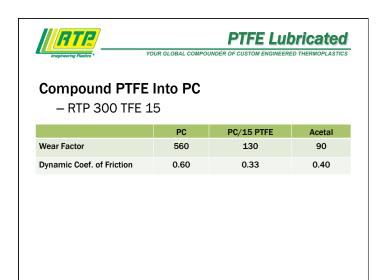




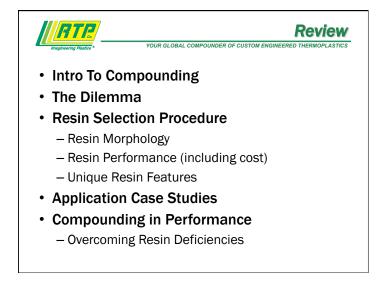
















Tough or Strong? Short or Long? Dialing in Mechanical Performance

Brennan Ashton

Product Development Engineer bashton@rtpcompany.com (507) 474-5441

10:00 a.m.





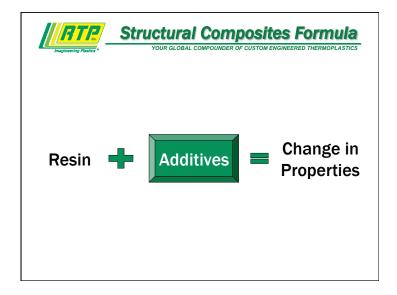




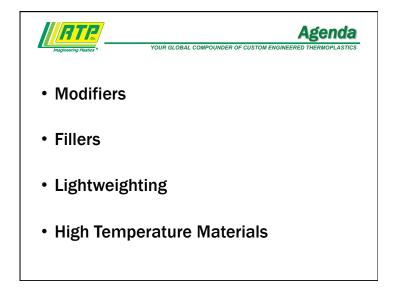




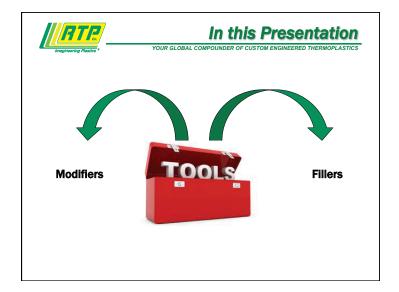


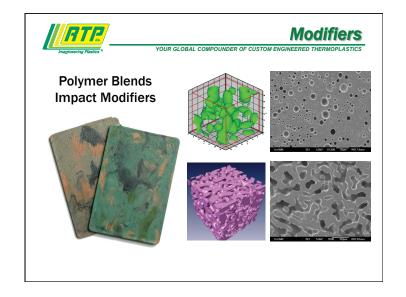


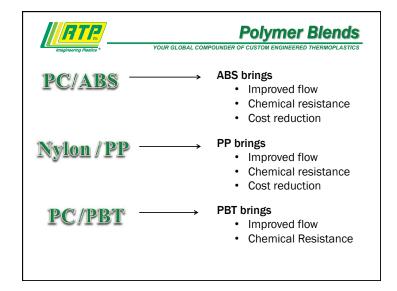


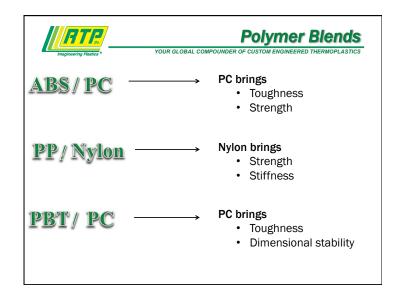




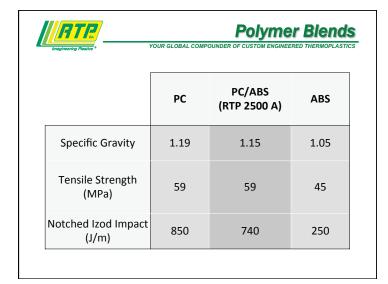






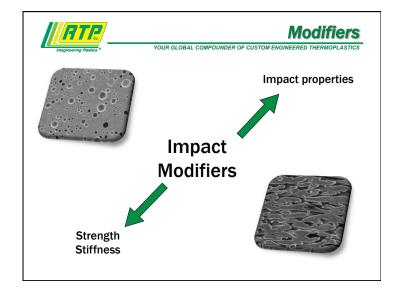




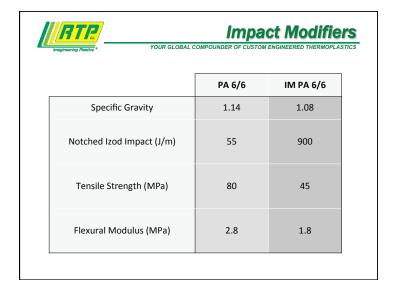


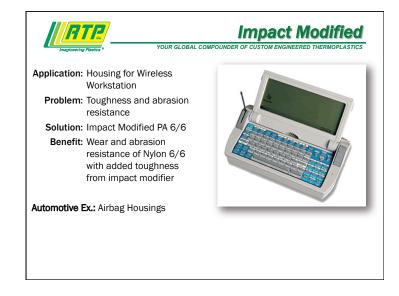


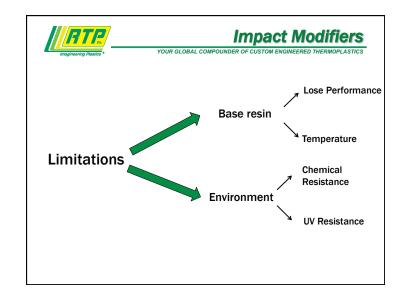


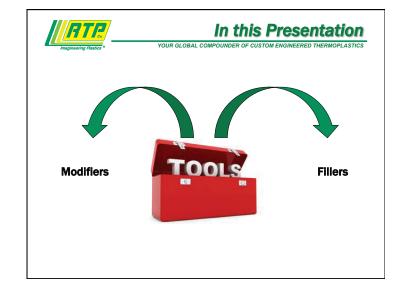




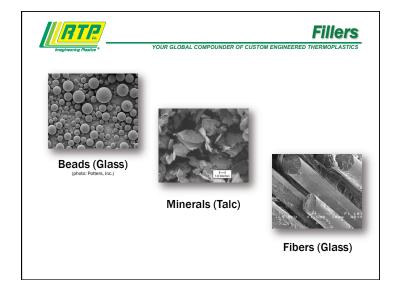


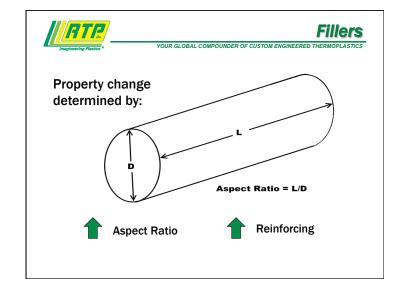


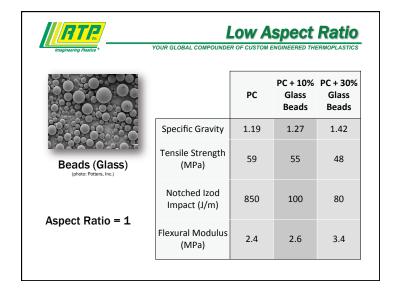


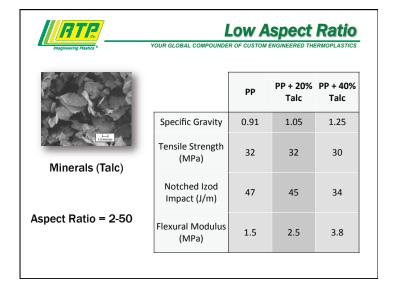




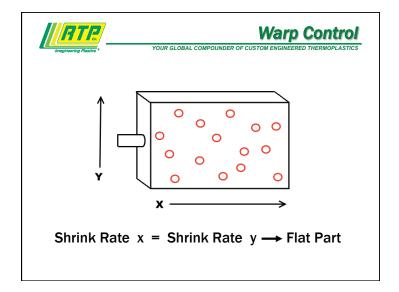




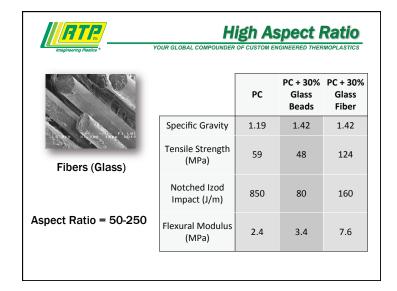


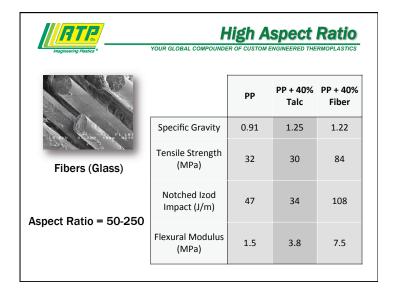




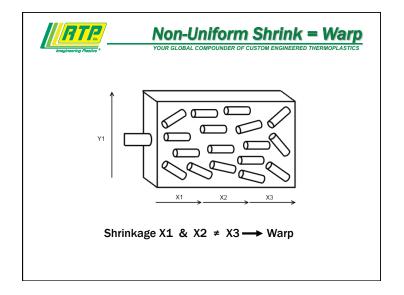


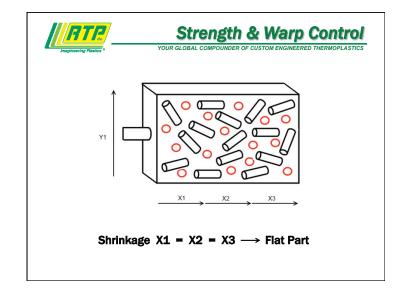




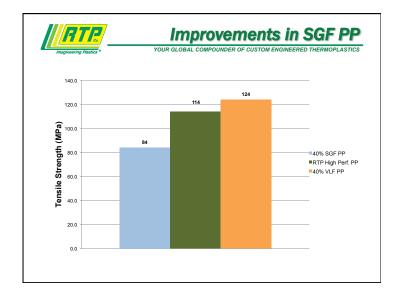




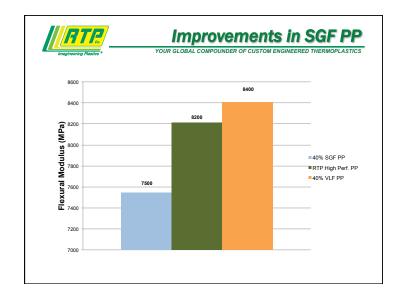


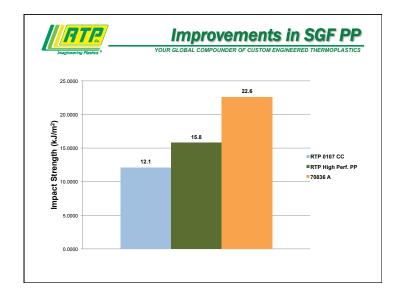


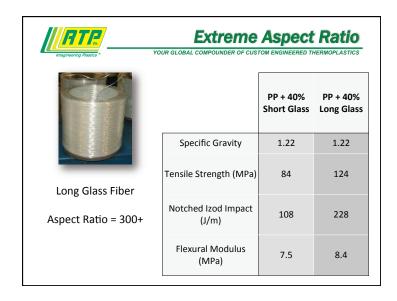


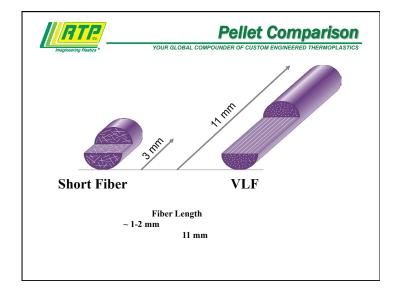




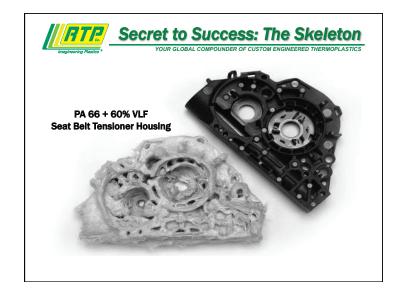


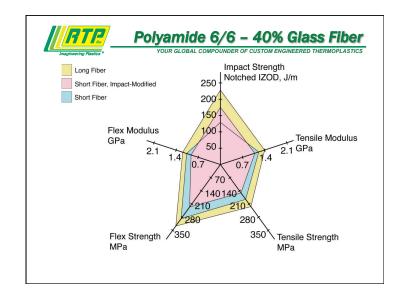




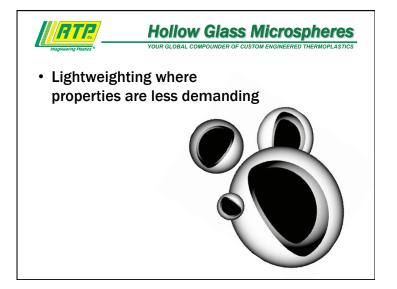




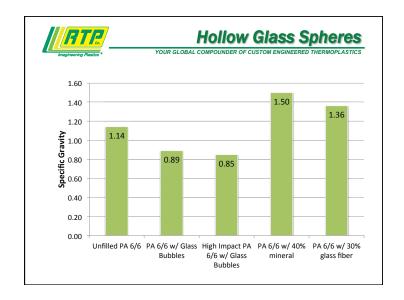


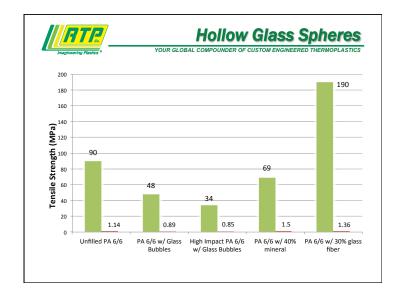


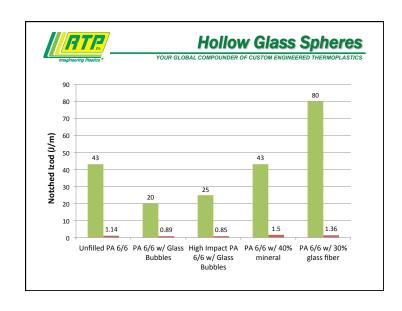
















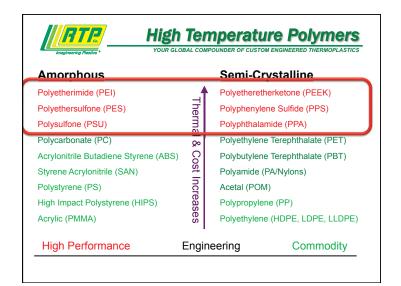


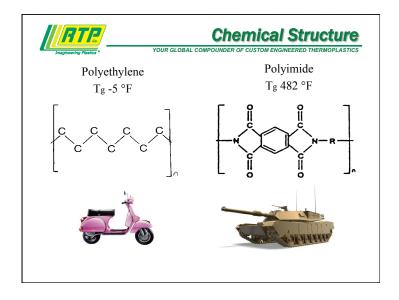
Imagineering Plastics*	Carbon Fiber - Polypropylene YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS		
	PP 40% GF	PP 40% VLF	PP 30% CF
Tensile Strength (MPa)	85	120	105
Flexural Modulus (MPa)	6900	8250	11800
Notched Izod Impact (kJ/m²)	12.1	22.8	10.2
Specific Gravity	1.21	1.21	1.06

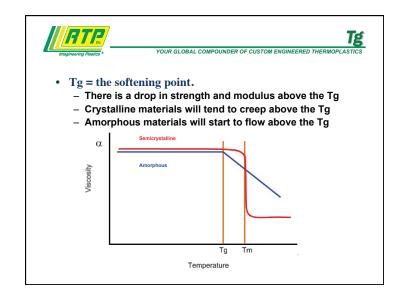
	Fiber Comparison – PA 6/6 YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS		
	PA 6/6 60% VLF (Long Fiber)	PA 6/6 35% Carbon Fiber	
Flexural Modulus (MPa)	19.3	19.0	
Tensile Strength (MPa)	275	244	
Tensile Elongation (%)	2.0	2.0	
Specific Gravity	1.71	1.29	

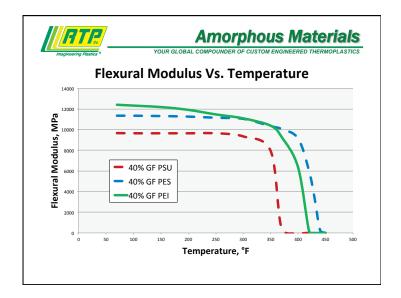
Imagineering Plastics *	OUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLAS			
	PPS 40% Glass	PPS 20% Carbon		
Flexural Modulus (MPa)	15.1	15.8		
Tensile Strength (MPa)	169	172		
Tensile Elongation (%)	1.5	1.0		
Specific Gravity	1.68	1.40		



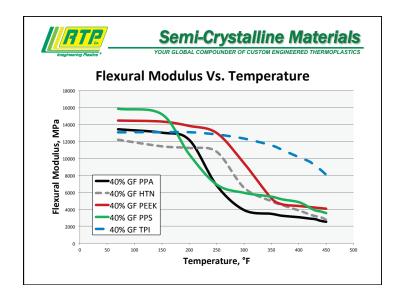


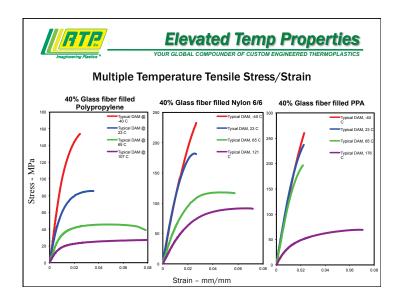


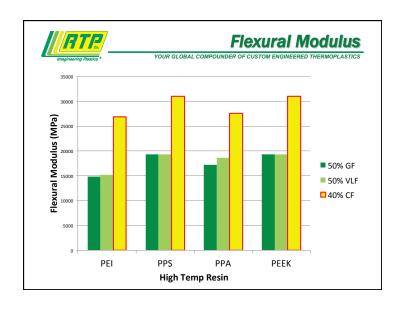


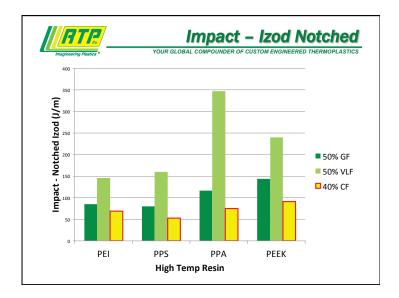




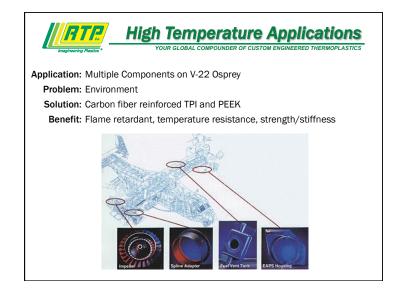


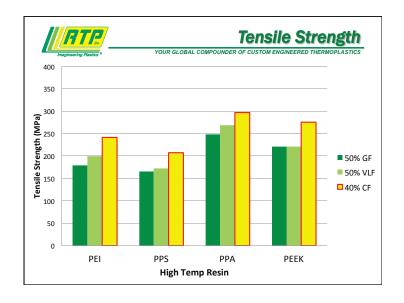


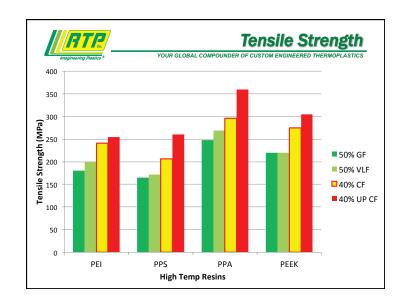






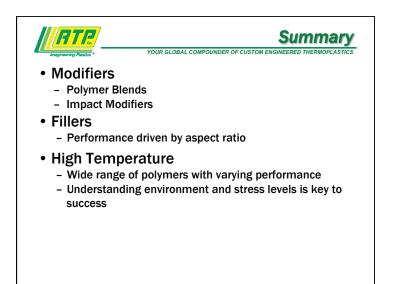
















Conductive & EMI Thermoplastic Technologies

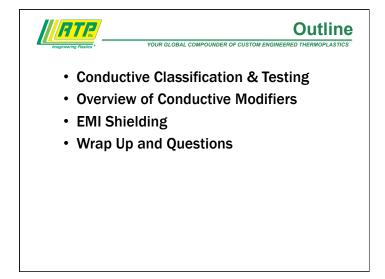
Ned Bryant

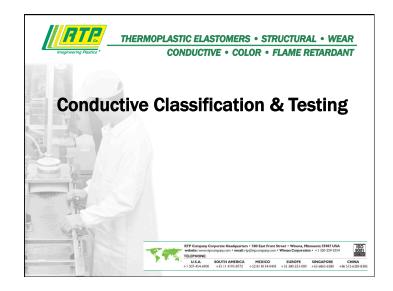
Senior Product Development Engineer nbryant@rtpcompany.com (507) 474-5361

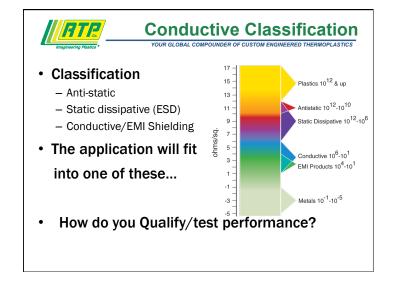
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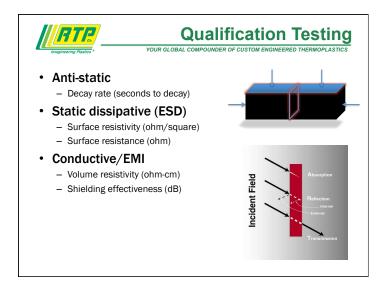


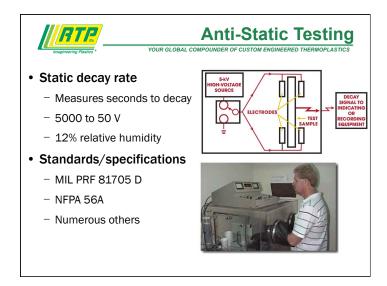


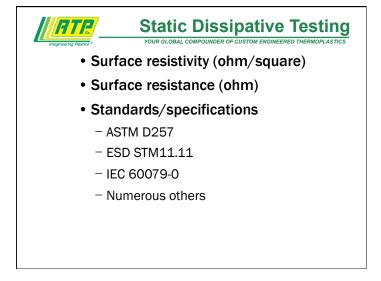


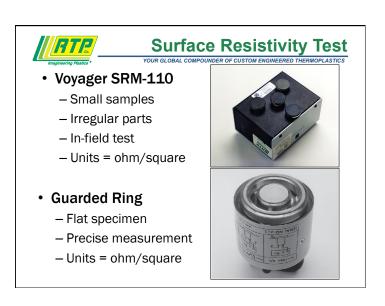








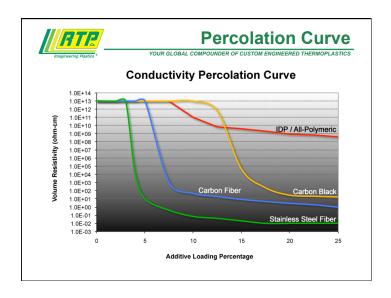


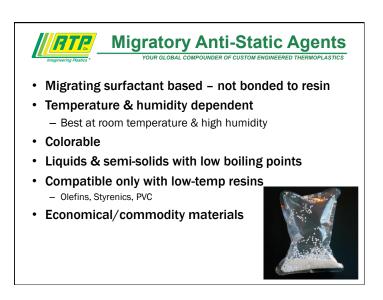








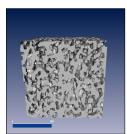








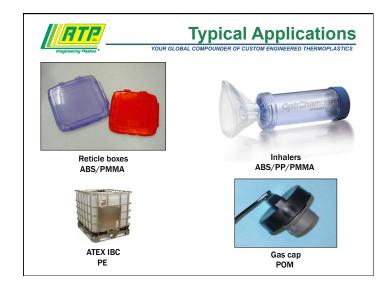
- All-polymeric, based on IDP
 - Typically consist of PE oxide
 - Other block dictates compatibility
 - Forms a co-continuous morphology with the base resin
- · Over 20 different resin systems
 - Limited process temps (< 520 °F)
- · Surface resistivity
 - Standard: 10¹⁰ to 10¹² ohm/sq
 - PLUS: 10⁸ to 10⁹ ohm/sq
- · Static decay rate
 - Standard < 2.0 s
 - PLUS < 0.5 s

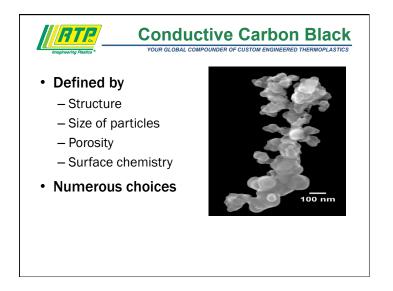


PermaStat®



- · Permanent ESD protection
- Cleanliness (non-sloughing, non-migratory)
- · Humidity independent
- · Fully colorable
- Transparent grades available
- FDA grades available
- · Base resin properties retained









Conductive Carbon Black

- Permanent
- Black color
- Sloughing / Marking / Crayoning
- Economical
- Dissipative or conductive
 - SR 10^3 to 10^9 ohm/sq
 - VR 10 $^{\rm 0}$ to 10 $^{\rm 6}$ ohm-cm





Carbon / Graphite Fiber YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

- Non-sloughing
- Colorable
- · Anisotropic shrinkage
- Reinforcing
- · Dissipative or conductive
 - SR 10 2 to 10 6 ohm/sq
 - VR 10⁻¹ to 10⁴ ohm-cm



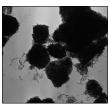


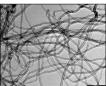
Milled Fiber - pulverized



Carbon Nanotubes (CNT) YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

- > 90% graphite
- Hollow
- 10 nanometer diameter
- High L/D ratio
- First produced in 1987











- · Electrical conductivity
- Eliminate residual voltage, "Hot spots"
- LPC cleanliness
- Low outgassing & ionic contamination
- Effective at low loadings
- · Lower specific gravity than CF compounds
- Good surface appearance
- · Mold thinner wall thicknesses
- Isotropic properties
- Ability to use regrind



Electrical Conductivity

SEM (2000x) of typical CNT compound

- · Smooth surface finish
- Uniform shading is a direct result of uniform electrical conductivity

25.00

SEM (2000x) of typical CF compound

- Rough surface finish
- White shading indicates a point of high conductivity - "Hot spot"
- Possible conductive particle generation site





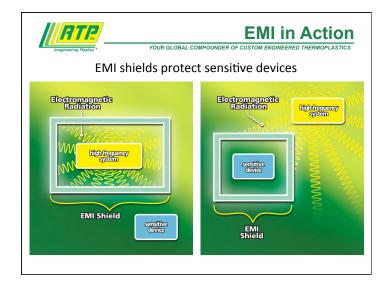


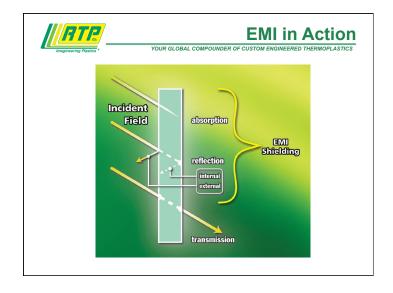
What is EMI?

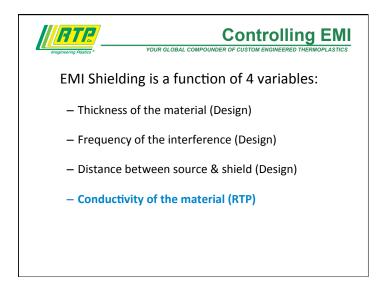
YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

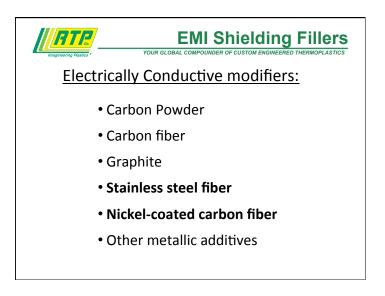
- ElectroMagnetic Interference = EMI
- Emitted from a source or Received by a device
- Frequency range of 1 kHz to 10 GHz
- Faraday Cage Principle:
 - Barrier that reflects or conducts signals to ground
- · Shielding provides "Immunity"



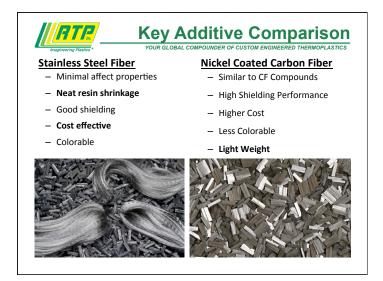


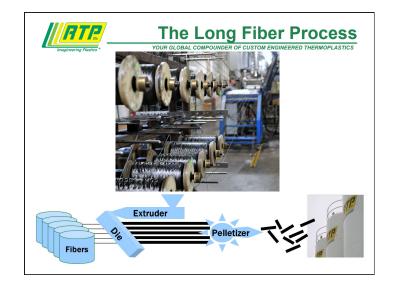


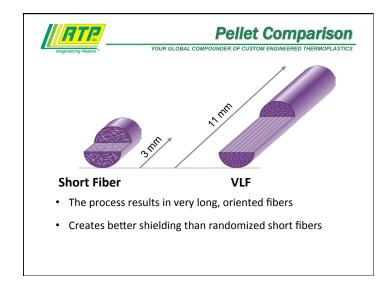


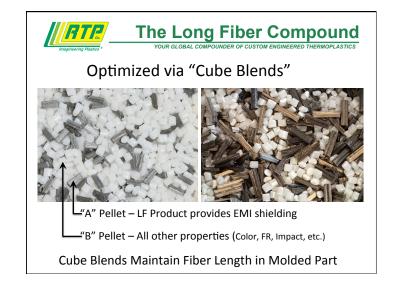




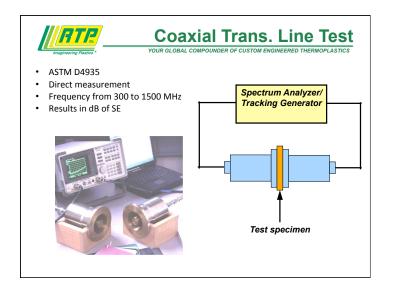












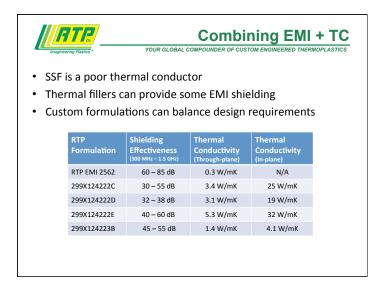


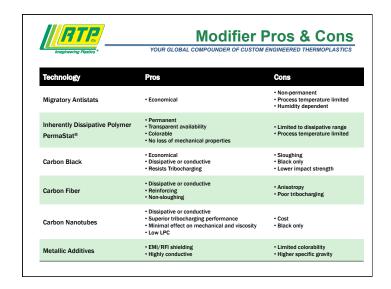


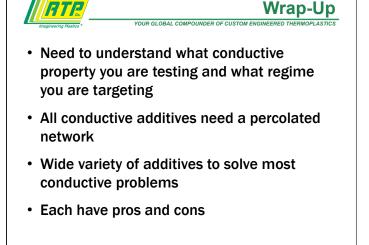
- Weight reduction
- · Consistent shielding and quality
- Low frequency shielding
- Thermal management
- Global manufacturing and tech. support















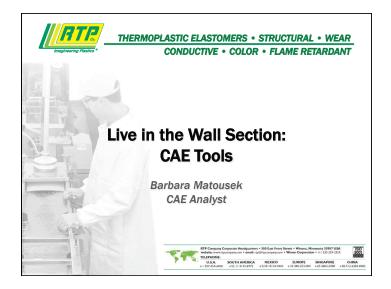
Live in the Wall Section: CAE Tools

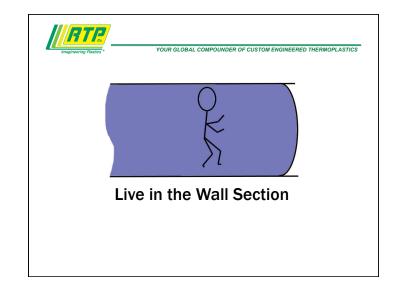
Barb Matousek

CAE Analyst bmatousek@rtpcompany.com (507) 474-5301

11:00 a.m.









What We'll Cover

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTIC

Moldflow Analysis

- What is it?
- Why do it?
- Types of Moldflow analysis
- When should you do Moldflow?
- Getting the most from your analysis



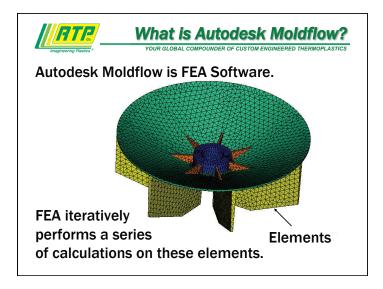
What We'll Cover

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTIC

Structural Analysis - FEA

- What is it?
- Why do it?
- Case study







Moldflow analysis solves fluid flow and heat transfer equations to simulate...
the MOLDING PROCESS

- · Injection
- Packing
- Cooling/Shrink



Moldflow simulation of injection molding process helps to...

- Avoid potential problems
- Increase your confidence in your design
- Reduce part cost
- · Optimize part quality

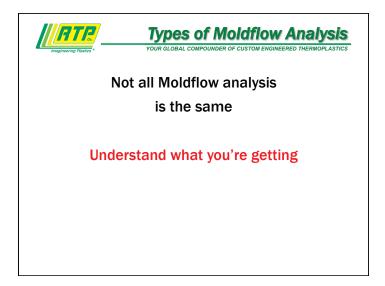


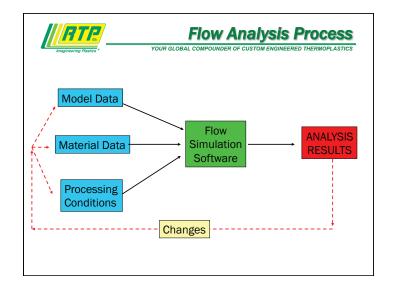
Why Do Moldflow?

Moldflow allows simulation of possible manufacturing problems BEFORE you cut steel.

This saves \$\$\$!





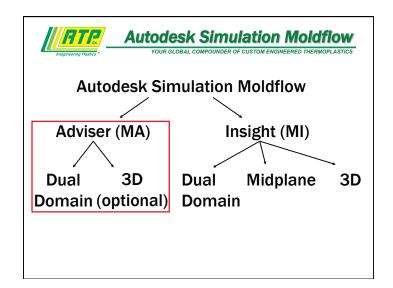




Flow Analysis Software YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

There are several flow analysis packages that simulate the injection molding process

- Autodesk® Simulation Moldflow®
- Sigmasoft
- Moldex
- Solidworks Plastics (Simpoe Xpress)







Autodesk Moldflow Advisers

- MA Design part/cavity analysis
- MA Manufacturing analysis of feed system
- MA Advanced cooling, packing and warp
- · Easy to learn
- · 3D geometry-based
- · Quickly check manufacturability



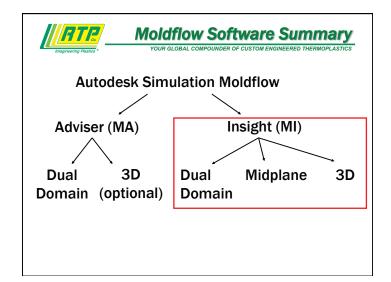
Autodesk Moldflow Advisers

- Provides confidence of fill plot
- Shows possible sink locations
- Shows weld line locations
- Estimates pressures
- Estimates flow front temperatures



Moldflow Adviser Limitations

- Uses a less rigorous "simplified" representation of the polymer
- · Doesn't allow as much flexibility
- Makes assumptions that might not apply
- Limited results output







Autodesk Moldflow Insight

- · In-depth simulations
- Can simulate filling, packing and cooling as well as fiber effects
- Allows simulation of more complex molding processes



Autodesk Moldflow Insight

- · Reactive injection and transfer molding
- · Rubber, liquid silicone injection molding
- Microchip encapsulation
- · Gas-assisted injection molding
- · Injection-compression molding
- · Compression molding
- · Co-injection molding
- Mu-Cell
- · Core shift analysis



Autodesk Moldflow Insight

- Allows more flexibility with design and material changes
- More rigorous solver than Adviser
- · Provides more analyses capabilities
- Results available through the thickness
- Requires translation and manipulation of solid model



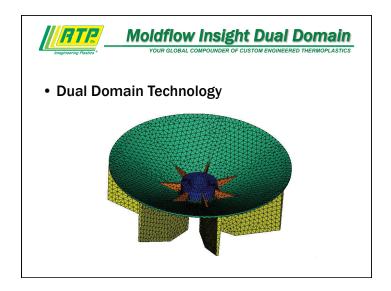
Autodesk Moldflow Insight YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

3 Ways of Modeling in Insight

Dual Domain Midplane

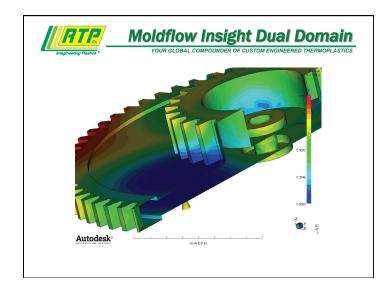
3D







- · Less model build time than Midplane
- Allows flexibility with design and material changes
- Warp predictions not as accurate as Midplane or Insight 3D

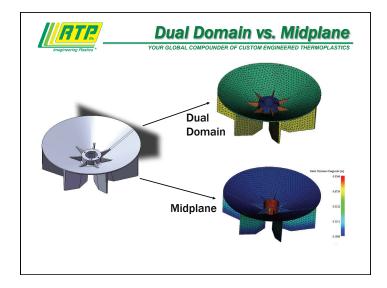








- · Uses shell elements
- · Increased model build time





Moldflow Insight Midplane YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

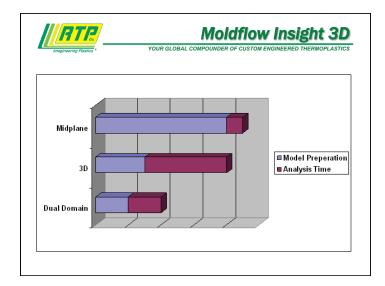
- Uses shell elements
- · Increased model build time
- Allows flexibility with design and material changes
- Warp predictions more accurate than Dual Domain

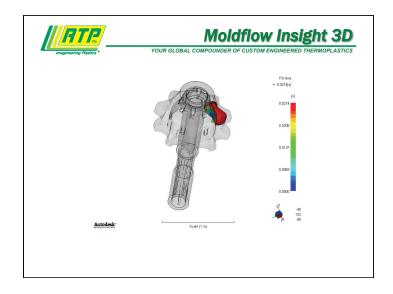


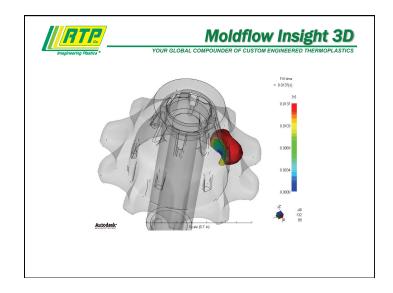
Moldflow Insight 3D MPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

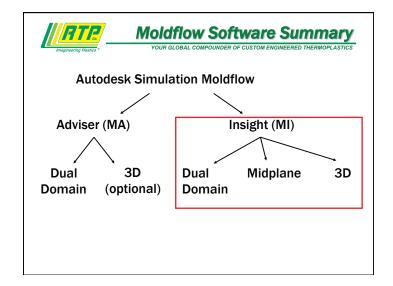
- · Uses solid tetrahedral mesh
- Decreased model build / increased runtime
- Design changes require remodeling
- More accurate with thick, chunky parts
- Warp predictions more accurate for parts that are not well modeled by Dual Doman or Midplane









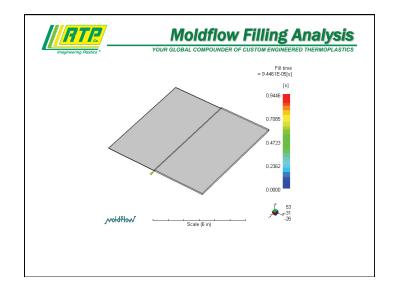


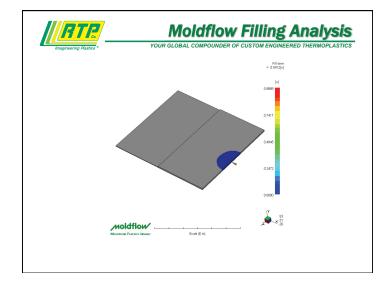




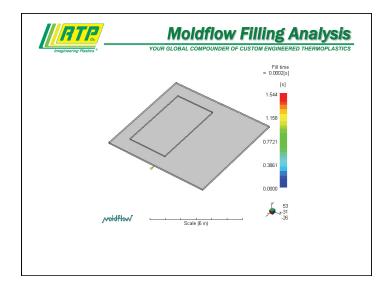
- · Design plastic parts for manufacturing
- Optimize gate size and location
- · Determine or relocate welds
- Estimate molding parameters
- Identify undesirable fill patterns that lead to warpage

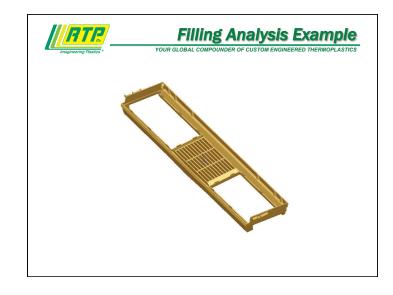






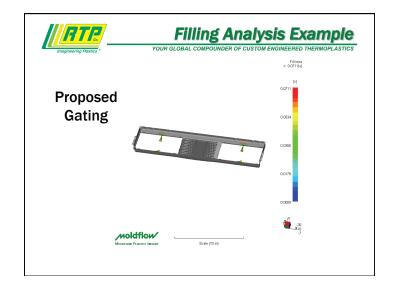




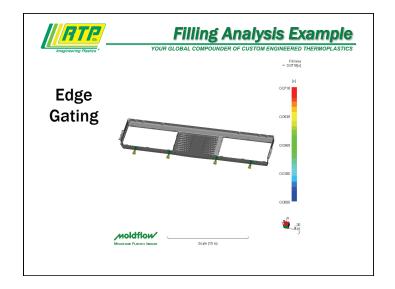


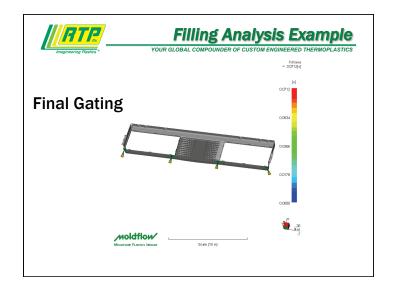


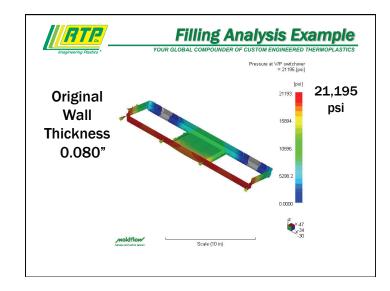
- Large part, complex geometry
- · High viscosity conductive polycarbonate
- How many gates are required to fill the part? Where?
- What can be done to improve the molding process?

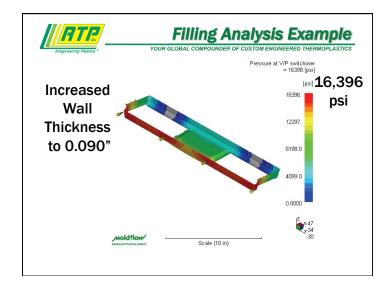




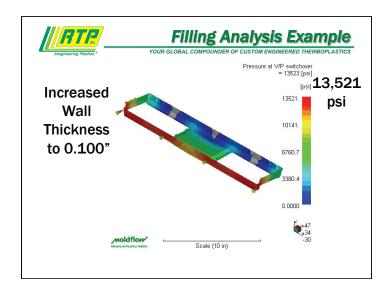






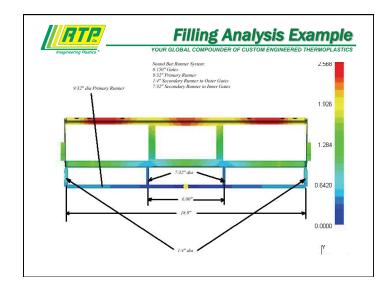








- · Regardless of gating, pressures will be high
- Increasing thickness by 0.010-0.020" significantly improves molding process
- · 4 gates for optimum molding process
- Size runners for balanced filling pattern



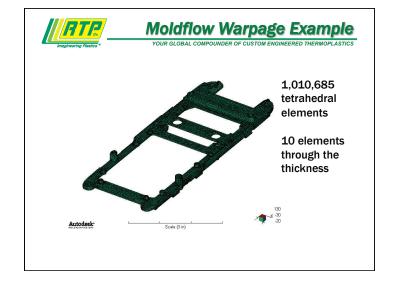


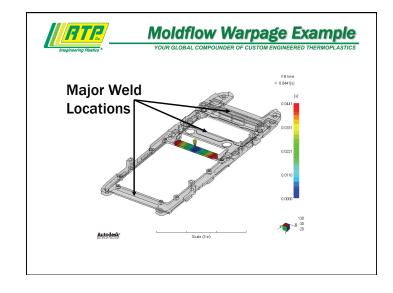
- Dual Domain and Midplane and Insight 3D
- Compare effects of gate locations on warp
- Compare part shape/warpage with various materials
- Design parts to minimize warpage issues during molding
- · Diagnose and solve current warp problems

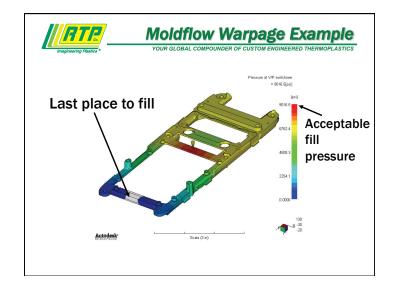




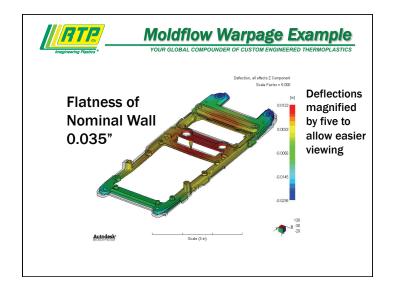
- Large part
- Structural part
- · Concerned about weld lines
- Concerned about flatness

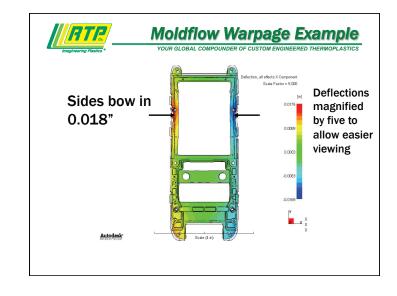


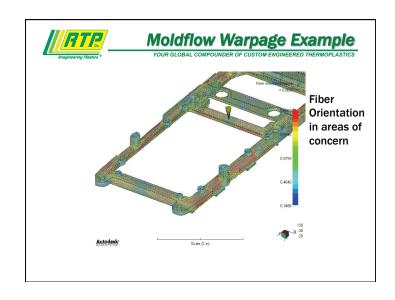










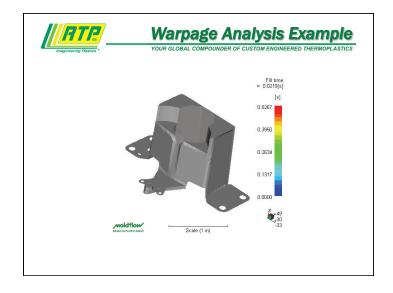


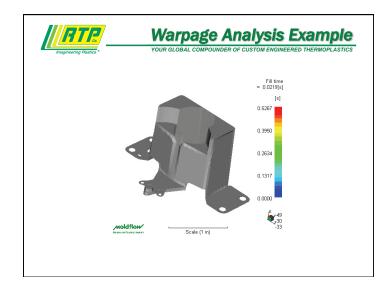
Warpage Results Summary YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS	
Flatness	Side Bow
0.039"	0.016"
0.035"	0.018"
0.030"	0.017"
0.020"	0.011"
0.042"	0.017"
	Flatness 0.039" 0.035" 0.030" 0.020"

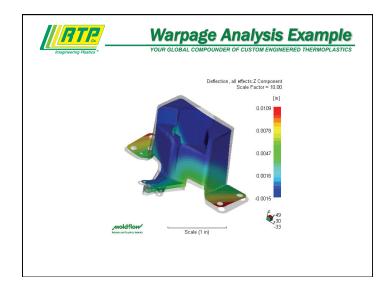




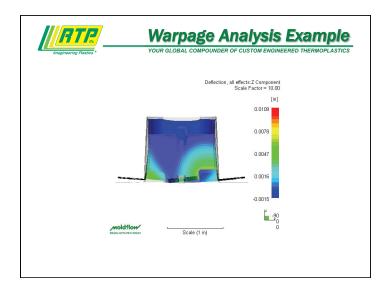
- Existing parts sampled with several carbon filled nylons
- 0.003" flatness spec
- Existing part warps >0.020" with nylon
- Existing part warps >0.008" with CF PC
- Looking for part/gate changes to reduce warp

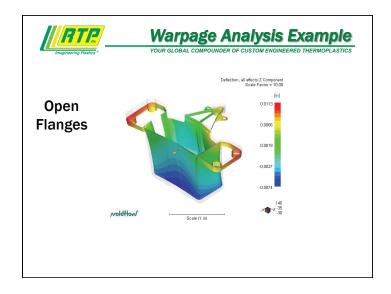


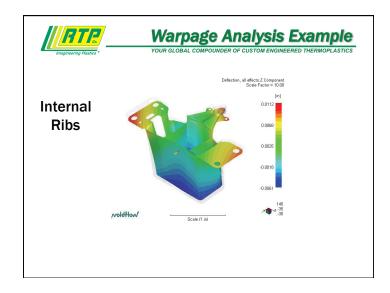


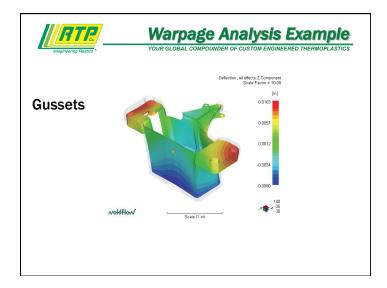




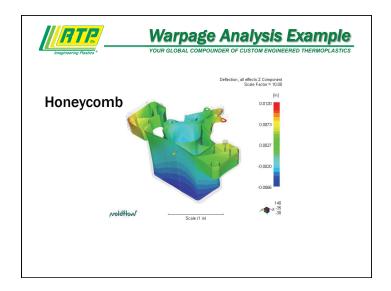


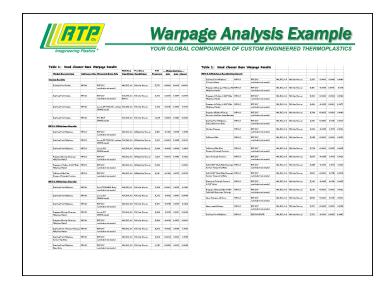












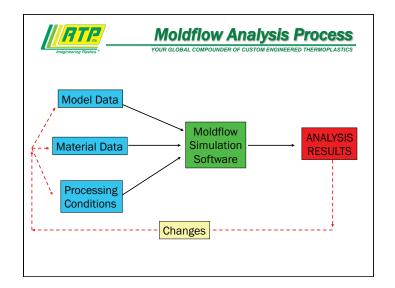


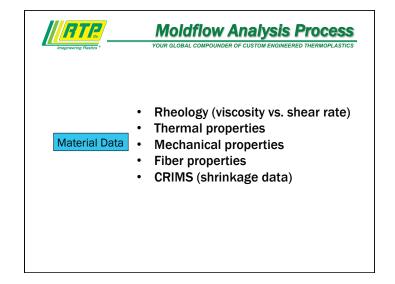
- Moldflow predictions matched molded parts
- · Cause of warp was fiber orientation
- Gate location changes will not reduce warp significantly with either material
- Worked extensively with designer to look at part design changes but flattest was 0.005"

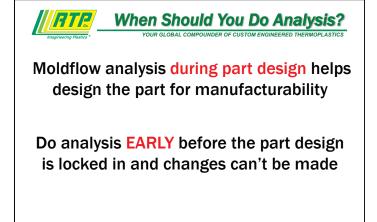


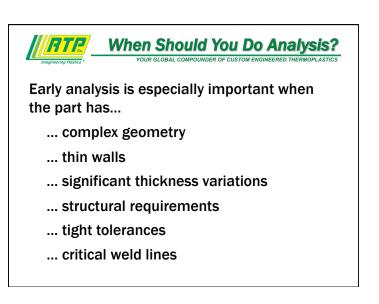
- Fiber orientation effects can be reduced using lower shrink, more isotropic material
- Customer Sampled ESD 300 EM FR















When Should You Do Analysis?

Early analysis is especially important when the material...

- ... is high viscosity (low melt flow)
- ... is a fiber-filled structural material
- ... is thermally conductive
- ... shrinks anisotropically



Getting the Most from Moldflow YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

- · Analyze early
- Use good material data (CRIMS)
- · Understand the limitations of the software
- Understand what the results mean and ask questions of the analyst



What We'll Cover

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTIC

Structural Analysis - FEA

- · What is it?
- · Why do it?
- Case Study



What is Structural Analysis?

Structural (FEA) analysis simulates behavior of a structure under load



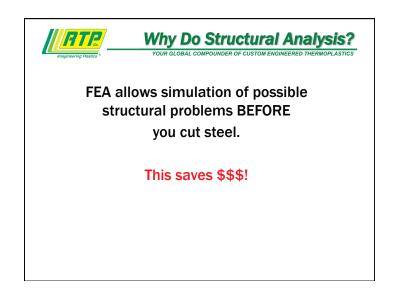


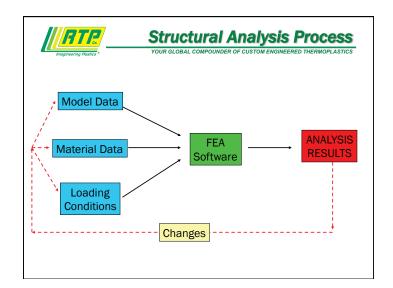
- Deformations
- Forces
- Stresses



FEA allows simulation of part's behavior under load, which helps to...

- · Avoid potential problems
- Increase your confidence in your design
- · Optimize part quality
- Choose a suitable material









Structural Analysis

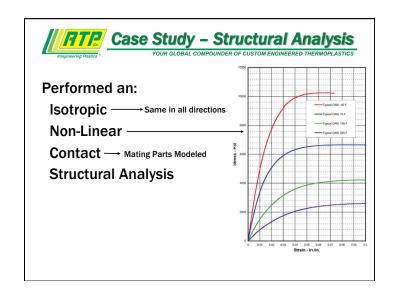
- Metal-to-plastic conversionStructural failure analysis
- Analysis considering non-uniform composite properties
- Gate location for best structural properties
- Part design for best mechanical performance



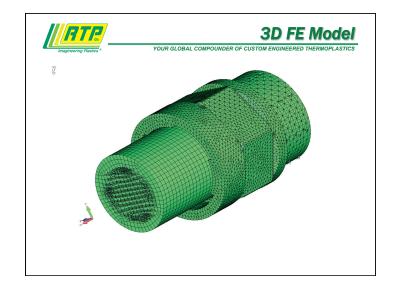


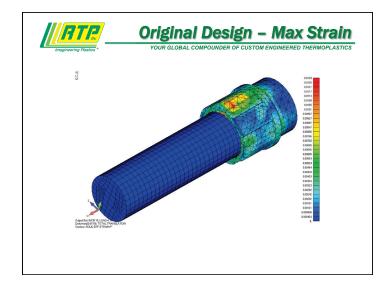
Analysis Goals

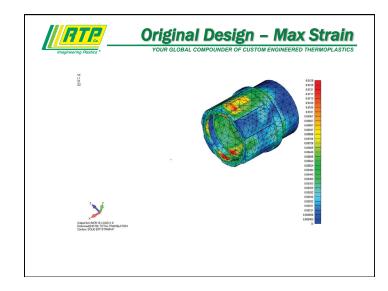
- Simulate assembly
- Identify maximum stress/strain areas
- Design revisions to reduce stress
- Evaluate materials to optimize cost performance

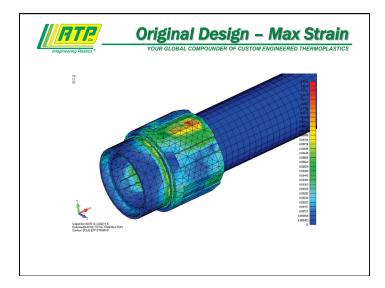




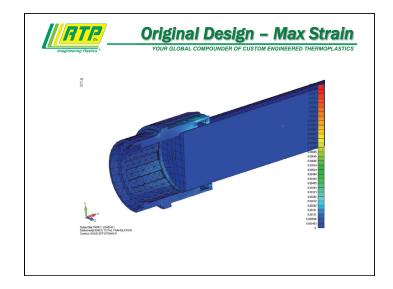


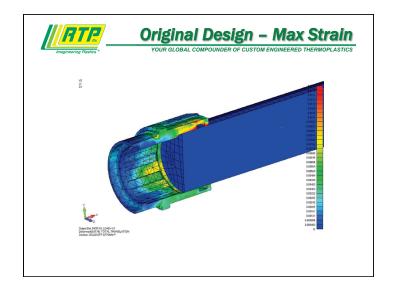








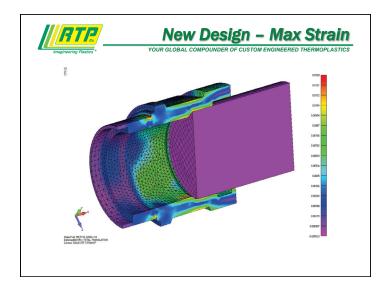






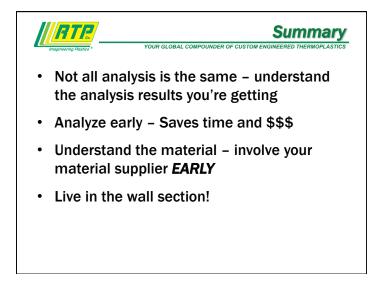








- Initial design stress exceeded material capability
- Multiple design revisions and analyses performed using various materials
- Final design meets the OEM's criteria for assembly torque
- Samples from prototype tooling passed testing requirements







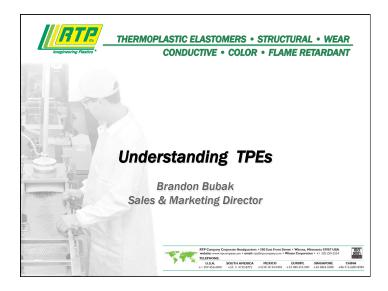
Everything You Need to Know about TPEs

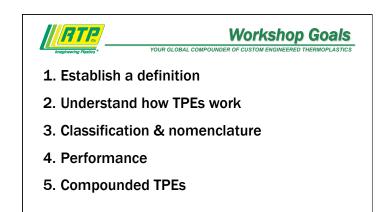
Brandon Bubak

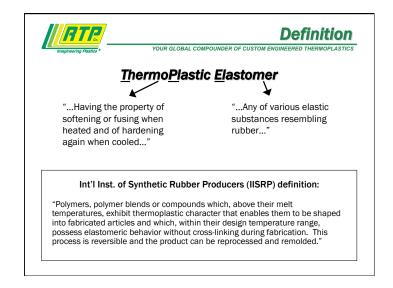
Sales & Marketing Director bbubak@rtpcompany.com (248) 914-0776

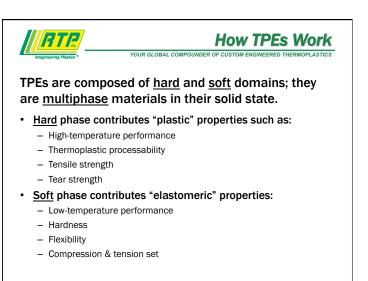
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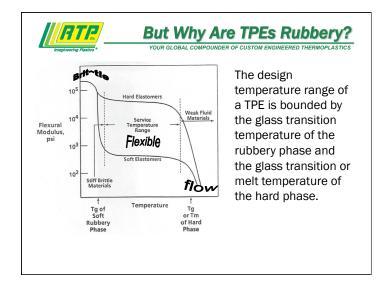


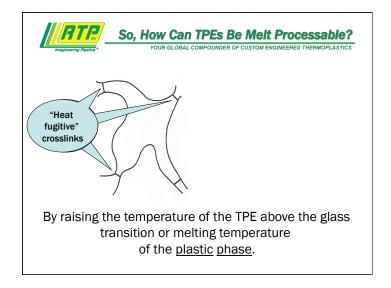


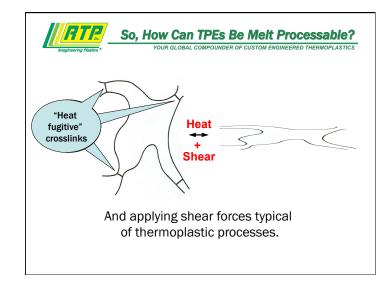


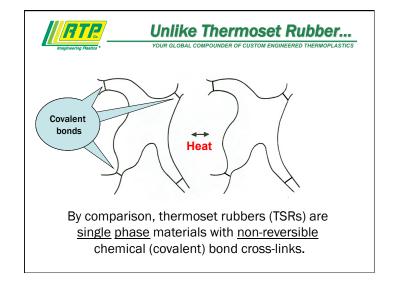




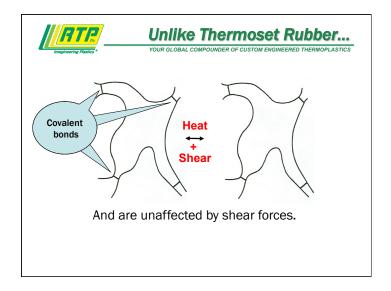


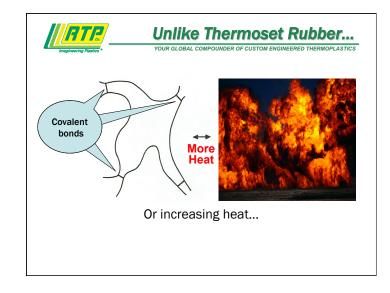














- Performance (heat & oil resistance following ASTM, SAE, etc.)
- Chemistry (styrenic, olefinic, urethane, etc.)
- Structure
 - Block copolymers
 - Blends & alloys
 - Dynamic vulcanizates



- Polymers molecular chains of repeating units a-a-a-a-a-a
- Copolymers polymer made up two or more different units along the chain

a-b-a-b-a-b

 Block copolymers – copolymers in which the different units congregate in clusters or blocks
 a-a-a-a-b-b-b-b-a-a-a-a-b-b-b-b

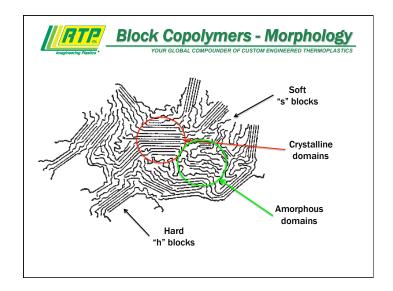




 Block copolymer based TPEs are made of polymers that have both hard (semi-crystalline or glassy) blocks and soft (amorphous) blocks along the backbone

s-s-s-s-h-h-h-h-s-s-s-s-h-h-h-h-

- In the bulk, as they cool from the melt, the hard blocks will coalesce into crystalline or glassy domains creating physical crosslinks
- The soft blocks are left to form amorphous rubbery domains that provide the elastomeric bridges between the crystalline domains





Block Copolymers - Examples YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

- Styrenic block copolymers "SBC"
 - SBS, SEBS, SIS, SIBS, SEEPS
 - Rarely used in their neat form
- Polyolefin elastomer "POE"
- Reactor thermoplastic olefins "r-TPO"
- Thermoplastic urethane "TPU"
- Copolyether-ester "COPE"
- Polyether-block-amide "COPA" or "PEBA"



Blends & Alloys - Architecture YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

Blends of:

- Homopolymers and/or
- Copolymers
 either of which may be the elastomeric component
- Plasticizers
- Fillers
- Compatibilizers





Blends & Alloys - Mechanism

- One of polymers has a melting or glass transition temperature well above room temperature
- In the bulk, as it cools from the melt, it will coalesce into crystalline or glassy domains creating physical crosslinks
- The other polymer forms the rubbery domains that provide the elastomeric character of the blend
- Fillers and plasticizers are generally excluded from the crystalline domains
- Compatibilizers if used concentrate at the interface of the crystalline & amorphous phases



Blends & Alloys - Morphology

- Discrete hard domains in a sea of soft elastomeric polymer
- Discrete soft elastomeric domains in a sea of hard polymer
- Co-continuous (interpenetrating) network of hard polymer entangled with soft elastomeric polymer
- What you get is a function of the relative surface energy of the polymers, volume fraction, and relative viscosity during mixing

[ref: Jordhamo, et.al., "Phase Continuity and Inversion in Polymer Blends and Simultaneous Interpenetrating Networks", Polymer Engineering and Science, April 1986, Vol. 26, No. 8]



Blends & Alloys - Examples

- Styrenic block copolymers "SBC"
 - SBS, SEBS, SIS, SIBS, SEEPS
 - Most frequently compounded with PP, PE, or POE
- Thermoplastic olefins "TPO"
- PVC / NBR blends
- Melt processable rubber "MPR"

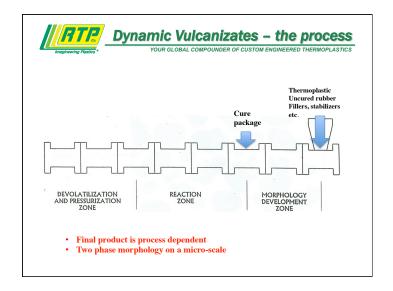


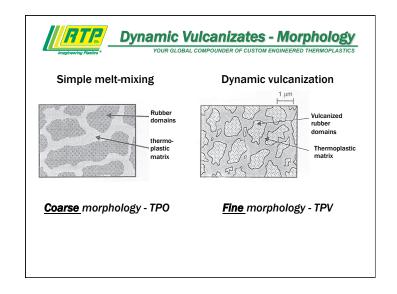
Dynamic Vulcanizates - Architecture

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

- Dynamic vulcanization is a process by which a cross-linkable material is cured in-situ during a melt mixing process
- The result is a dispersion of micron scale particles of cross-linked rubber dispersed in a polymer matrix
- With significant entanglement of the matrix polymer into the surface of the cured particles

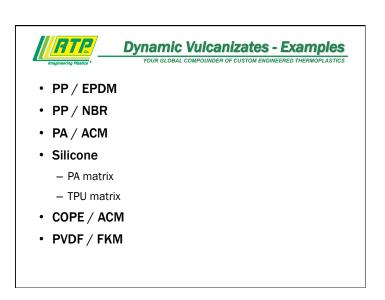




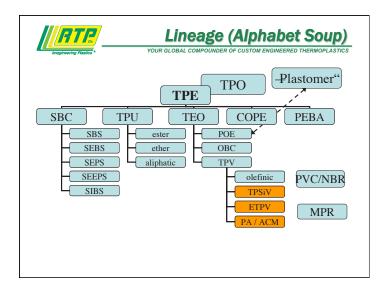




- The thermoplastic polymer matrix has a melting or glass transition temperature well above room temperature but conducive to thermoplastic processability
- The concentration and modulus of the cured rubber particles is such that they impart the elastomeric character to the solid
- Entanglement of matrix material into the surface of the cured particles enables stress transfer between the phases

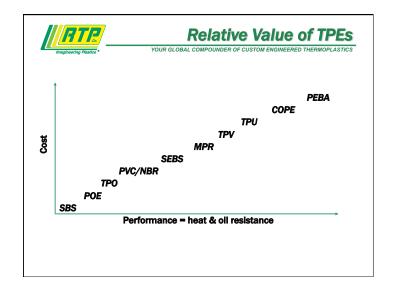


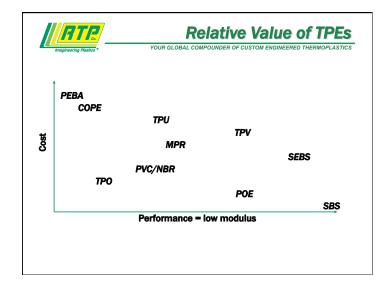




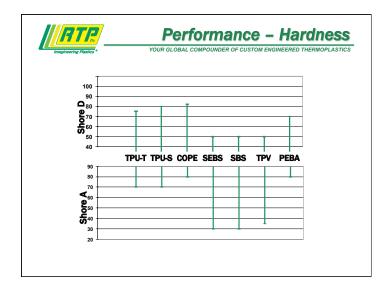


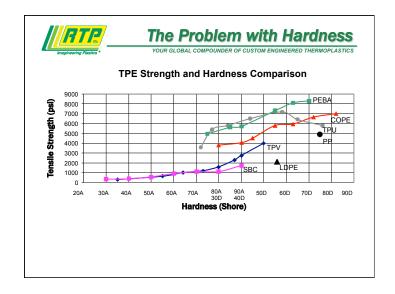
- TPEs "possess elastomeric behavior" not thermoset rubber properties
- Performance should be considered in terms of part function, not material specification

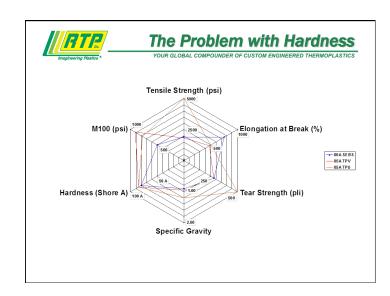


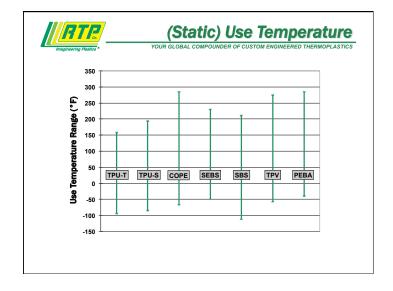
















Performance - SBC

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTIC

- Hardness range: Shore 00 (gels) 40D
 - SBC-based TPEs used in molded or extruded articles are compounds of SBC, olefin, oil, and (often) mineral filler
- Strengths
 - Lowest Tg of any TPE
 - Very soft and low stiffness compounds possible
 - Very high elastic limit and elongation at break
 - Translucency/clarity possible

Weaknesses

- Low continuous use temperature (210 230°F)
- Poor chemical resistance (organic solvents/oils)



Applications - SBC

• Toothbrush handles & pen grips

- "Cause" bracelets & produce bands
- · Injection molded synthetic wine corks
- · Appliance knobs
- · Light duty gaskets
- · Vibration damping
- Gel inserts for shoes







Performance - Olefinic TPV

• Hardness range: 35 Shore A - 50D

Strengths

- Best balance of properties of all TPEs
- Most rubber-like surface feel of all TPEs
- Highly shear-thinning flow behavior provides an added dimension of process control

Weaknesses

- Opaque
- Shear-thinning behavior yields process sensitivity
- Crosslinked rubber domains are unavailable for additives incorporation



Applications – Olefinic TPV YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

- Automotive isolation systems -
- · Extruded synthetic wine corks
- Industrial Power Tools
- Automotive sensors & airflow ducts
- · Light duty power transmission belts
- Gaskets
- · Rack and pinion boots
- Automotive weather seals
- Electric power transmission connectors & switch gear



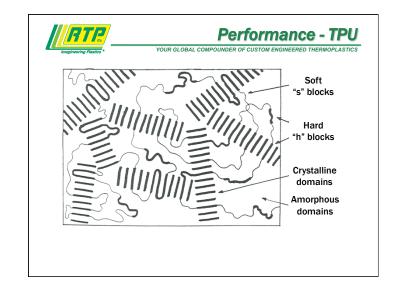




Performance - TPU

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTI

- Hardness range: 70 Shore A 70D
- Strengths
 - Best abrasion and tear resistance of all TPEs
 - Very high strength vs. other TPEs of similar hardness
 - Excellent rebound & impact resistance
- Weaknesses
 - Processability
 - · Drying is required
 - Hydrolysis, shear & thermal stability & tackiness can be problematic
 - · Long cycle times
 - Peak performance is achieved by annealing the molded part (look at the hard blocks that haven't made it into the crystalline domains...)

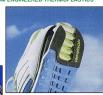




Applications - TPU

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTIC

- · Athletic shoe uppers and arches
- · Roller blade & caster wheels
- Conveyor belts
- · Ball joint boots
- Livestock ear tags
- · Synthetic fletchings
- · Medical tubing
- Prosthetic fingers
- Automotive shifter handle







Performance - COPE

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

- Hardness range: 75 Shore A 75D
- Strengths
 - Highest use temperature of the most common TPEs
 - Excellent flex life
 - Easier to process than TPU
- Weaknesses
 - Generally stiffer than any other TPE of similar hardness
 - Lowest elastic limit of any TPE
 - Solvent / grease resistance is hardness dependent







- · Semi truck wiring harness
- · Constant velocity joint boots
- · Coiled pneumatic tubing
- · Light duty low noise gears
- · Boxed wine & detergent dispensers
- · Ski and snow shoe bindings
- Automotive clean & charged airducts (cold side)
- · Gas cap tether
- · Automotive mounting clip







Performance - PEBA

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

- Hardness range: 75 Shore A 70D
- Used in specialty applications (catheters, ski bindings, breathable films, high-speed belting) where cost-performance is justified
- Strengths
 - Excellent flex life w/ low hysteresis
 - Good oil resistance at higher temperatures
- Weaknesses
 - Arguably not a TPE at all
 - Best properties correspond w/ highest hardness grades



Compounded TPE's

Modification / customization of properties

- Strength / stiffness (hardness)
 - Compression set / stress relaxation
 - Tear strength
 - Puncture resistance
- Aesthetics
 - Color effects (color, glow-in-the-dark, sparkle)
 - Laser marking effects
 - Feel (rubbery, soft & silky)





Compounded TPE's

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

Processability

- Viscosity adjustments
- Two shot or overmolding adhesion
- Cycle time improvements

· Value-added

- Electrical conductivity (anti-stat, ATEX, EMI shielding)
- Flame retardant (halogen free, RoHS compliance)
- Abrasion & wear resistance / coefficient of friction
- Specific gravity tuning
- Structural reinforcement





The Future of TPES

OUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTIC

- TPEs are growing at double the rate of TP market
 - "demand for TPEs to rise 5.5% per year through 2017"
 - Freedonia market study, "World Thermoplastic Elastomers", published August 2013
- Key areas of growth continue to be:
 - Rubber replacement through innovative design
 - Bondable TPE's for overmolding
- · The winners will be
 - Rubber part suppliers who learn to process thermoplastic elastomers and
 - Thermoplastic part suppliers who learn to incorporate TPEs into part designs



What Does RTP Bring To The Table?

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

The broadest offering of TPE chemistries –

- Styrenics
- Olefinics
 - Co-polymers &
 - Vulcanizates
- · Thermoplastic urethanes
- · Co-polyetheresters
- Co-polyamides
- Custom Alloys to fit an application

In conjunction with the most comprehensive slate of specialty additives around –

- · Color effects
 - Edge glow
 - Laser mark
- · Conductives
- Anti-stats
- Abrasion and wear resistance
- · Flame retardants
- · High gravity fillers



What to take away from today. YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

- What is the operating temperature range for my application?
- What chemical and/or environmental exposures might there be?
- What are the key performance requirements for the application (beyond just shore hardness)?





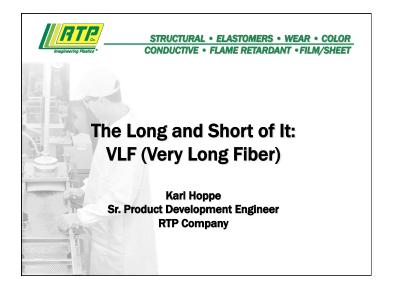
The Long and Short of it: VLF (Very Long Fiber)

Karl Hoppe

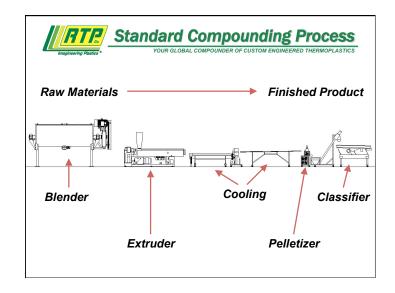
Senior Product Development Engineer khoppe@rtpcompany.com (507) 474-5367

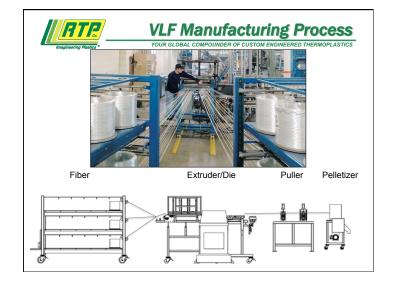
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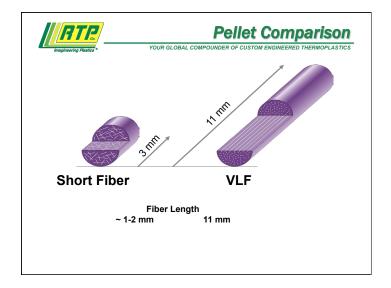






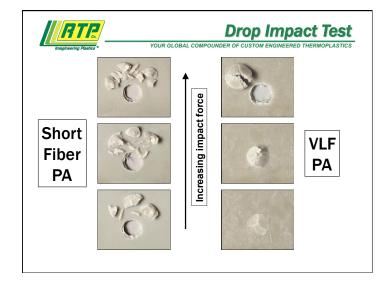




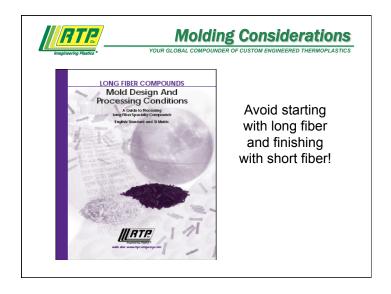


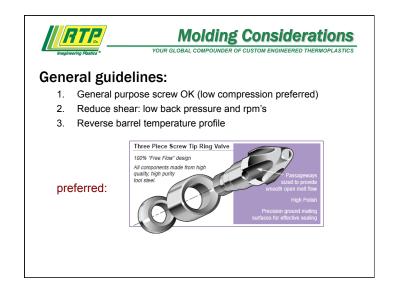




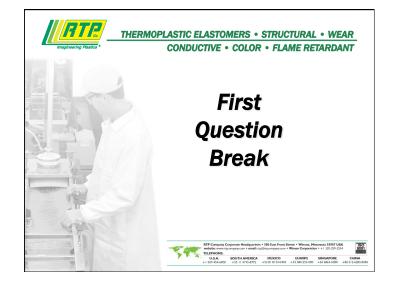








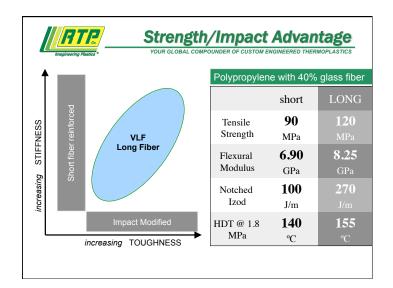


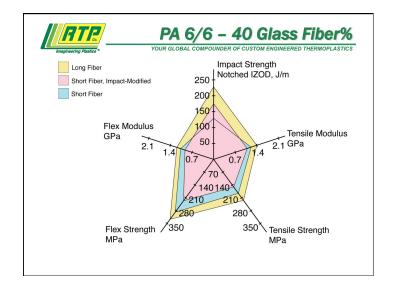








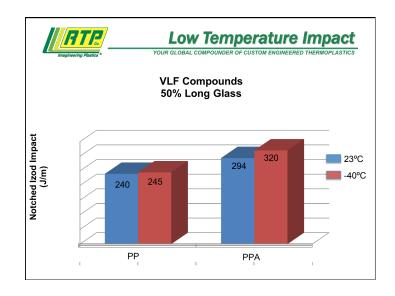


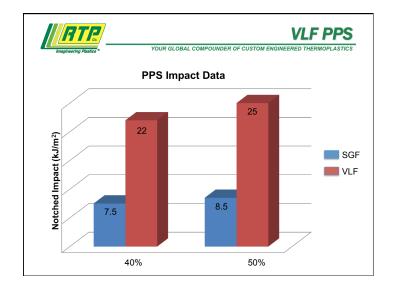




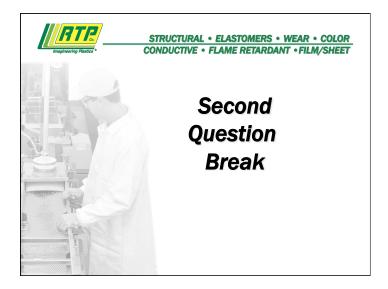
ineering Plastics *	YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERM		
	30% Short Glass Polyamide 6/6		40% Long Glass PP
	(Dry as Molded)	(50% RH)	
Tensile Strength (MPa)	186	124	120
Flexural Modulus (GPa)	9.0	6.2	8.25
Izod Impact (J/m)	120	135	270
Specific Gravity	1.38		1.21
HDT (℃)	250		155

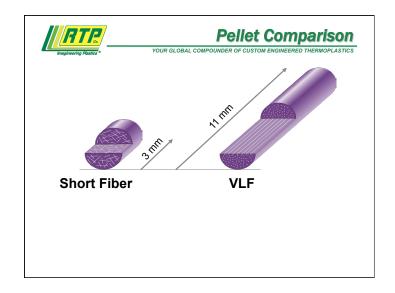


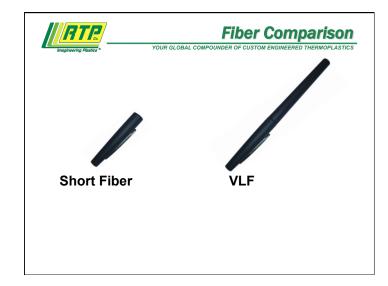


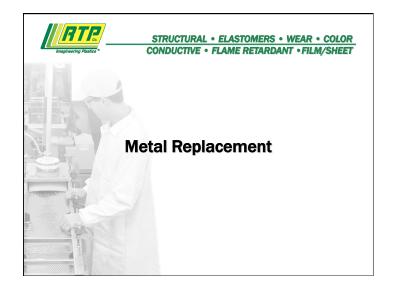
















Metal Replacement Objectives

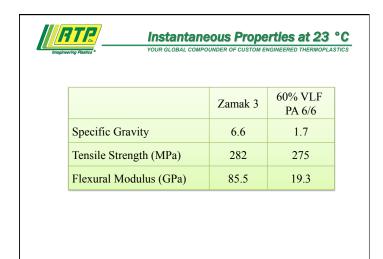
- Reduce cost
- · Reduce weight
- Design freedom
- Corrosion and chemical resistance
- · Sound and vibration dampening

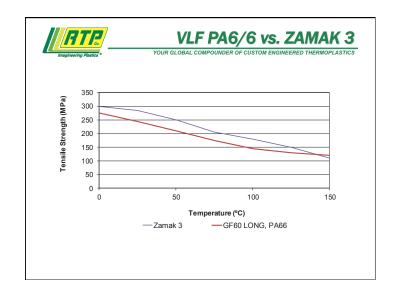




 ZAMAK alloys are the designer's first choice when considering die casting.

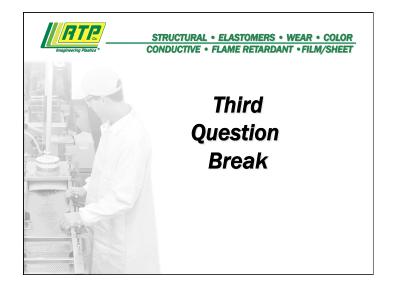
- Z for Zink (zinc)
- A for Aluminum
- MA for Magnesium
- K for Kupfer (copper)
- ZAMAK 3: This is the most widely used general purpose zinc die casting alloy

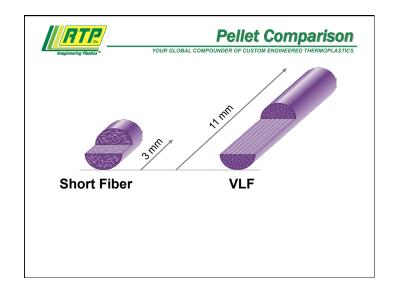








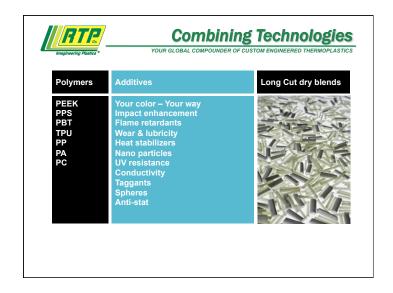


















Summary

Your Global Compounder of Custom Engineered Thermoplastics

- Increase impact, retain stiffness
- Take advantage of plastic design
- Combine technologies





Driving Solutions to Clear the Fog from Light Diffusion

Anna Kreofsky

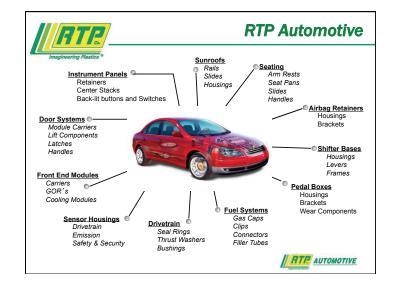
Color Division R&D Engineer akreofsky@rtpcompany.com (507) 474-5382

1:00 p.m.







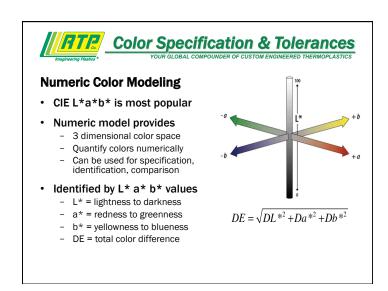


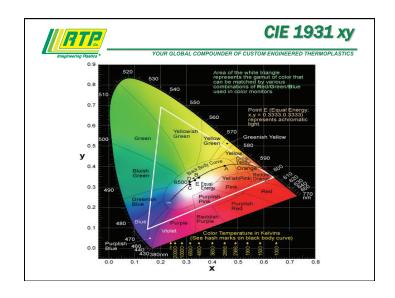










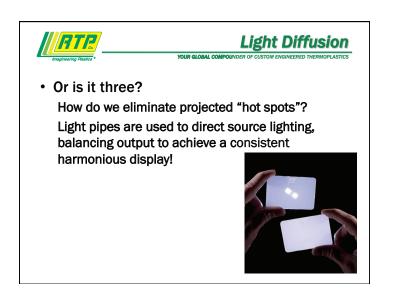




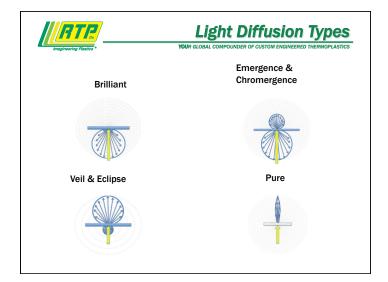




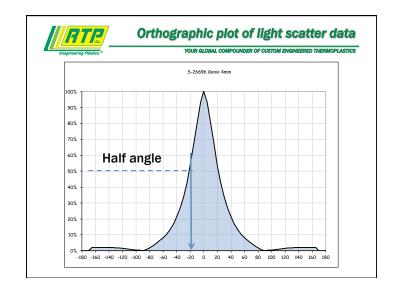


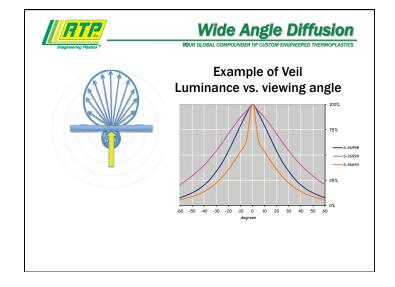




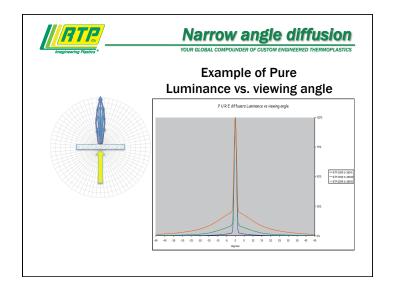


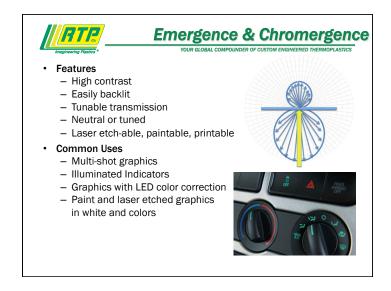




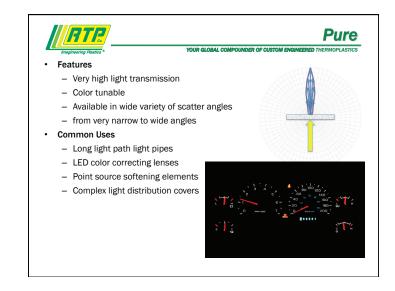










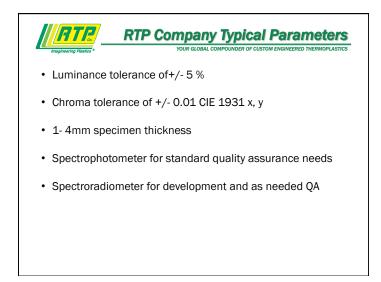


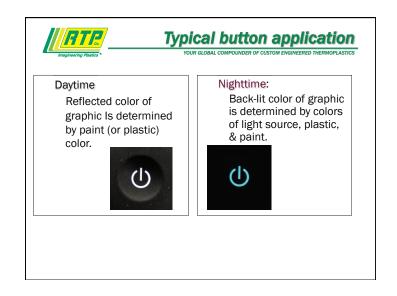




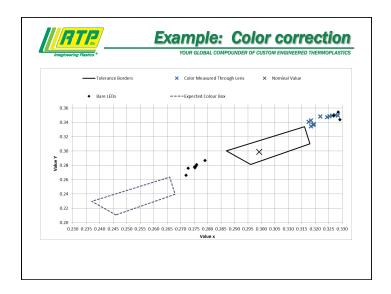


- · Data from LED bins used
- Actual LED on a PCB to be lighted at RTP
- Drawing with dimensions/thicknesses included
- OEM color and chromaticity specifications
- · Painted clear chip if paint layer is involved
- Molded parts and data



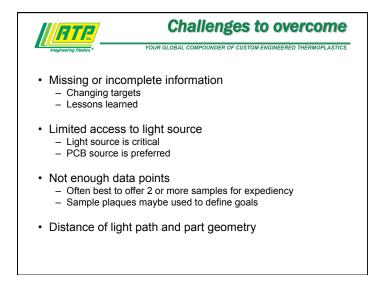








- · Standard Products
 - Translucent White, Color Options, and 'clear or colorless'
 - Various levels of diffusion and optical performance
- · OEM approvals on Lighting materials
- Specific Controls for manufacture and quality control
- Global Lighting Products Available
 - Local development with Global support
- · Compounding Process for Lighting Materials
- Quality Assurance Controls for Lighting Materials





Communication is key AL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

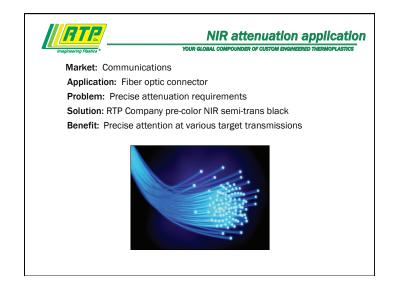
How do we share information?

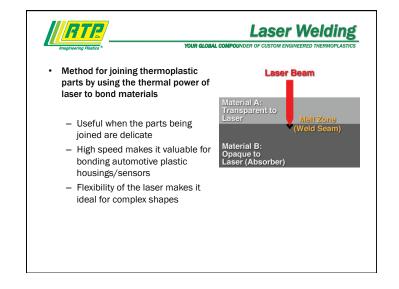
- Luminance transmission
- Spectral transmission
- Most applications require reporting "Day and Night" performance
- X-Rite I7 Spectrophotometer
 - D65 SCI 10 degree, LAV
 - Black and white background defined thickness
- Minolta CS-2000
 - Preferred customer source
 - RTP source as alternative



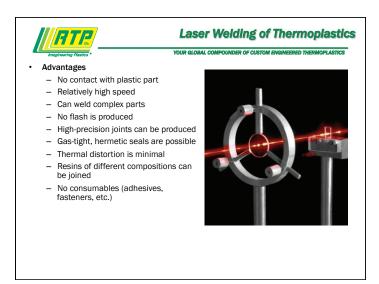


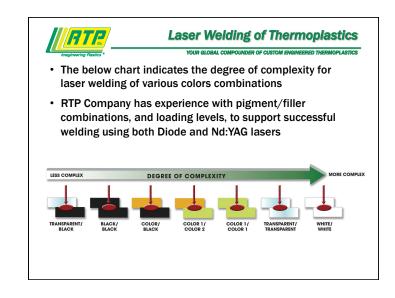








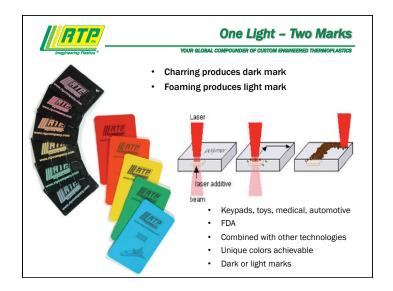




















Plastic Design Principles for Structural Composites

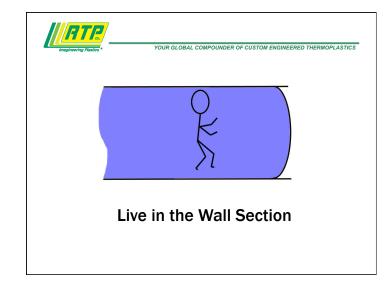
Keith Scales

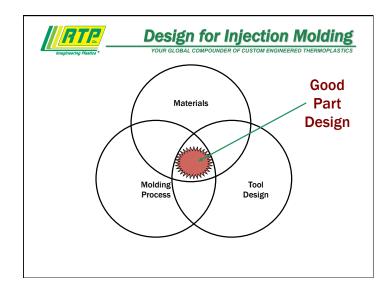
CAE Analyst kscales@rtpcompany.com (317) 473-2229

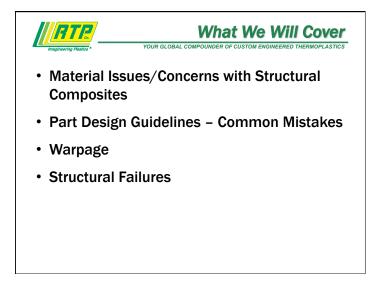
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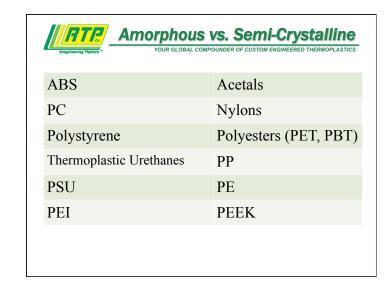


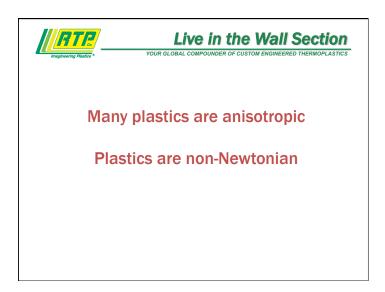


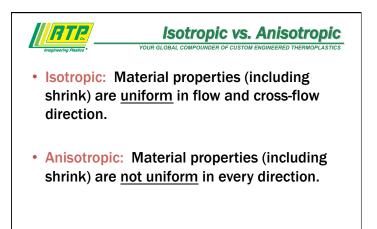




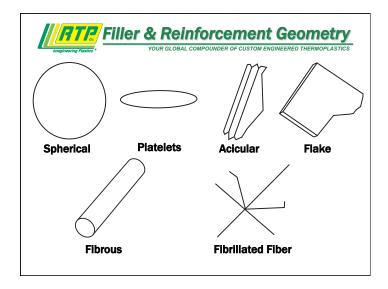
Amorphous vs. Semi-Crystalline YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTIC		
Random Structure	Ordered Structure	
Broad Melting Point	Sharp Melting Point	
Often Solvent Sensitive	Solvent Resistant	
Impact Resistant	Fatigue Resistant	
Low Shrink	High Shrink	
Better Dimensional Stability	More Difficult Dimensional Control	

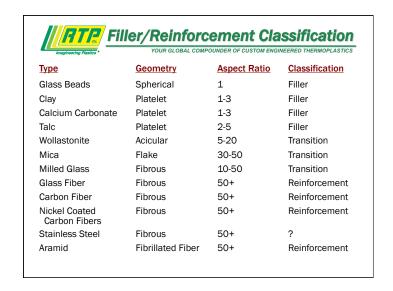




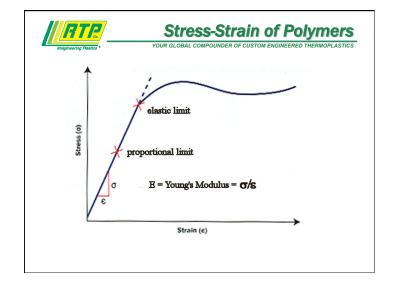




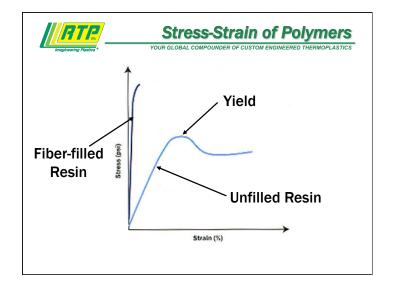


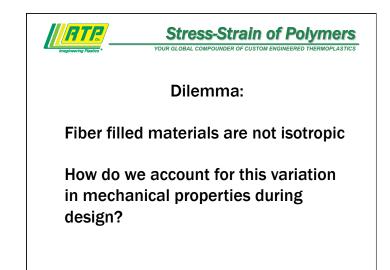


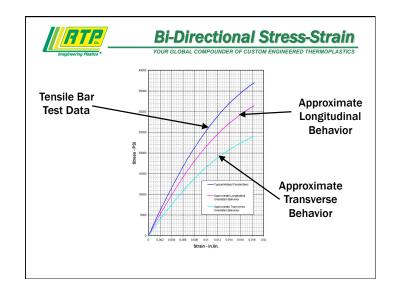


















FEA of Filled Polymers

Recommendations:

When possible do analysis that considers fiber orientation – Moldflow followed by FEA

For FEA that doesn't use flow simulation inputs, use 60-80% of the modulus/strength to account for property variations



Viscosity of Polymers

Plastics are non-Newtonian

Viscosity varies not only with temperature but with shear rate



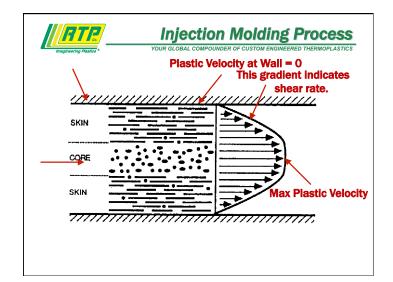
What is Shear Rate?

Shear: Friction between moving

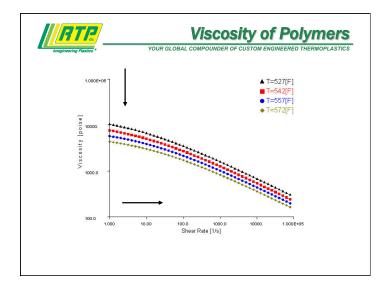
plastic and the mold wall

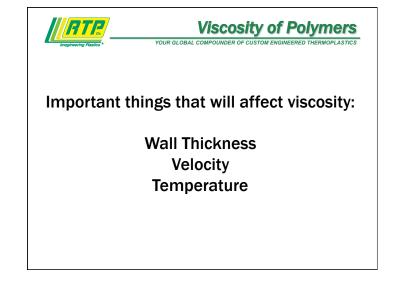
Shear Rate: Velocity gradient

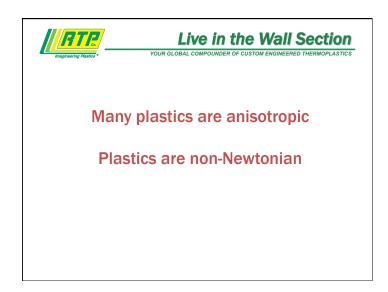
in a flowing material

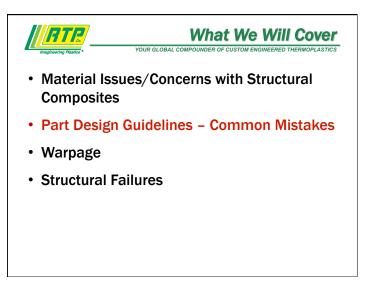








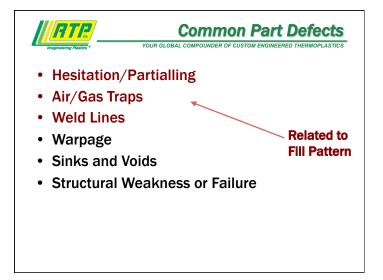


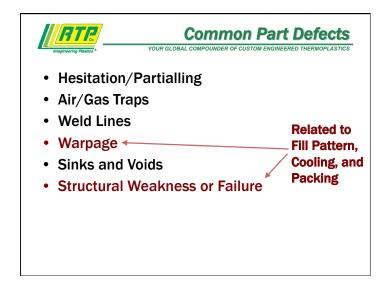


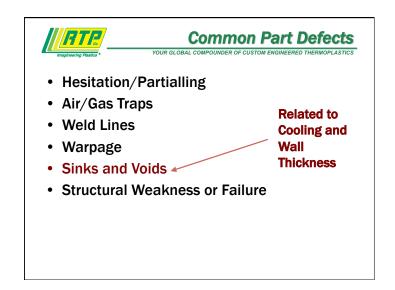




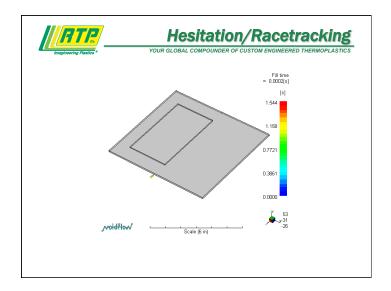
- · Hesitation/Partialling
- Air/Gas Traps
- Weld Lines
- Warpage
- Sinks and Voids
- Structural Weakness or Failure

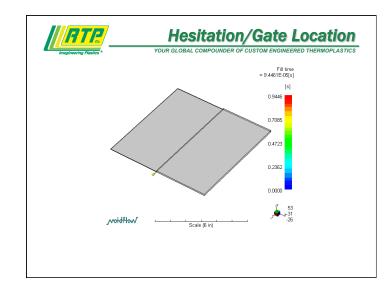


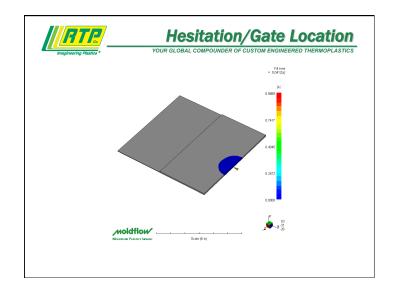


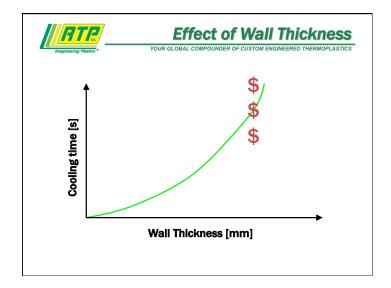




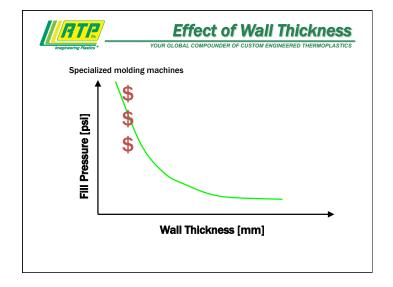


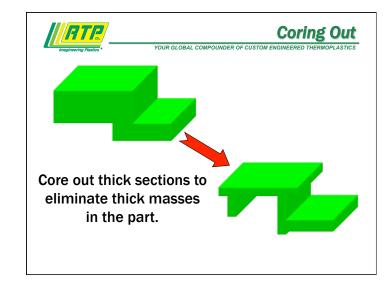


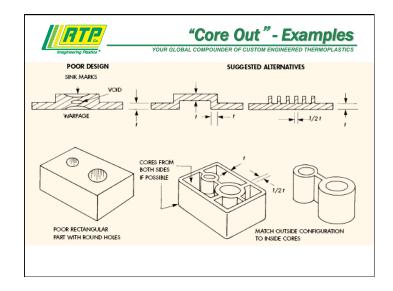












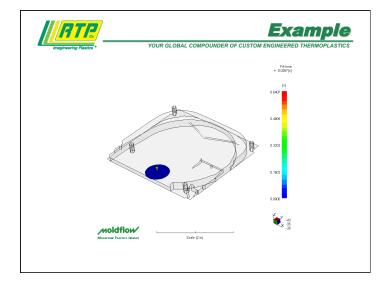


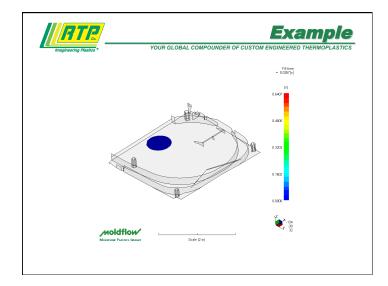
- Keep nominal wall less than 5mm (0.200")
- Avoid large variations in thickness
- Avoid abrupt changes in thickness
- Make thickness transitions gradual to avoid stress concentrations

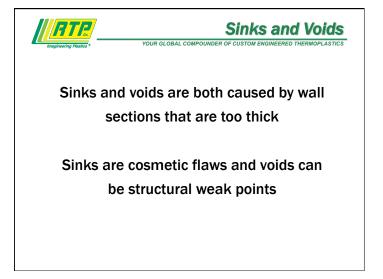




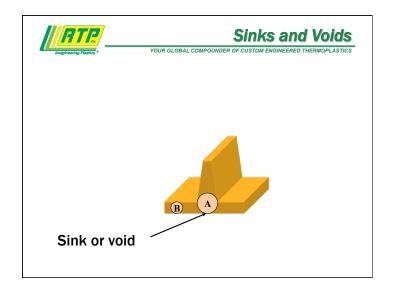
- Constant nominal wall simplifies fill pattern
- Constant nominal wall minimizes stresses and warp
- Avoid gating near areas with large variation

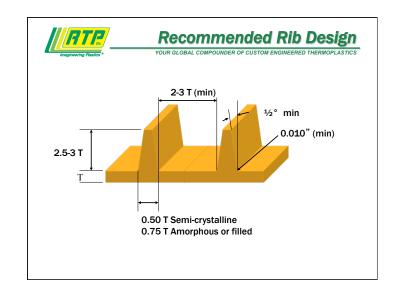


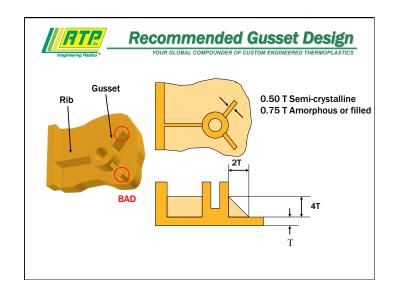


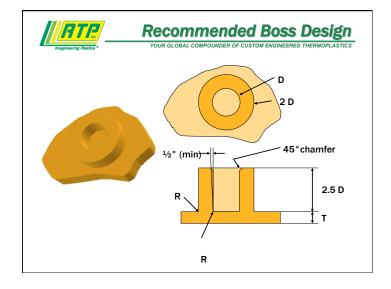


















- Material Issues/Concerns with Structural Composites
- Part Design Guidelines Common Mistakes
- Warpage
- Structural Failures





Shrinkage itself doesn't cause warp

Warp is caused by variations in shrinkage





Three Primary Causes

- 1. Non-uniform Cooling
- 2. Orientation Effects
- 3. Differential Area Shrinkage

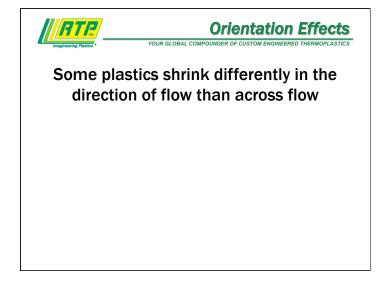


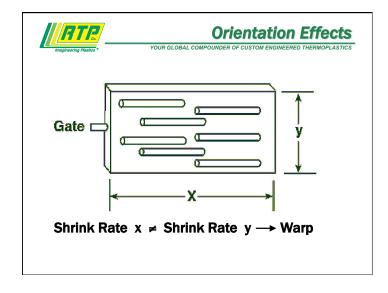


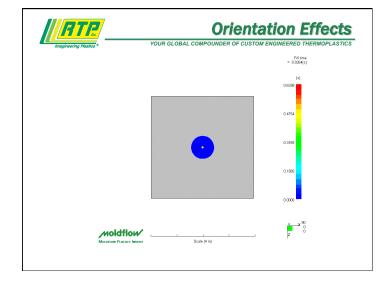
When the mold is hotter on one side than on the other side, the hotter side will take longer to cool so it will shrink more



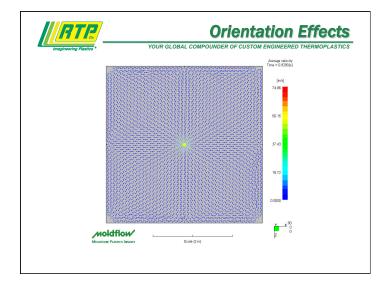


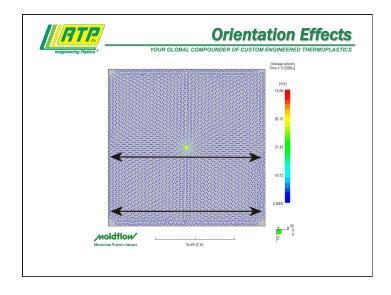


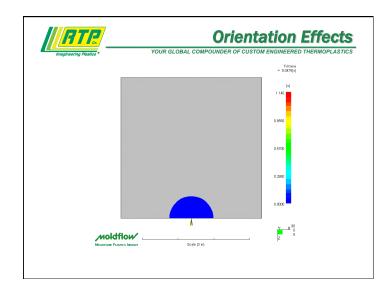


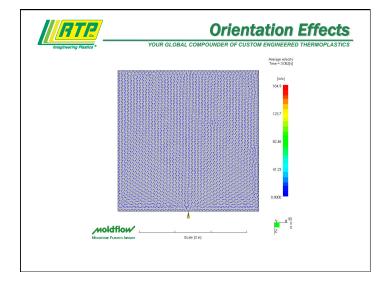




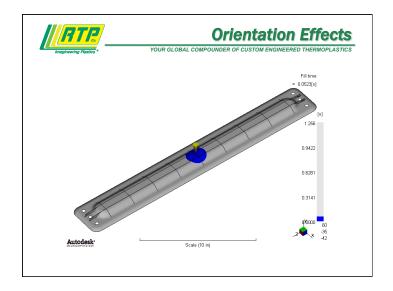


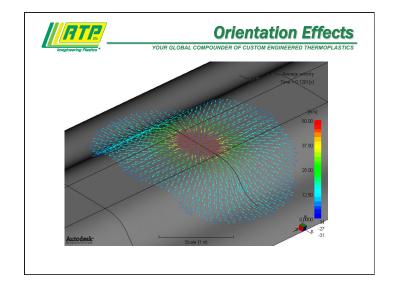


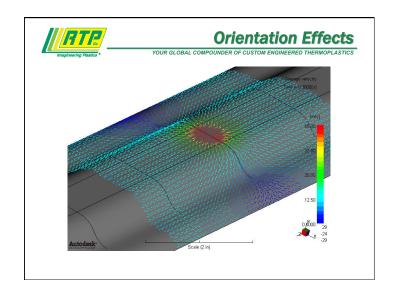


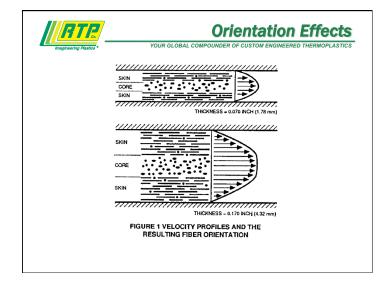




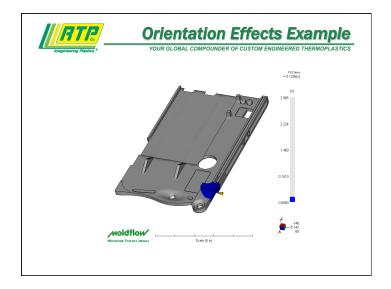


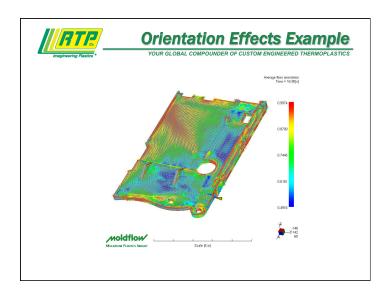


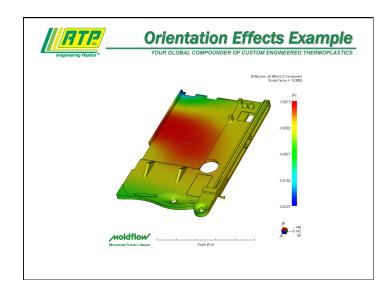














- The primary cause of the warp is orientation due to a non-uniform fill pattern
- A different gate location will not improve the fill pattern or improve orientation warp
- Reducing the warp will require either major part design changes or a material change





Design to Avoid Orientation Effects

- Uniform wall thickness to allow simple fill pattern
- · No major thin sections that could result in hesitation or racetracking



Reducing Orientation Effects

- · Gate for the most uniform flow
- Adjust molding conditions (often higher temps and faster injections will help)
- Adjust wall thickness
- · Use more uniformly shrinking material (or sometimes a lower viscosity material)



Differential Area Shrinkage

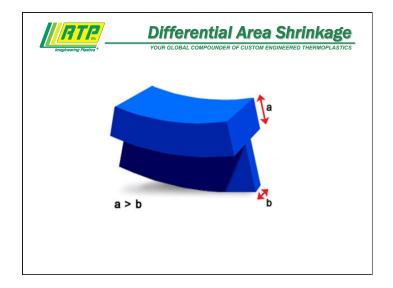
- · Variations in cooling rate result in variations in shrinkage
- Slower cooling results in higher crystallinity and more shrink
- Faster cooling results in less crystallinity and less shrink



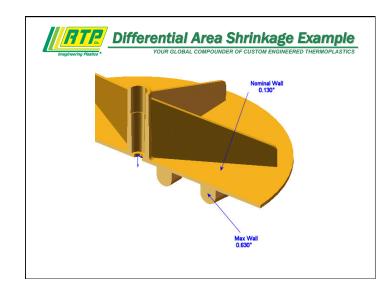
Differential Area Shrinkage YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

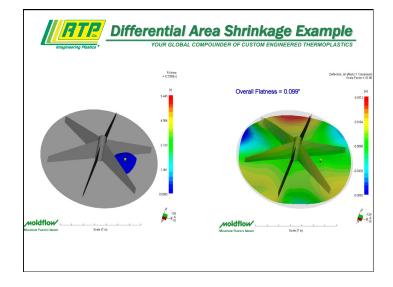
- · Thick walls take longer to cool than thin walls resulting in non-uniform shrink
- · More densely packed areas take longer to cool resulting in non-uniform shrink



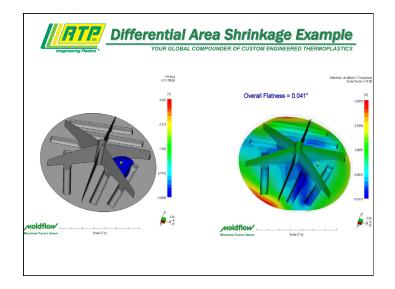


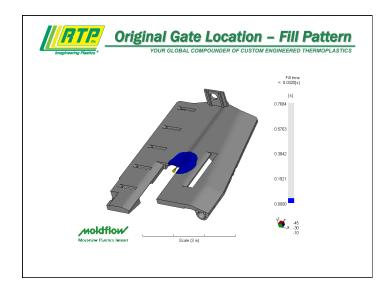


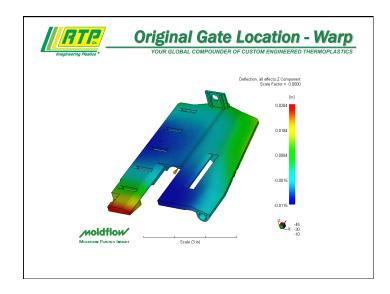


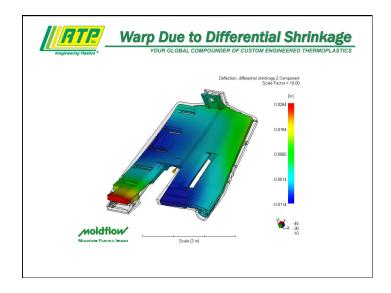




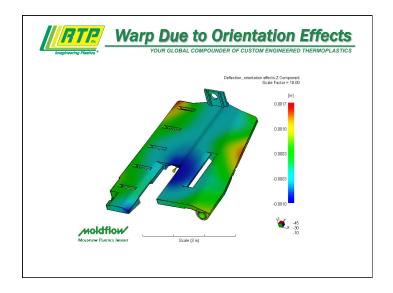


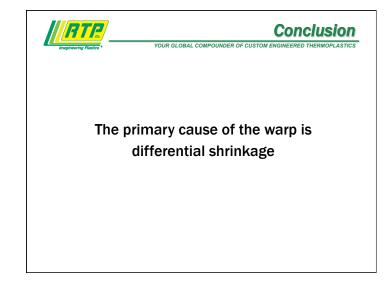


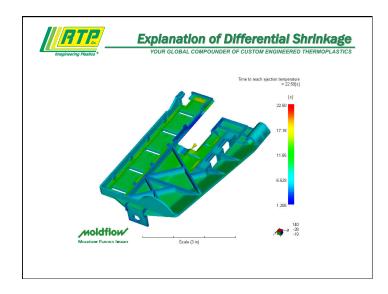


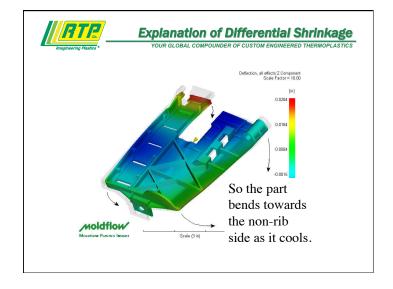




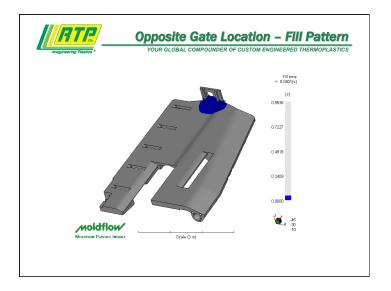


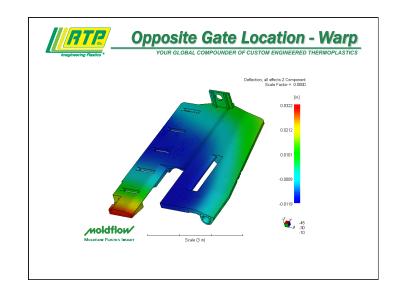














Conclusions

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

- The primary cause of the warp is differential shrinkage due to wall thickness variations
- A different gate location will improve the fill pattern but it will not improve differential shrinkage warp
- Wall thickness changes and packing pressure profiles may reduce warp



- Uniform wall thickness to allow uniform cooling rate
- Balance thin ribs onto both sides of nominal wall





Reducing Differential Area Shrinkage YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

- · Uniform wall thickness
- Lower shrink materials
- Adjust the wall thickness/rib structure
- Packing profile during molding
- Tooling inserts such as beryllium copper
- Move gate to allow packing of thick areas



What We Will Cover

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

- Material Issues/Concerns with Structural Composites
- Part Design Guidelines Common Mistakes
- Warpage
- Structural Failures



Mechanical failures happen when the loading of the part exceeds the capability of the material in a specific area

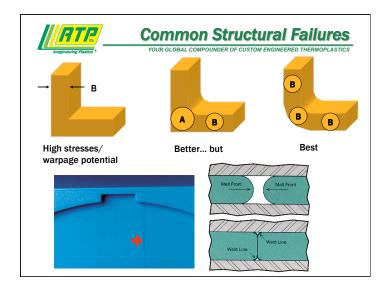


Common Structural Failures

Stress concentrators (such a sharp edges or corners)

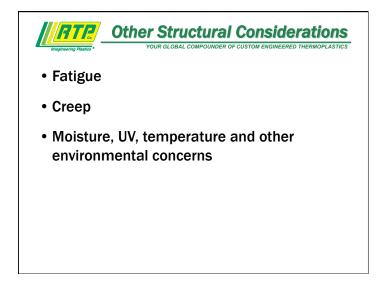
- Weld lines
- Poor fiber orientation
- · Poor properties due to voids
- Wrong material







- Work with material supplier
- Radius corners and edges
- Thicker is not always better
- Gate to allow flow that orients fiber in the principal direction of the structural load



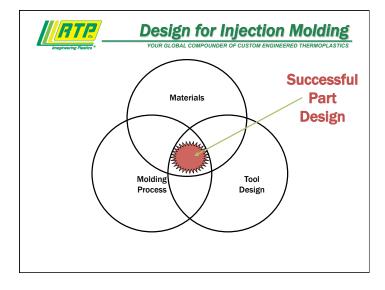


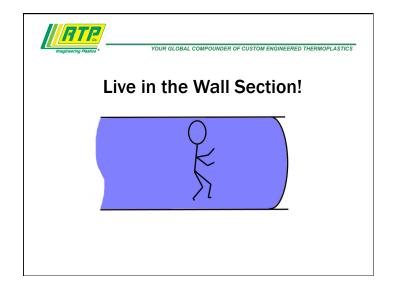
- Draft
- Surface Finish
- Undercuts
- Venting





- Understand your material needs and understand the material
- Design parts with relatively uniform wall thickness
- · Keep the fill pattern simple









Fundamentals of Thermoplastic Wear and Friction

Ben Gerjets

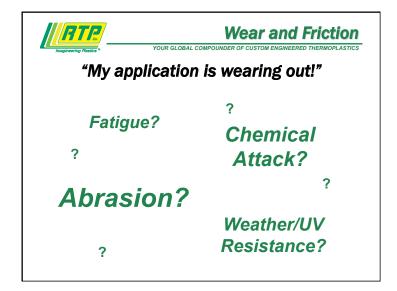
Product Development Engineer bgerjets@rtpcompany.com (507) 474-5381

2:00 p.m.















- I. Definitions & Test Methods
- II. Additive Technologies
- III. Application Examples
- IV. APWA Plus
- V. Extreme Conditions



Tribology

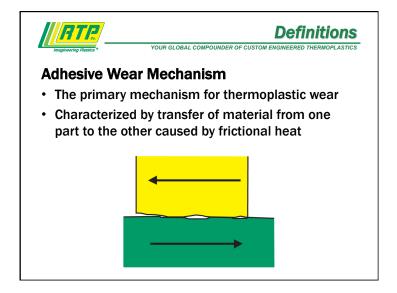
The Science of the mechanisms of friction, lubrication, and wear of interacting surfaces that are in relative motion

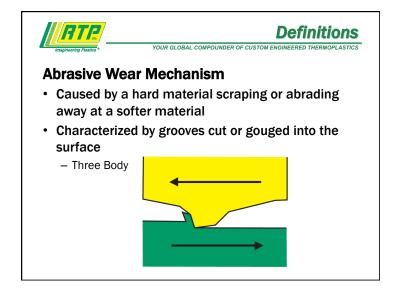
Tribologist, Tribological, Tribometer

Definitions Worksheet YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS		
Value	Typical Range	
	Value	







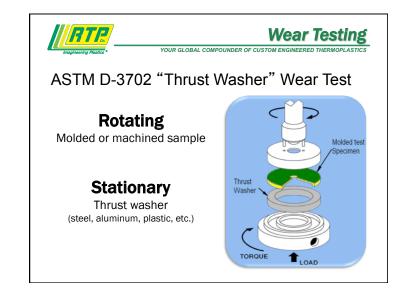


Testing Wear Resistance

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

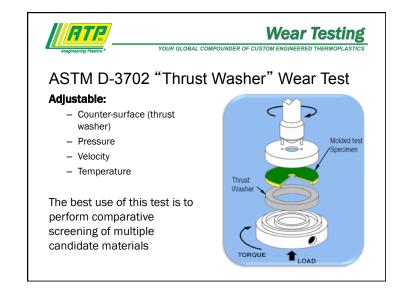
Question: How do you simulate an application and test a material for long-term wear resistance?

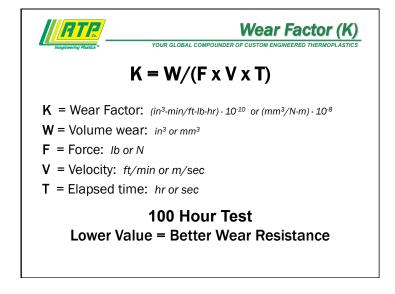
Answer: Use ASTM D-3702 wear test to quantify the amount of material a sample loses over time under specific conditions (pressure, speed, temperature)









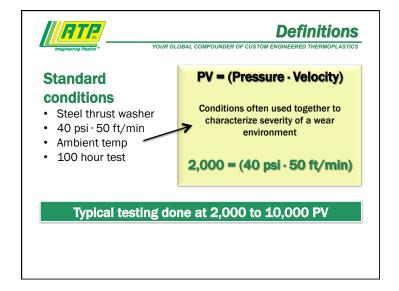


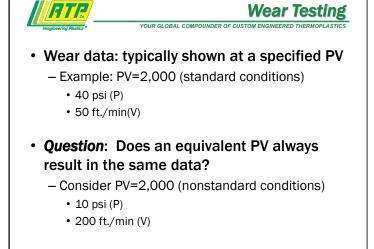
Imagineering Plastics -	Definitions Worksheet YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS	
	Value	Typical Range
Wear	Wear Factor (K)	1 – 1000 <75 Excellent

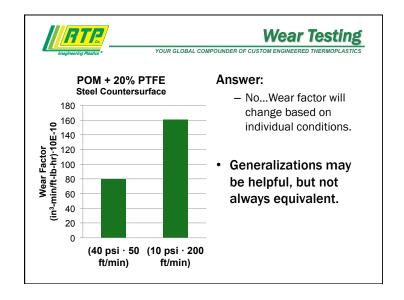




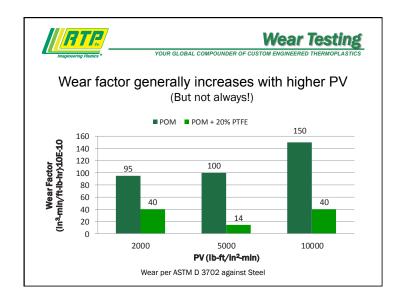
- RTP Company has six thrust washer wear testing machines (Tribometers) in its wear lab
- Equipment is available to perform customer requested testing
- A test isn't always just a test
 - Conditions matter!

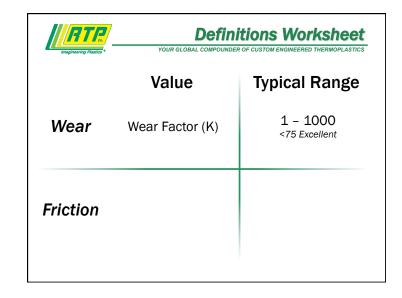


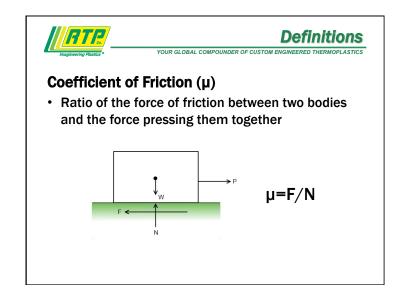


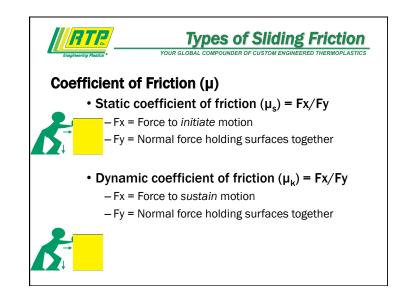














Friction and Thermoplastics

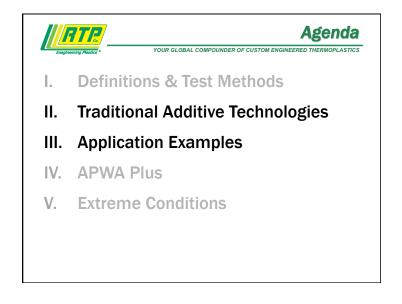
YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

- In most non-plastic materials
 - $-\mu_k < \mu_s$
- Thermoplastics are somewhat unique
 - $-\mu_k > \mu_s$
- May cause "slip/stick"
- If $\mu_k >> \mu_s$ you may have squeaking



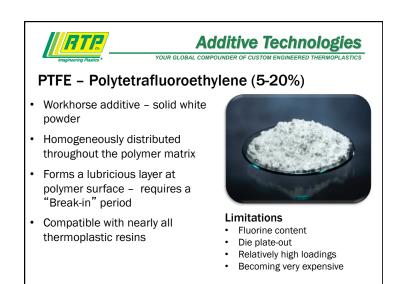
MRTP	Friction Tests
Imagineering Plastics *	YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS
• ASTM D 1894	"sled test"
 Coefficient of fri 	ction testing
 Does not determ 	nine wear resistance
 Can show slip/ 	/stick
	S Dynamics

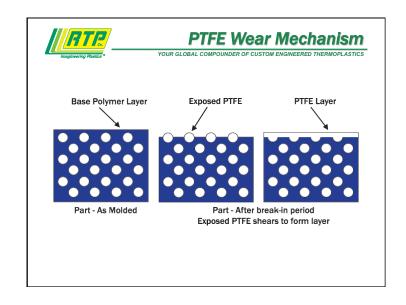
Imagineering Plastics*	Definitions Worksheet YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS	
	Value	Typical Range
Wear	Wear Factor (K)	1 – 1000 <75 Excellent
Friction	Coefficient of Friction (µ) -Static, Dynamic	0.05 – 0.9 <0.2 Good
Friction		

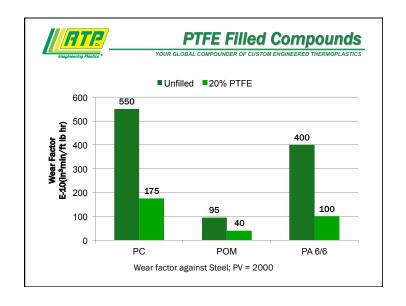




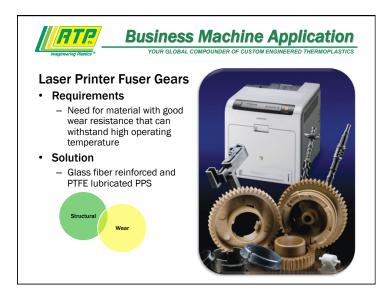




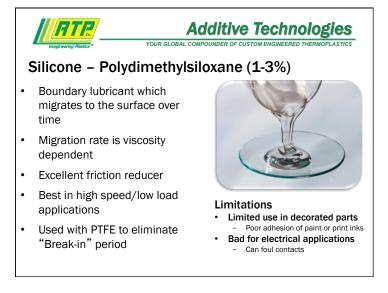


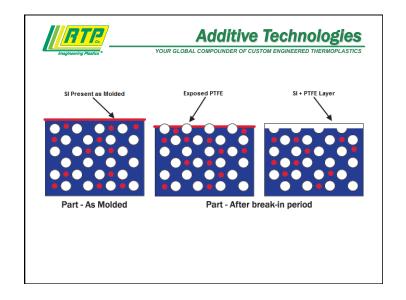




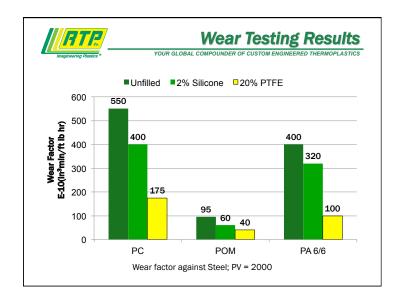


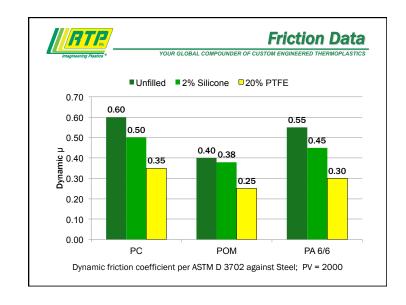


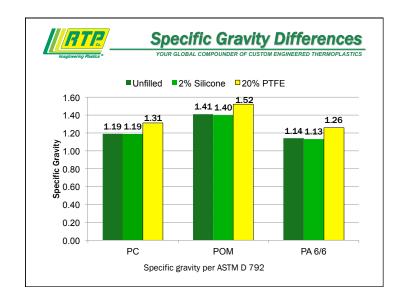


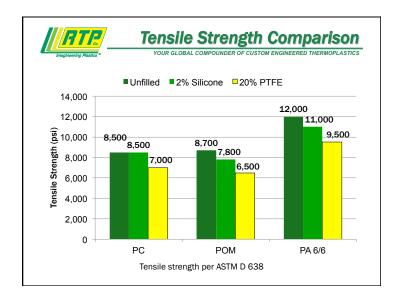




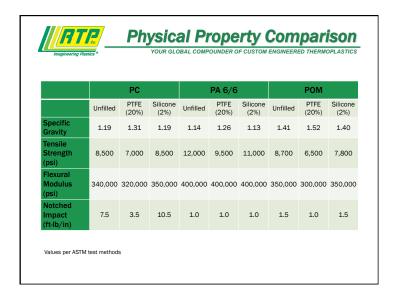




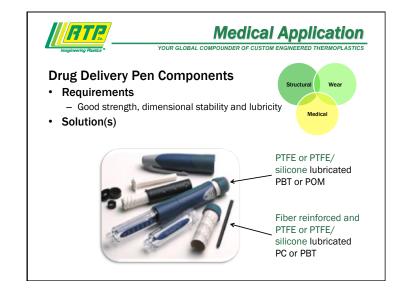






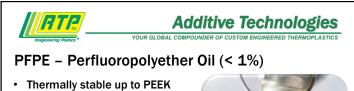










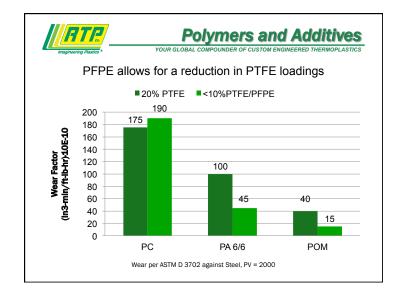


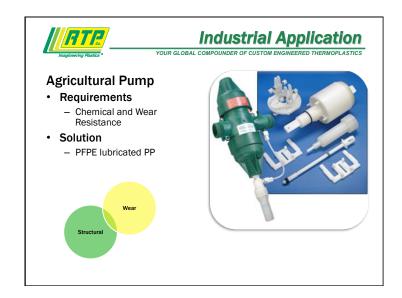
- Thermally stable up to PEEK processing temps
- Differentiates RTP Company from others
- Physical properties maintained
- · Minimized die plate-out
- Synergy with PTFE
- Specific gravity benefits
- Improved fatigue resistance



Limitations

- Limited effectiveness in amorphous resins
- Needs PTFE "kick" to deliver optimum friction reduction















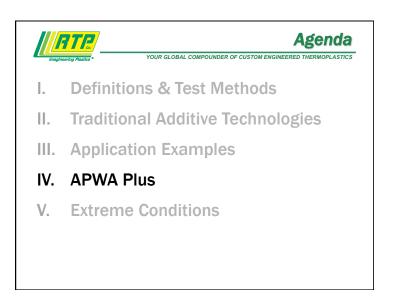




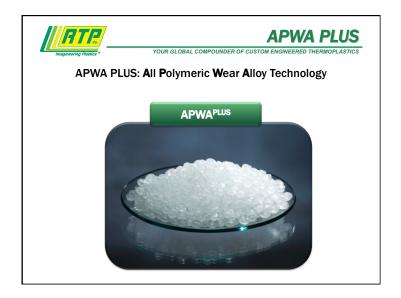








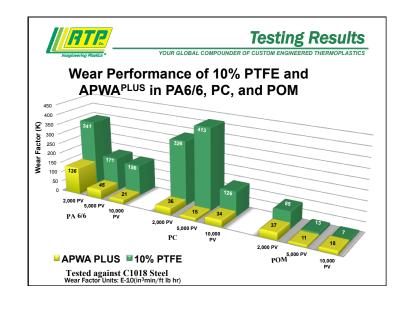


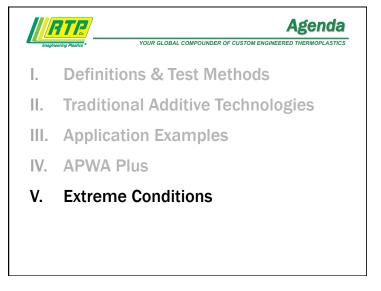




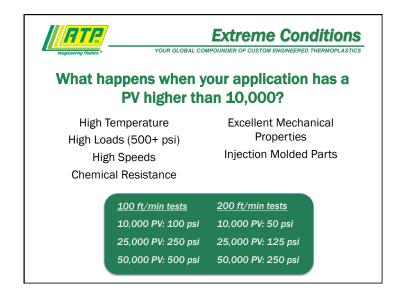
A Unique Polymer Alloy Technology Offering:

- Improved wear and friction performance
 - · Especially effective in plastic vs. plastic wear
- Safe/easy handling (halogen-free >> RoHS)
- Good retention of base resin physical properties
- Lower specific gravity than PTFE
- Reduction/Elimination of plate-out associated with PTFE
- Colorable
- FDA Food Contact Compliant

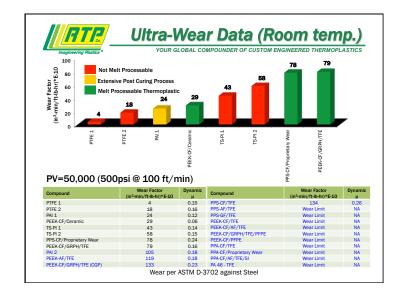


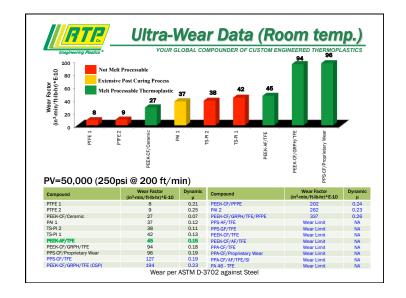




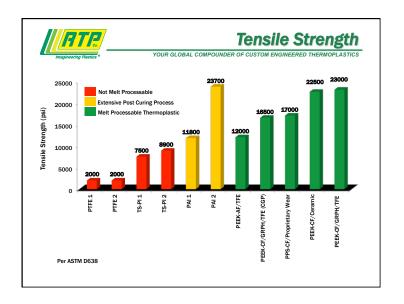


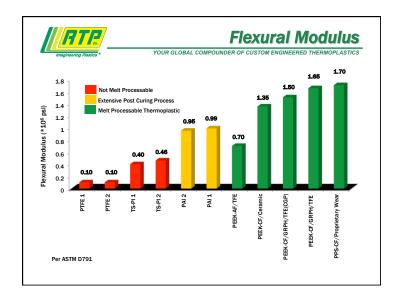


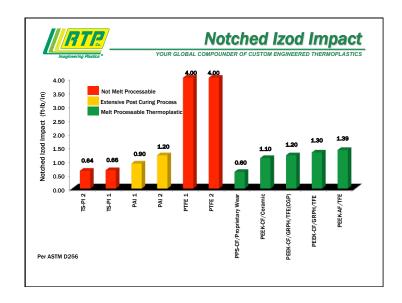


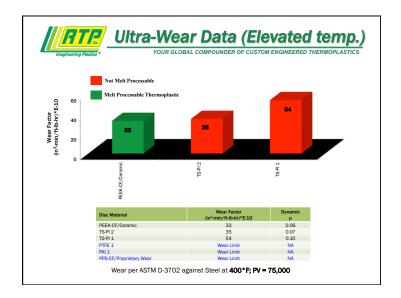




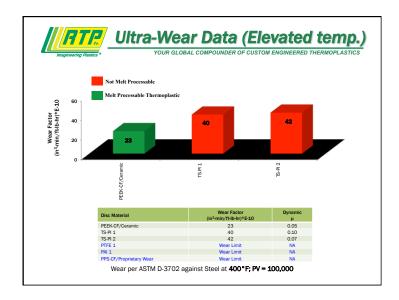


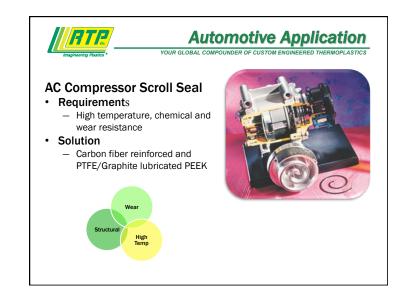




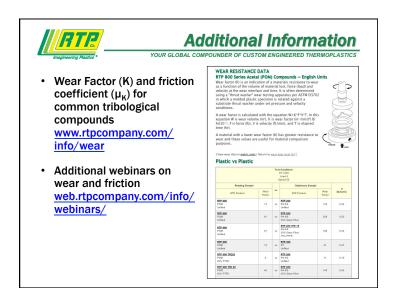


















Eco-Friendly, Engineered Plastic Solutions

Will Taber

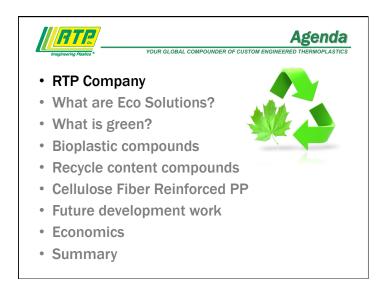
Business Manager-Emerging Technologies wtaber@rtpcompany.com (816) 591-7181

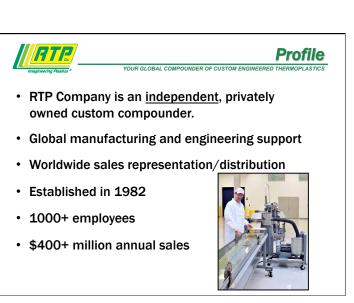
3:00 p.m.















Custom Solutions

OUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTIC

- · High-tech specialty compounder
 - 60+ engineering resins
 - 100+ modifiers
- · Annual production
 - 6000+ commercial products
 - 1750+ new products each year









Agenda
GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

- RTP Company
- · What are Eco Solutions?
- What is green?
- Bioplastic compounds
- Recycle content compounds
- Cellulose Fiber Reinforced PP
- Future development work
- Economics
- Summary





Our Eco Solutions portfolio consists of compounds that utilize

- · Renewable or biobased content
- · Recycled content
- Halogen-free additives
- · Natural fibers
- Combinations of bioplastic, recycled, halogen-free, natural fiber









can utilize to help your customers produce a

"green" product







"Green" Products

OUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTIC

- Product certifications provide credibility
 - USDA BioPreferred, EPEAT (US)
 - Vincotte, C2C (Europe)
 - Japan BioPlastics Association (Japan)
- BIFMA (Business and Institutional Furniture Mfg. Assoc.)
- All of the above value and or certify recycle content, biobased content or both
- Certifications provide proof a product meets a set of "green" criteria





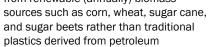
- RTP Company
- What are Eco Solutions?
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Bioplastics - Defined

 Bioplastics are a form of plastics derived from renewable (annually) biomass



 Some, but not all, bioplastics are designed to biodegrade.



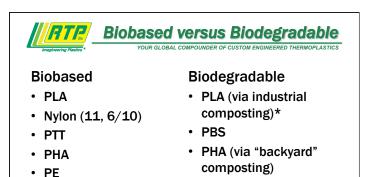
Economics, availability, and performance has placed an emphasis on

Polylactic Acid (PLA)



PBS

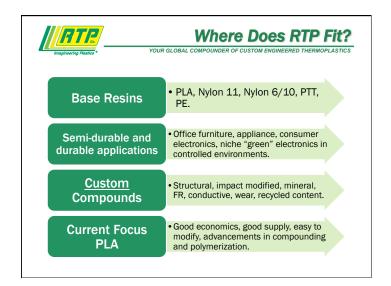
· Thermoplastic starch



Thermoplastic starch

* Not biodegradable in household

waste sanitary landfill





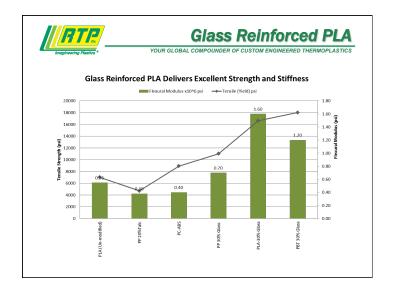
- Renewable resource content (weight%)
 - Tells how much of the compound by weight is a renewable or biobased plastic (ie 30% PLA and 70% PC)
- Biobased carbon content
 - Per ASTM D 6866 Distinguishes "new" carbon vs "old"
 - Reports <u>renewable</u> carbon content as a % of <u>total</u> carbon content
 - Does not consider product weight
 - Does not measure biodegradability
 - Does not take into account non-organic (carbon) elements such as oxygen, hydrogen or silicon (glass)
 - Can provide different results vs weight%

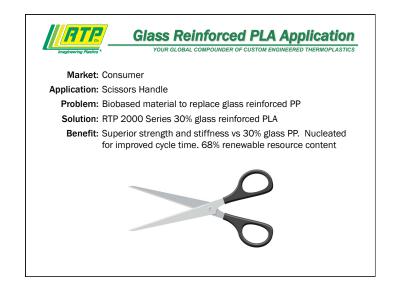


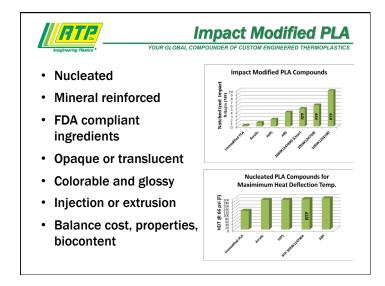
- · Glass reinforced
- Impact modified Performance (high HDT)
- Impact modified Translucent
- Impact modified Opaque
- Impact modified FDA compliant
- Alloys

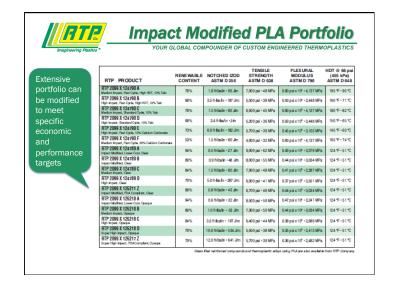




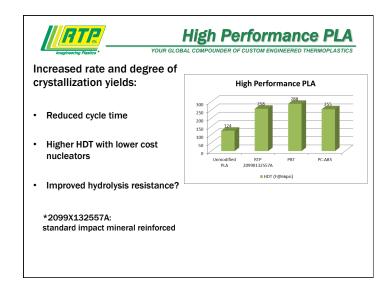


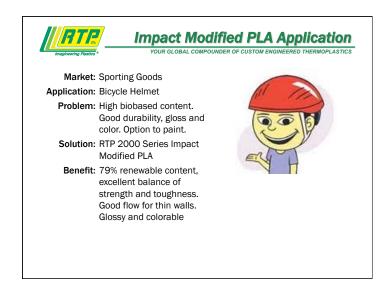




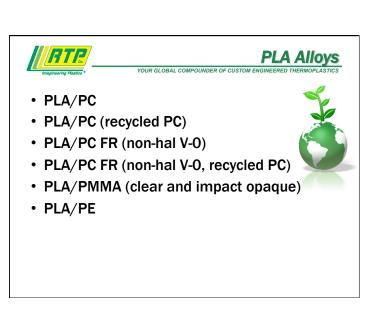




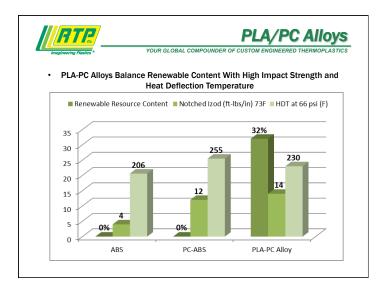


















- Suitable for applications requiring:
 - High impact and stiffness
 - High gloss and colorability
 - FDA compliant ingredients
 - Products with renewable/sustainable resource content
 - Moldability in existing tools
 - Use in a controlled environment, ie: home, office



PLA Compounds Limits of Use YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

- Not suitable for applications requiring:
 - Extended exposure to high heat and humidity. Consult with R&D to determine limits for your particular application
 - Applications requiring biodegradability in landfill at ambient temps





New PLA Products

DUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTIC

- High gravity
- Permanently anti-static
- PLA/acrylic sheet compound
- Improved FR PLA/PC
- Recycle content





PLA Compounds - Information

- Updated bio-compounds innovation bulletin
- Glass reinforced bulletin
- Impact modified bulletin
- USDA product listings
- Processing guide
- Regrind studies
- Sample plaques
- Product data sheets



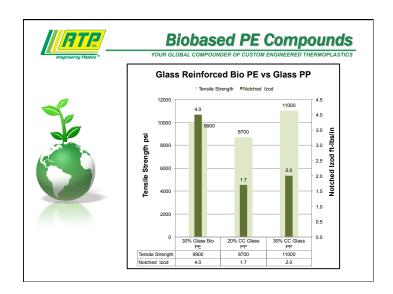




Biobased PE Compounds

Advantages

- Biobased
- Recyclable
- Compostion..same as Petroleum PE
- Properties, and processing
- Cost relative to other biobased plastics
- Disadvantages
 - $\, {\rm Some} \, \, {\rm unknowns} \, \, {\rm in} \, \, {\rm supply} \,$
 - Compostability







Agenda

- RTP Company
- What are Eco Solutions?
- · What is green?
- Bioplastic compounds
- · Recycle content compounds
- Cellulose fiber reinforced PP
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Recycled Content Compounds

- RTP Company Strategy
- Source Certification
- Portfolio
- Considerations



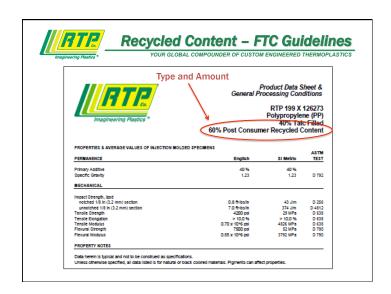


Recycled Content Strategy YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

- Provide a means for customers to "green" their product via recycle content
- FTC guidelines type/amount, substantiation
- Utilize pre- and post-consumer:
 - PP, Nylon6, Nylon 6/6, PC, PET



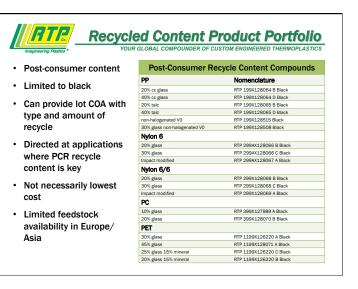
- · Pursue "one off" opportunities as presented
- RTP Company is a compounder who can utilize recycled content to add value.... not a recycler













Recycled Content - Considerations

· Supply and pricing is dynamic

of contamination

- · Can be difficult to verify source
- · Post Consumer is more highly valued than Pre Consumer but generally more variable in properties and higher levels
- Post Consumer compounds limited to black
- · Consider tradeoffs between recycle content and performance...RTP can help to overcome limitations!
- · Opportunity for cost parity with complex compounds and provide a "green" angle... ie impact modified, FR, wear, conductive.



Recycled Content Application

Market: Sports and Recreation Application: Kayak Paddle

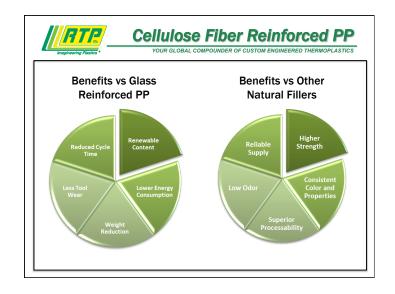
Problem: Very high strength and rigidity with good surface finish Solution: RTP 200 A Series carbon fiber reinforced compound Benefit: Excellent balance of properties and surface finish while

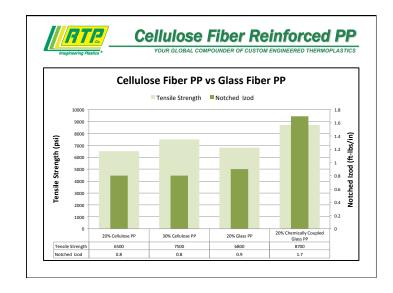
utilizing recycled carbon fiber content

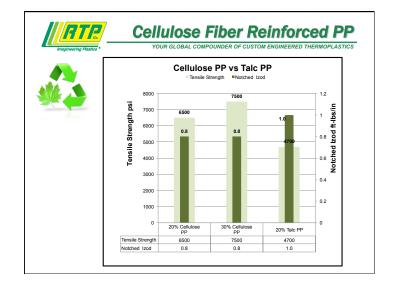












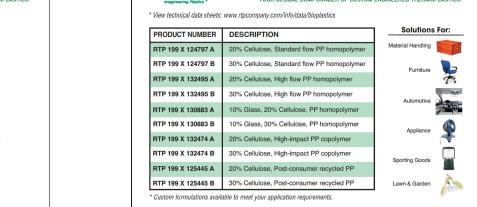


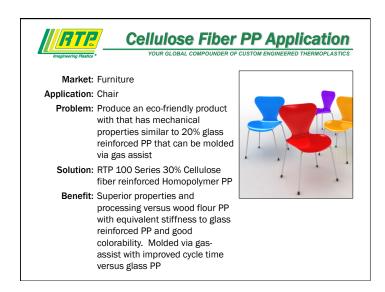


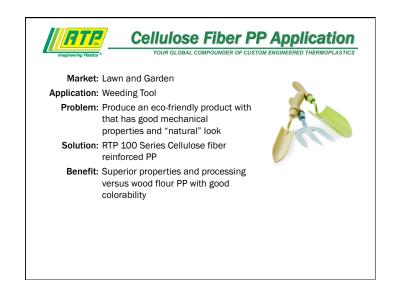
- Base Resin
 - Homopolymer (standard and high flow)
 - Copolymer
 - Recycle content
- Fiber
 - Cellulose (5% 40%)
 - Cellulose + glass

Other

- Color (precolor or concentrate)
- Elastomer overmold







Cellulose Fiber PP Compounds





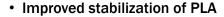
Agenda

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- Bioplastic compounds
- Recycle content compounds
- Cellulose Fiber Reinforced PP
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- Higher HDT (crystallinity) PLA
- Lower cost nucleators



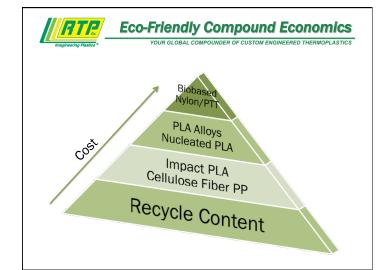
- Biobased olefin compounds
- PCR feedstreams
- Lower cost FR PLA/PC





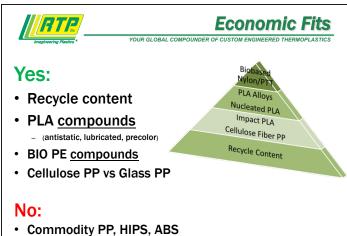


- What are Eco Solutions?
- What is green?
- Bioplastic compounds
- Recycle content compounds
- Natural fibers
- Future development work
- Economics
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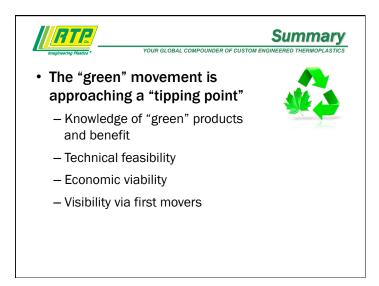
















- Formulation and compounding knowledge
- Key supply relationships
- Worldwide mfg., tech service, and R&D
- An entrepreneurial spirit
- How can we help you meet your sustainability objectives?







Questions?

Will Taber, Business Manager-Emerging Technologies wtaber@rtpcompany.com, (816) 591-7181

Dr. Chuck Orr, Sr. R&D Engineer corr@rtpcompany.com, (507) 474-5371

www.rtpcompany.com



Flame Retardants and the Evolving Regulatory Landscape

Jesse Dulek

Product Development Engineer jdulek@rtpcompany.com (507) 474-5502

3:00 p.m.







· Background/Overview

Overview

- Thermoplastic Flammability
 - Flame Retardant Additive Chemistries and Mechanisms
- Regulatory Landscape
- Testing Standards
- FR Products meet End Applications



Definition

Materials that do not ignite readily or propagate flames under small to moderate fire exposures

- · Materials are combustible
- · Fire retardants reduce the intensity and spread of fire
- Reduces smoke and toxic by-products of combustion.





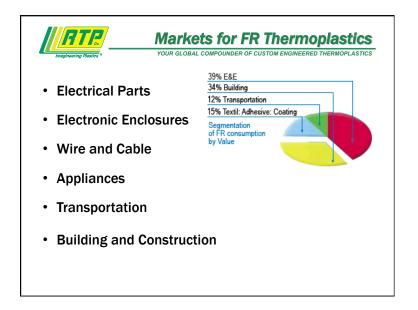
Goals of Flame Retardant Compounds YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

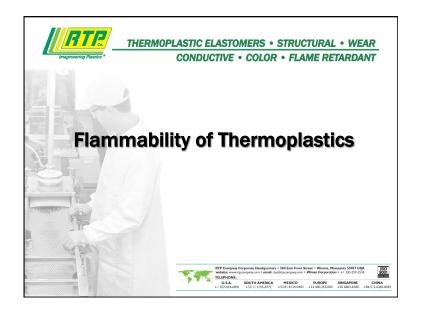
- · Increase Resistance to Ignition
- Reduce Rate of Flame Spread
- Reduce Rate of Heat Release
- Reduce Smoke Emission

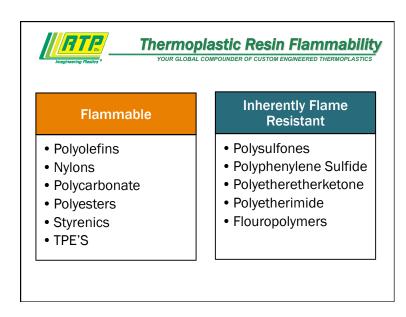
End Goal

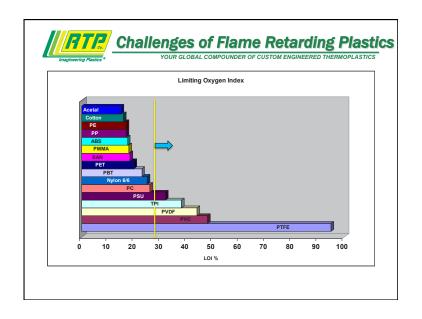
- · Meet FR Specifications
- Make the World a Safer Place!





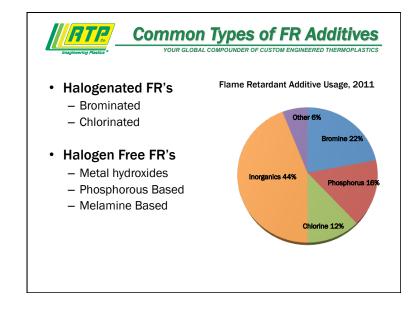


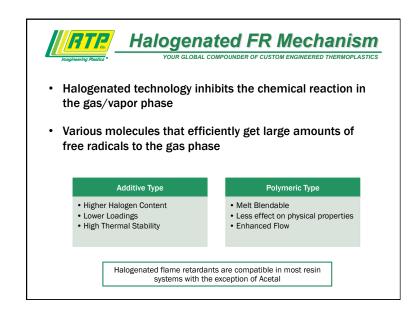


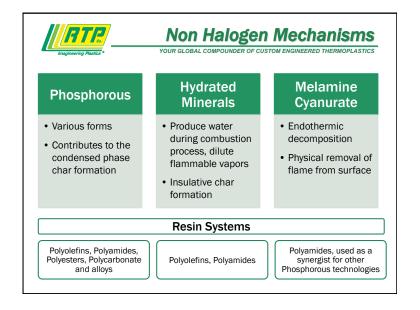




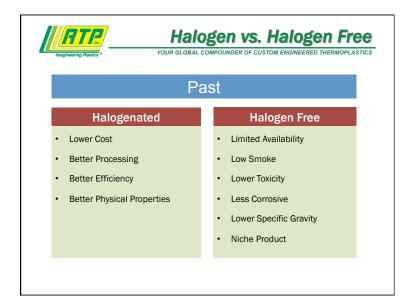


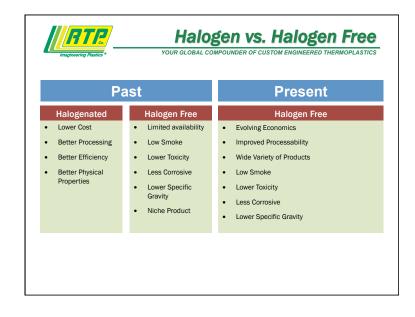


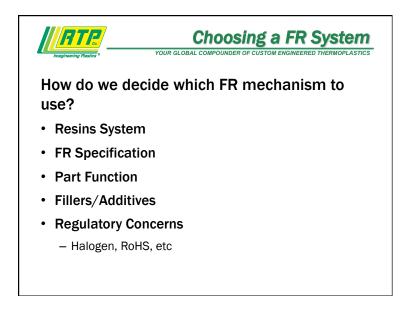


















RoHS Directive

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

- Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS)
 - EU Directive in effect as of July 2006
- · Banned Substances
 - Lead (Pb)
 - Mercury (Hg)
 - Cadmium (Cd)
 - Hexavalent Chromium (CrVI)
 - Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB) and Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE)
- · Flame Retardants and Pigments

Does not need to be Halogen Free!

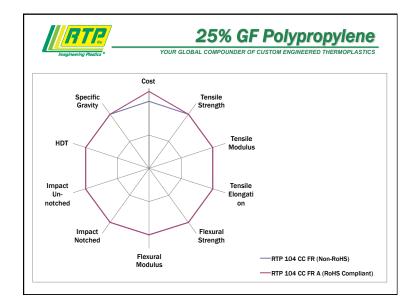


Impact of RoHS

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTIC

How does RoHS compliance affect material selection?

- Drop in replacements available
- Identical Properties
 - Physical, Flow, Heat Resistance, Processability
- Cost Premium





Evolution of Halogen Free Technologies

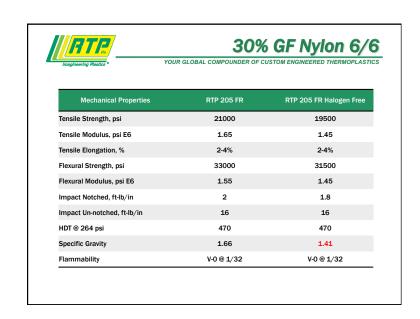
- More "self-policing"/customer driven bans
- New FR standards
- Green Movement
- More Effective FR Chemicals
- More Economical FR Chemicals
- Increased Performance
- Competition in the Market

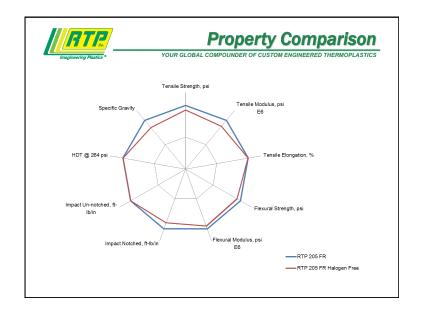




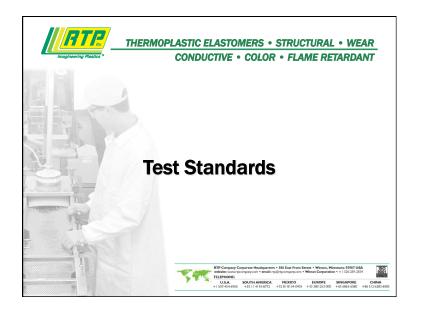


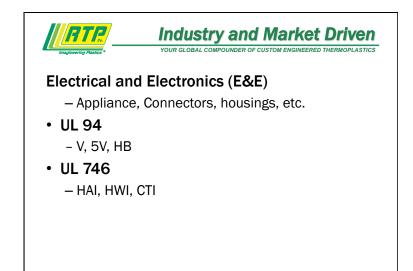
- Resin Limitations
- Physical Properties
 - Strength/Impact
 - Flow
 - Heat Resistance
 - Resin Dependent
- Flammability
- Cost
- Reduction in Specific Gravity

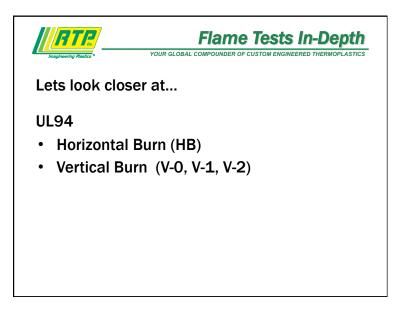


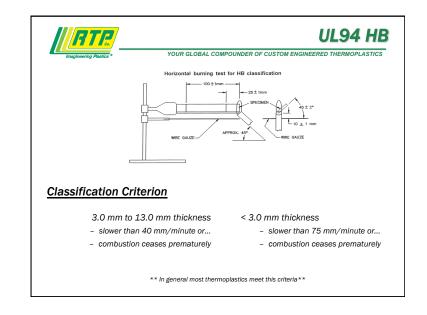




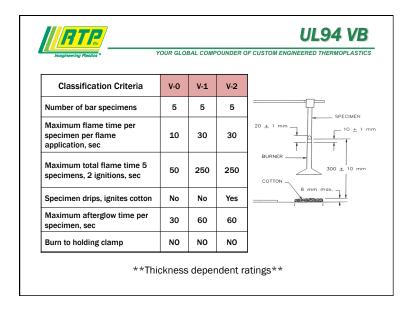


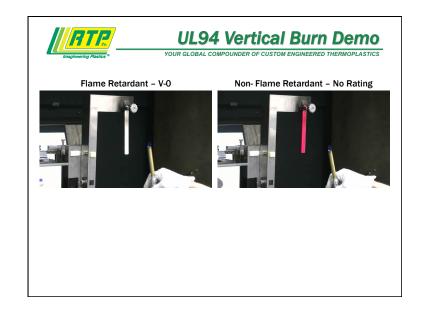














Aerospace

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

FAR 25.853

- Flammability:
 - 15-Second Horizontal Burn
 - 12-Second Vertical Burn
 - 60-Second Vertical Burn
- · Smoke Density:
 - Ds@4min <200
 - ABD0031 or BSS 7238 or ASTM E-662
- · Ohio State University Heat
 - Calorimetry Test Measures Peak
 - <100/100, <65/65, & <55/55 are common

OEM Driven Requirements

- · Toxic Gas Emission:
- Varies by OEM
- ABD0031 or BSS 7239

- and Total Heat Release



Building/Industrial YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

- Requirements focus on:
 - Low Smoke, Heat Release, Burn Rate, Flame Spread
- Various standard that apply:
 - UL2043, UL723/ASTM E84, ASTM E1354, NFPA 701, FM 4996, CAL TB133
- Applications
 - Wall coverings, Furniture, Plenum, Pallets, Storage systems, Roofing, Floor coverings, Ventilation





FR Products meet End Applications

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

- LED Lens
- Outdoor Connector
- · Overhead Speaker Unit
- Consumer Electronic Cover



FR Meets Transparency

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

Market: Consumer
Application: LED Lens Cover

Problem: UL 94 V-0, High Light Transmission, UV, Light Diffusion, RoHS

Compliance

Solution: PC - Transparent, Flame retardant, Specialty pigment package

Benefit: Provided ample diffusion of high powered LED lights with a proprietary pigment technology while achieving the required

flame performance





FR Meets Outdoors /UV

OUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

Market: Consumer
Application: Marine Connector

Problem: Strength/Impact, UV Resistance,

Specialty color, UL94 V-0, F1

Solution: PC/PBT - Glass reinforced, UV

stabilized, Flame retardant

Benefit: Product was able to pass the required drop impact testing and

stringent UL outdoor and flammability ratings





FR Breaks Through the Ceiling

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTI

Market: Industrial
Application: Speaker Unit

Problem: Plenum location, UL 2043, UL94 5VA, Rigidity

Solution: Polypropylene – Glass fiber reinforced, Halogen free flame

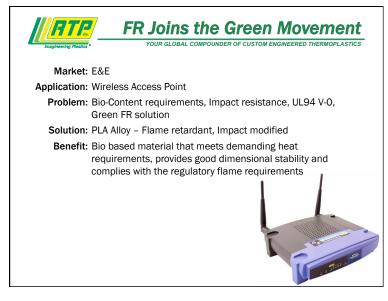
retardant

Benefit: Provided structural requirements needed for function and

stringent UL flame resistance











Designing for an FR application

- Regulatory Landscape
 - RoHS, Halogen Restrictions
- Specifications
 - UL94, FAR, ASTM, etc.
- Part Function
 - Performance Requirements, Application Environment, etc.
- Economics
 - Price is a Property





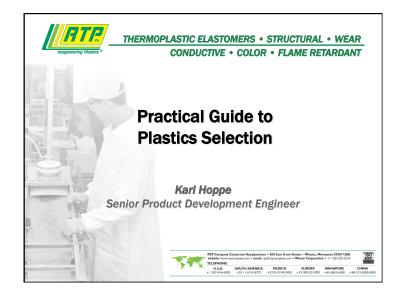
A Practical Guide to the Process of Selecting Materials

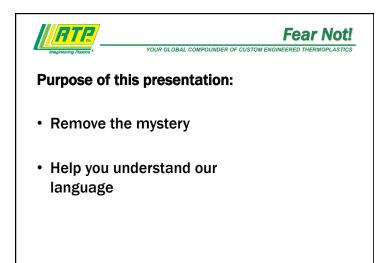
Karl Hoppe

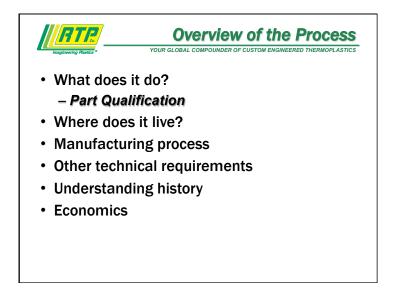
Senior Product Development Engineer khoppe@rtpcompany.com
(507) 474-5367

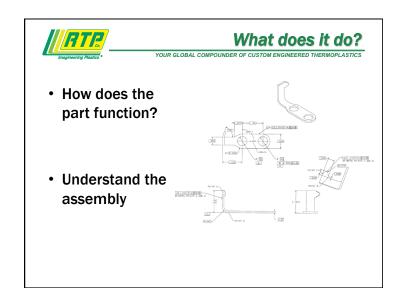
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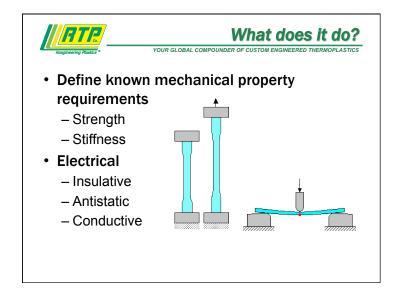


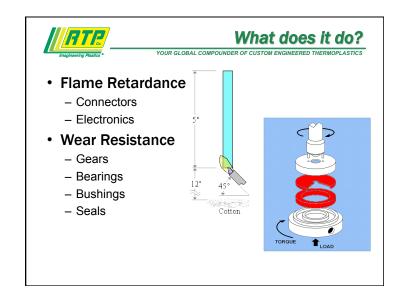




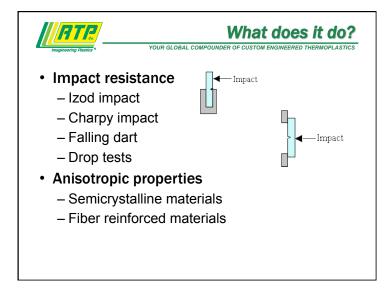


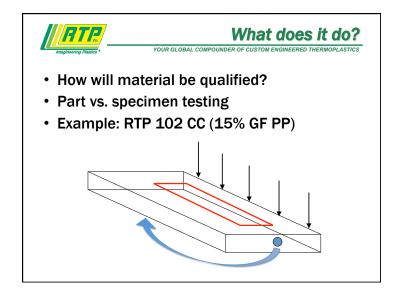


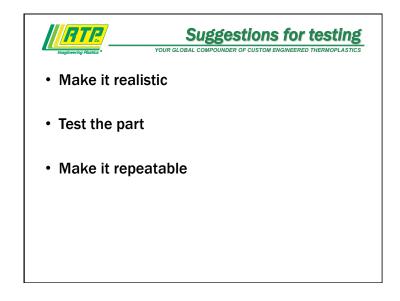


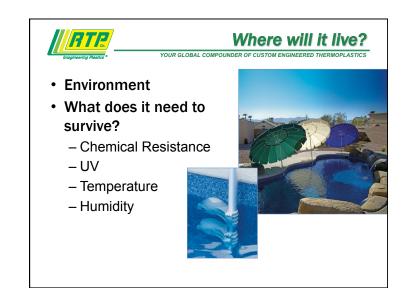




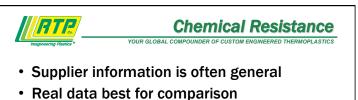








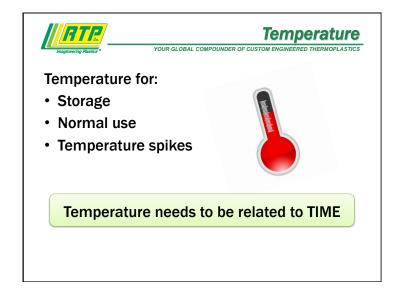


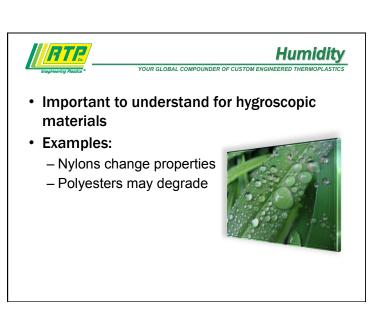


- Data on specimens doesn't guarantee success
- Data on specimens doesn't guarantee failure

Narrow down the options

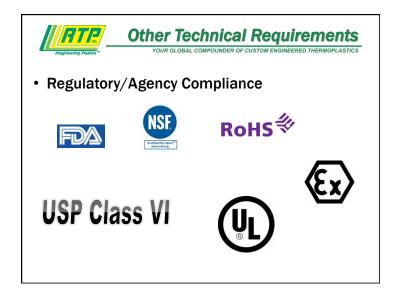




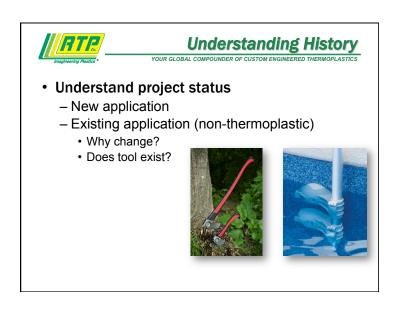
















Economics

OUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

- Price is a property
- Look at the system cost

Material Cost

- + Manufacturing Cost
- + Operational Advantages
- = System Cost



Case Study

- Description: We are looking at an explosion proof wireless antenna cover. The cover must withstand operating temp range of -20°C to 75°C (-5° F to 170° F); good chemical and impact resistance
- Requirements: Currently, all our instrument covers are aluminum die cast for ex-proof application



Requirements

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

- Explosion-Proof
 - Impact resistance
- -20°C to 75°C (-5° F to 170° F)
- Good chemical resistance
- Good impact resistance
- Currently aluminum die-cast

Long glass (VLF) Rigid Polyurethane



Refined Information

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

- Does it need to be flame retardant?
 - YES
- Define "explosion-proof"
 - Resists catastrophic static discharge
 - "ATEX"

PermaStat® Plus Nylon 6 + FR





- No Fear
- Plan out **part qualification**
- Compound technologies = **SCIENCE**
- Applying technology = **ART**

