

Gas based technologies for higher productivity in injection moulding

Birmingham, 26th September 2017 Andreas Praller, Linde AG





Agenda



- 1. The Linde Group
- 2. Overview gas applications in the plastics industry (focus: CO₂ based applications for the injection moulding industry)
- 3. Spot Cooling of injection moulds with CO₂
- 4. Gas (assisted) injection moulding with CO₂

The Linde Group a leading gases & engineering company







- €16.9bn sales in 2016
- 59.715 employees worldwide (2016)
- Global presence in more than 100 countries

Gases Division Wide range of products

Gases

| Air Gases | Other Gases |
|---|---|
| Nitrogen Oxygen Argon Rare Gases: Krypton, Neon, Xenon | Acetylene Helium Propane Carbon Dioxide Carbon Monoxide Hydrogen |

| Specialty Gases | Medical Gases |
|--|--|
| Pure Gases Specialty Gas Mixtures | Medical Oxygen Nitric Oxide (NO) Nitrous Oxide (N2O) |

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Gases Division Wide range of markets and applications

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Diversity and innovation for sustainable and profitable growth.

Application Technology Scope





- New application opportunities for our products and services through ongoing R&D activities: increase of efficiency, quality, capacity
- Technical and commercialisation support for local sales engineers
- Partner management for technical development and commercialisation
- ~ € 30m investment in Applications and Technologies with a global team of more than 130 employees
- ~ 600 active patent families and ~ 100 new patents granted p.a.



You all know where carbon dioxide is used

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But there are more applications

Gas applications for the plastics industry

Effective pressure and cooling for Gas (assisted) injection moulding



Advanced mould temperature control for shorter cycle times and better part quality



Eco-friendly **Extrusion and Polyurethane foaming** with CO₂ (or nitrogen)



Foam injection moulding for parts with lower weight and less material



Dry ice cleaning Manual and automated cleaning solutions for moulds and plastic parts (before painting)



Spot cooling of injection moulds with CO₂

in cooperation with



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Cooling of injection moulds



Usually moulds are cooled with **water** (sometimes oil) flowing through cooling channels which are ideally evenly distributed over the tool.

Limitations of water cooling

- Water cooling requires channels of at least 5 mm in diameter.
 Smaller diameters bear the risk of clogging and/or require a very high water pressure.
- Therefore water cooling channels are often installed where space is available, and not where it might be most efficient.
- Especially hot spots like narrow cores are often not cooled at all. The cooling time in this areas then determines the total cycle time.



Clogging of water channels when using water with bad quality caused by limescale, corrosion and biological fouling

Principle of Spot cooling



- PLASTINUM Spot Cooling supplements the cooling with water in areas where conventional water cooling is unfavourable or impossible.
- CO₂ cools **locally** the **hot spots/areas** of the mould.





Principle of Spot cooling



Example: Cooling of a long, thin core



Mode of operation



- Discontinuous CO₂ injection, only when polymer melt is injected
- Defined open/close pulses (number, length) of the solenoid valve per CO₂ cooling period
- CO₂ cooling starts after CO₂ controller gets signal from injection moulding machine



Advantages



- Very narrow areas of the mould can be cooled, cores with approx. 2 mm diameter can be cooled with thin and flexible capillary tubes
- Shorter cycle times (50 % and more possible) and thus higher productivity
- Even temperatures over the whole part
- Higher quality of the parts, e.g. reduced warpage and no sink marks
- Use with all kind of tool steels
- Little mould modifications, retrofit often possible
- Low investment costs

CO₂ supply and customer installation

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Case study: Cooling of a long, thin core

Customer: Foehl, Germany (end customer: Kaercher)

- Part of a pressure washer, pipe of trigger gun
- Cooling of a core with 6 mm diameter and approx. 200 mm length
- Material: PA 66, 30 % GF
- With CO₂ cooling the cycle time is in a normal range (the core is no longer the bottle neck)
- Remark: The idea to use CO₂ cooling came from the mould maker.





Case study: Cooling of an area of a reflector housing (retrofit solution)

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Critical area It is not possible to cool the middle thin web with water.





Reflector Housing in the mould (2 cavities)

Case study: Cooling of an area of a reflector housing



Saved cooling time with CO₂ Spot Cooling: 45 %



Several capillary tubes are installed in the mould.



Gas (Assisted) Injection Moulding with CO₂

in cooperation with

MAXIMATOR[®]

Maximum Pressure.



High cooling effect of carbon dioxide



Why does carbon dioxide cool so efficiently?

- Under typical Gas Injection Moulding GIM pressures carbon dioxide has a very high density.
- Significantly higher specific heat capacity c_p than nitrogen
 - Nitrogen: 1,041 kJ/(kg K)
 - Water: 4,178 kJ/(kg K)
 - CO_2 (in liquid state): ca. 3,0 kJ/(kg K)
- The big cooling effect during expansion of CO₂ contributes considerably to the total cooling.

Density of carbon dioxide



- At approx. 150 bar and higher the density of CO₂ is very high, offering the best cooling performance.
- The higher the pressure, the better the cooling and the cycle time reduction.



PLASTINUM[®] Gas Injection Moulding with CO₂ Process flow

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CO₂ phase diagram



The use of liquid CO₂ for GIM at pressures of at least 150 bar is patented by Linde (European patent EP 2474405, patent in China granted, patent application in US).

Advantages





- Excellent cooling properties
- Absolute **dry** process, i.e.
 - no drying / draining of the parts required
 - no problems in case of leakages or breakthrough /bursting of the parts
 - use of conventional tool steels
- Easy process control compared to water injection technology
- The required GIM equipment is not more complex than that for nitrogen, just adopted for carbon dioxide.
- No special polymers required
- => Significantly shorter cooling times compared to GIM with nitrogen
- => Cycle times comparable to or shorter as with Water injection technology

Required equipment, what has to be considered

- Supply and pressure boosting of liquid CO₂
- Pressure control equipment optimized for liquid CO₂
- Gas injectors (crucial for successful use of CO₂)
 Good results with suitable injectors with annular gaps as well as with actively movable injectors (cross sections and design must be optimized for CO₂)







CO₂ compressor control module (manufacturer: Maximator)

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CO₂ supply and equipment concept



Small series – large volume production



Customer references – suitable parts

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- Refrigerator handles
- Car door panels
- Various car door handles (exterior and interior)
- Bike racks
- Fluid pipes
- Window handles
- Positive tests with many other parts







Case study: Refrigerator handle



Company: Engel Formenbau und Spritzguss GmbH, Germany Material: ABS Process: Push back

Cycle time reduction with CO₂: 36 %



IR picture 16 sec after mould opening Left handle: N_2 – Right handle: CO_2





Gas Injection Moulding with CO₂ At a glance



- Significant reduction of cooling and cycle times compared to conventional GIM with nitrogen
- Gas Injection Moulding with CO₂ combines the benefits of water injection technology with the advantages of gas injection with nitrogen
- Retrofitting of existing products usually possible
- Process similar to nitrogen process
- Process equipment (pressure control modules) and gas injectors similar to nitrogen equipment

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Thank you very much for your attention !

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