

Additives for Molding Compounds

Closed Mold, Gerard Reestman
Fairplar, November 2010

A member of **ALTANA**

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Enduse Closed Mold Definition

Compounds and Pastes that are made for curing temperatures $> 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and / or under high pressure, like:

- SMC
- BMC
- Pultrusion
- Phenolic, EP (and PU) compounds



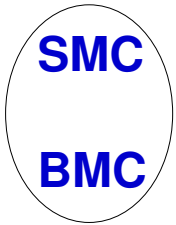
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Enduse Closed Mold

The market for Closed Mold additives

		Market size		
		High	Medium	Low
Market segments		SMC	BMC	RTM
			Pultrusion	Other compounds
Resin technology		UP/VE	UP/VE	UP/VE
		Phenol	EP	EP
			PU	PU
			Phenol	Phenol




Types of molding compounds

	Standard	shrinkage	> 0.15 %
	Low Shrink LS		0.05 – 0.15 %
	Low Profile LP		< 0.05 – (- 0.20) %

Molded product appearance

Type of compound:

surface smoothness

Standard	pigmentable	
Low Shrink (LS)	pigmentable	
Low Profile (LP)	not pigmentable	

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Equipment and production

Important steps in the process:

- Storage / dosing / mixing of raw materials
- Glass (quantity, distribution)
- Process parameters during compounding
- Storage of the SMC/BMC (temperature / thickening)

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Storage, dosing, mixing: possible mistakes

Raw materials storage:

- Temperature, moisture, FIFO

Dosing:

- Constant and reproducible quantity of raw materials as liquid and powder

(resins, cure system, additives, fillers, mold release, pigment paste, MgO paste)

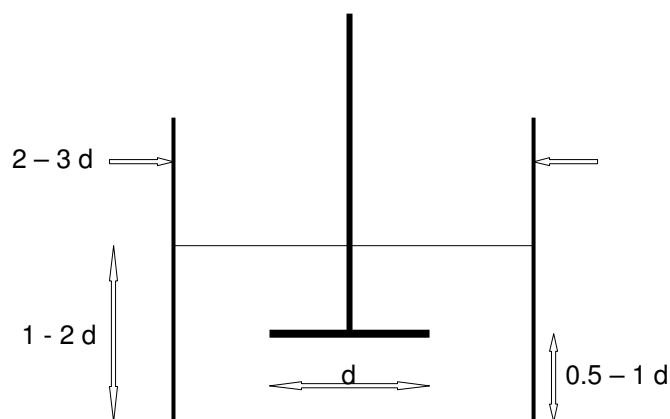
Mixing the components:

- Constant parameters (homogeneity, temperature)



Optimal dispersion with dissolver

Dimensions:



Dispersion parameters

For a good dispersion following dimensions should be respected:

diameter of the dissolver blade: d

diameter of the mixing vessel: $2 - 3 d$

height of the compound mix: $1 - 2 d$

distance bottom – blade: $0.5 - 1 d$

Circumferential speed $18 - 25 \text{ m/s}$

calculation of speed: $v = (d \cdot \pi \cdot n) / 60 \text{ [m/s]}$

d = diameter of the blade [m]

n = r.p.m.



Dispersion

Dispersion process

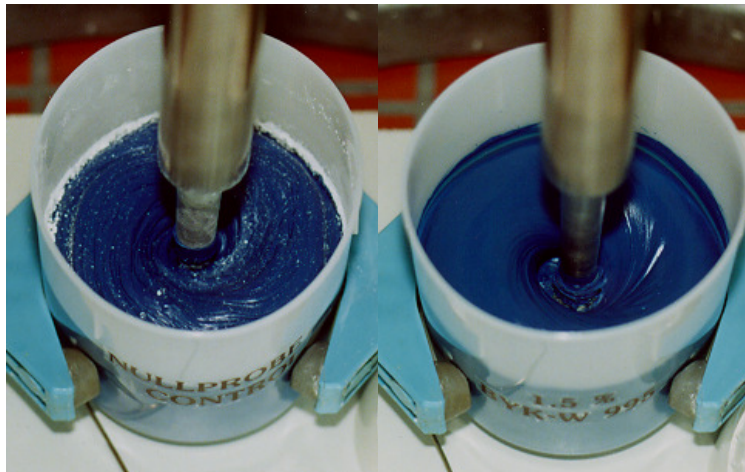


SMC process



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Filler dispersion

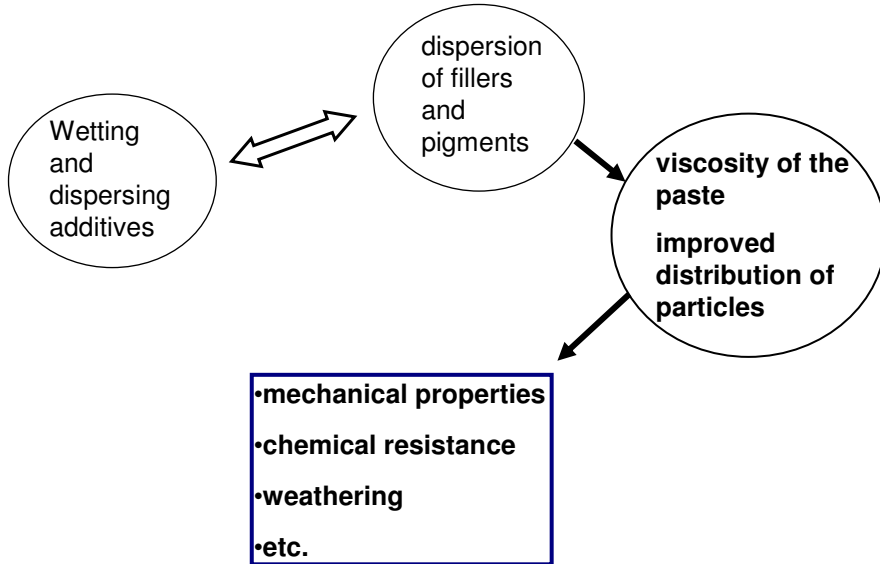


Control

With W/D additive

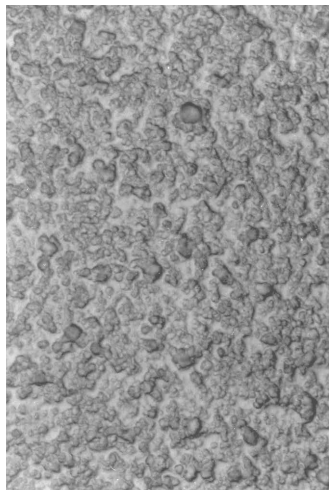
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Wetting and dispersing

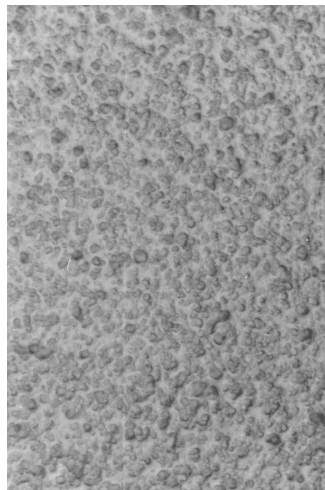


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Wetting and dispersing: filler dispersion



without W/D additive



with BYK W/D additive

Microscope 400 x

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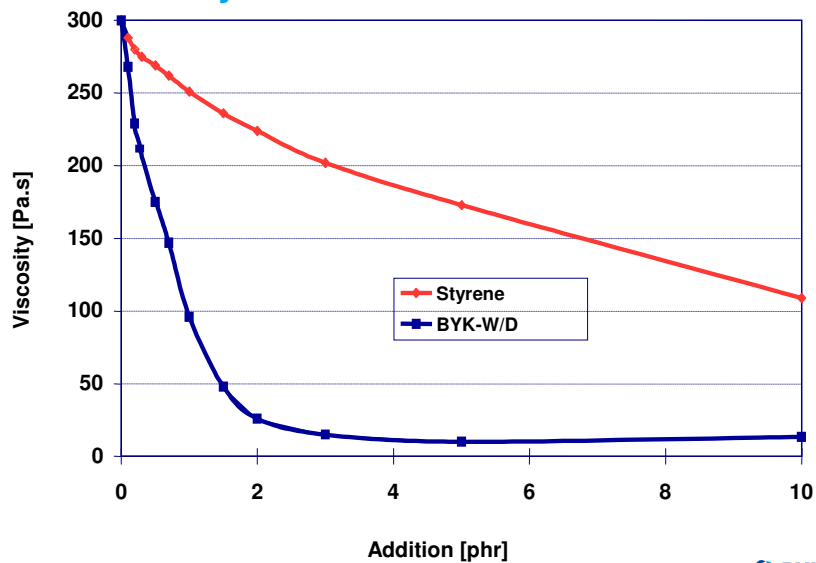
Influence of BYK-W/D additive and styrene on the viscosity

UP resin	50	50	phr
LP additive	50	50	phr
BYK-W/D additive	0 - 10		phr
Styrene		0 - 10	phr
Zn stearate	5	5	phr
ATH (21 μm)	300	300	phr

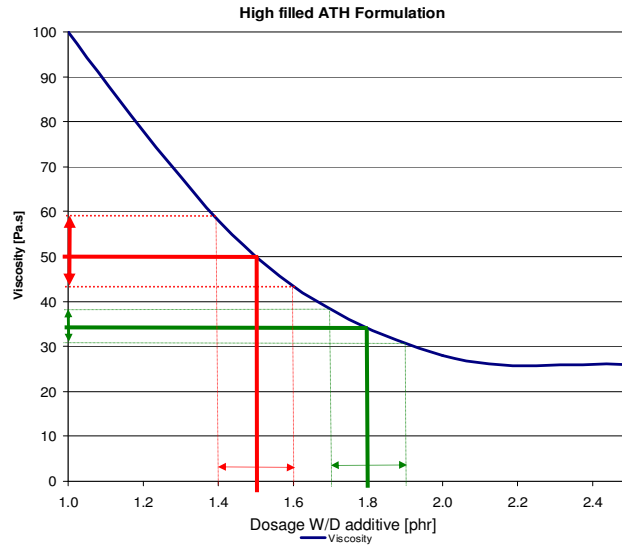
Sample-preparation: dispersion of the paste for two minutes at 1865 rpm and stored for 30 minutes at 30 °C.
Viscosities measured with a Brookfield HBT (Spindle T-B @ 5 rpm).



Influence of BYK-W/D additive and styrene on the viscosity



Influence of dosage W/D additives on the viscosity



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Stabilization of SMC production process

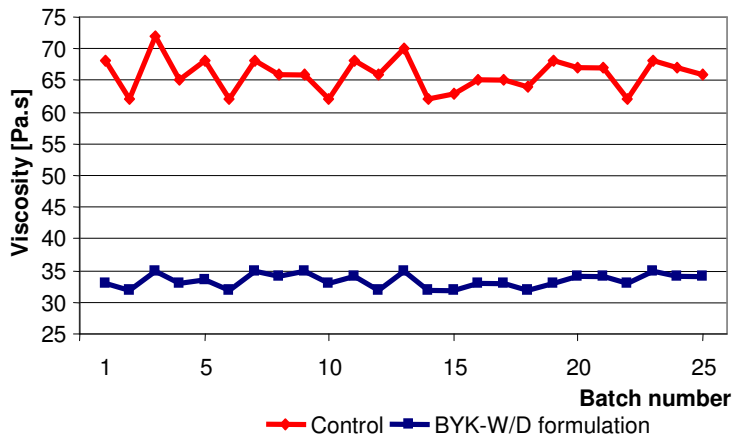
Pure maleic resin	60	phr
LS additive	40	phr
BYK-W/D additive	0 / 1.5	phr
TBPB	1.5	phr
ZnSt	2	phr
CaSt	2	phr
CaCO ₃	150	phr

Viscosities measurement with Brookfield RVT, sp 6, 10 rpm, 23 °C

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Stabilization of SMC production process

Batch to batch viscosity variation



Stabilization of BMC compound

Formulation:

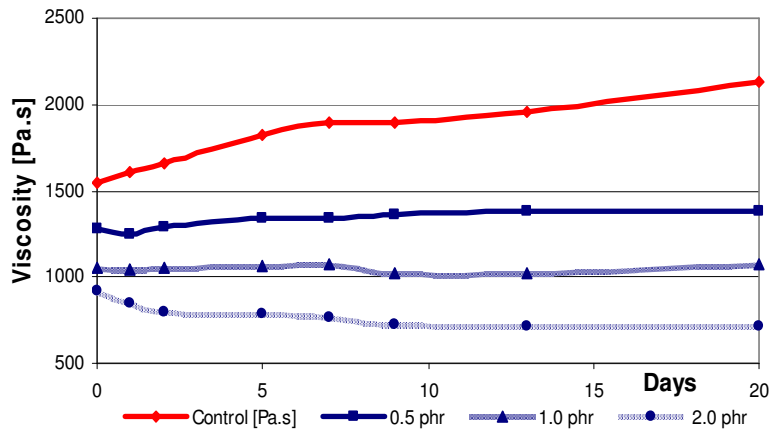
Pure maleic resin	60	phr
LP additive	40	phr
BYK-W/D additive	0 - 2.0	phr
TBPB	1.0	phr
Inhibitor solution	0.1	phr
ZnSt	2	phr
CaSt	2	phr
CaCO ₃	275	phr

Viscosities measurement with Brookfield HBT, TD, 5 rpm, 23°C



Stabilization of BMC compound

BMC viscosity stabilization with BYK-W 996



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Anti-separation

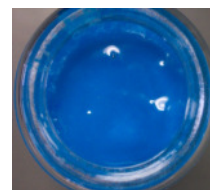


without

with BYK additive



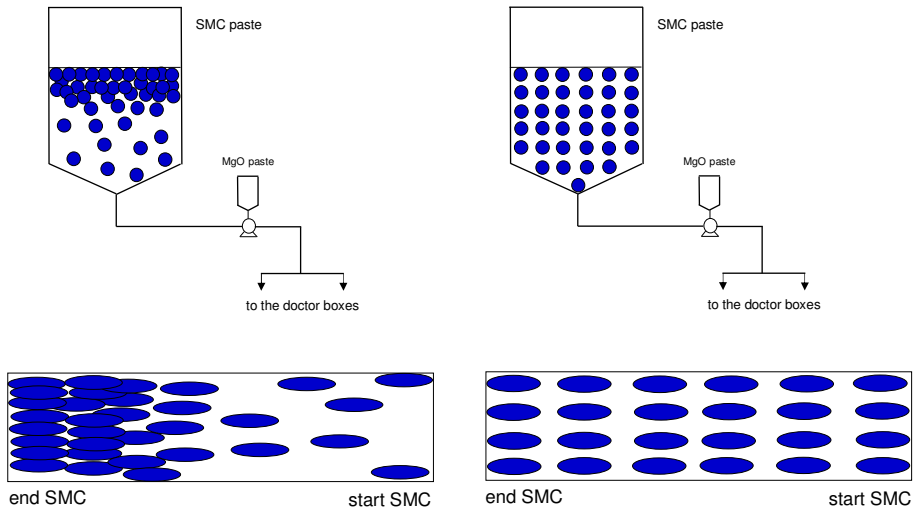
without



with BYK additive

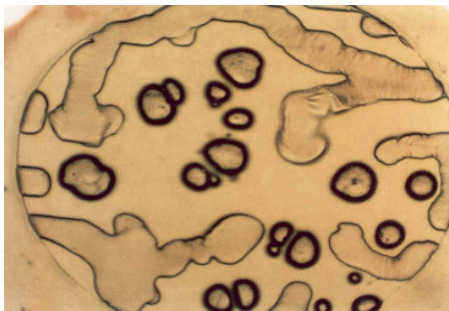
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Anti-separation: influence on SMC quality



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Stabilization of LS systems

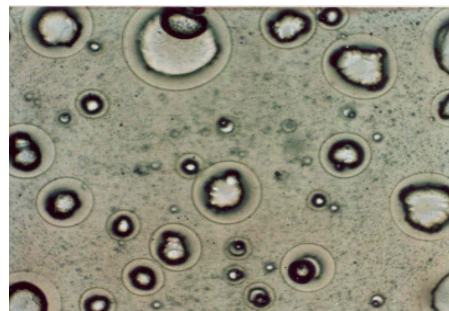


after curing

without additional stabilization

- No regular micro separation
- Surface defects
- Non uniform color

Microscope pictures of UP/PS-system
Magnification: 100x



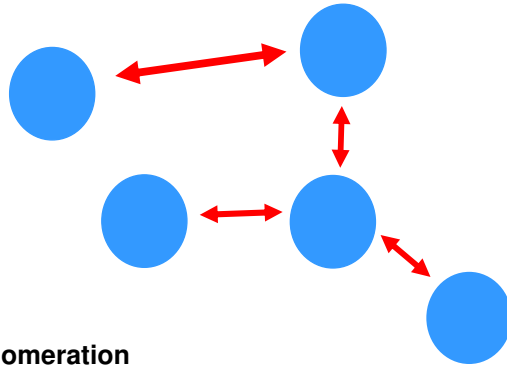
after curing

with additional stabilization

- Regular micro separation
- Improved color and surface

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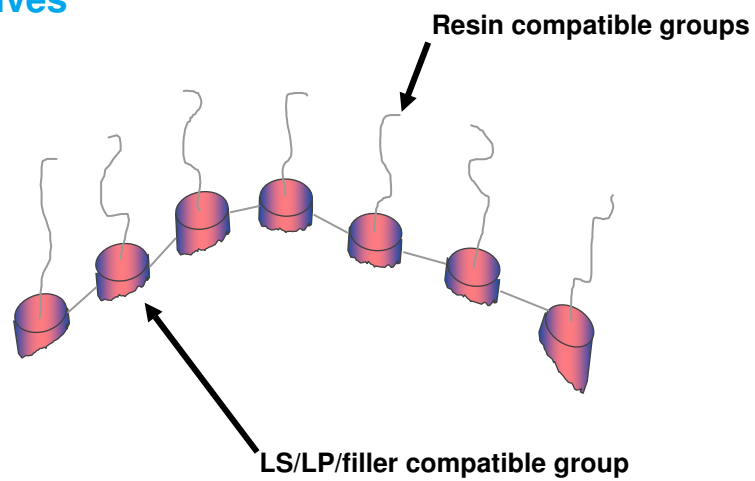
Higher molecular weight Anti-separation Additives



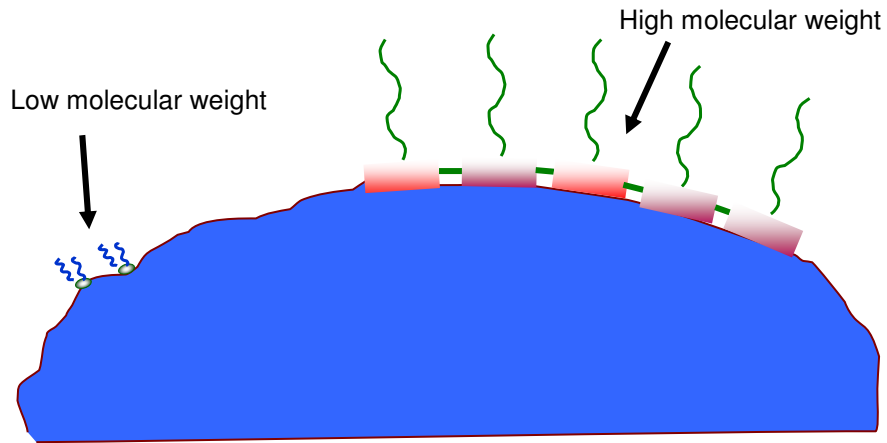
Re-agglomeration forces of the thermoplastic particles



Higher molecular weight Anti-separation additives

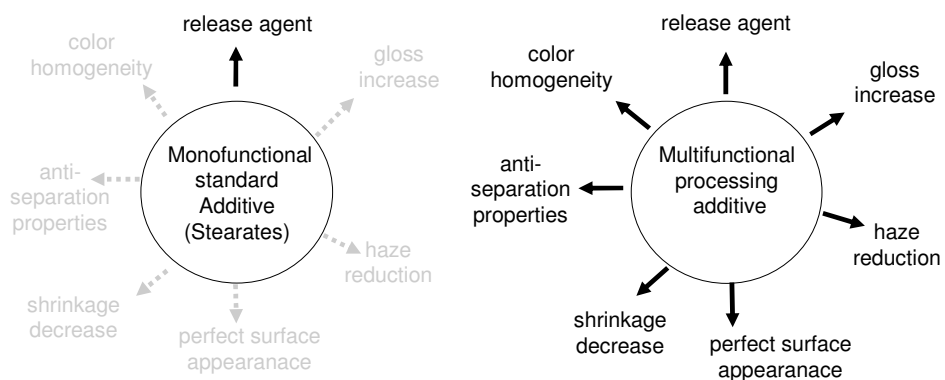


Higher molecular weight Anti-separation Additives



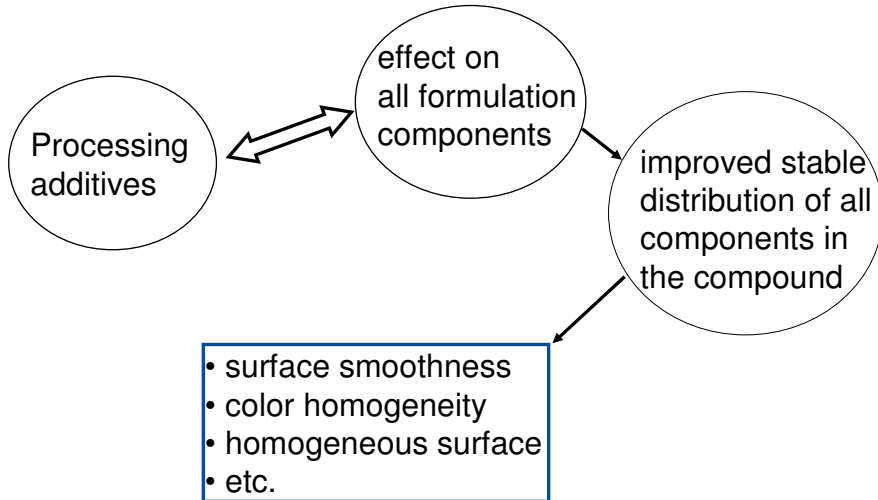
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The Concept of a Multifunctional Additive



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Processing Additives



Processing additives for headlamps Fogging in headlamps



Processing Additives for headlamps

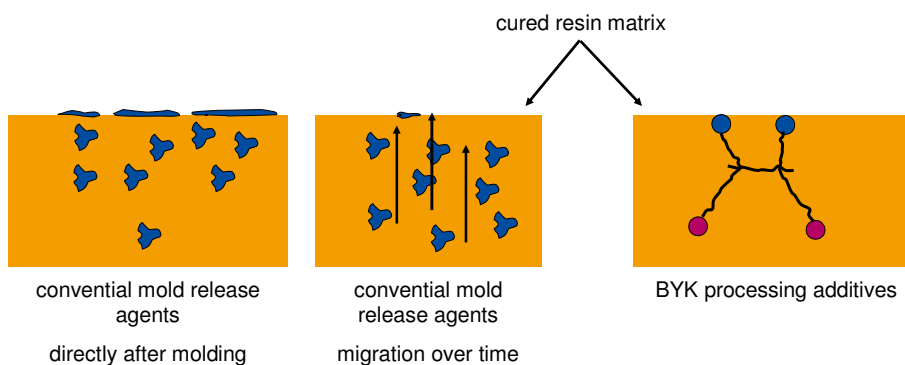
The usage of materials at high temperature cause migration and sublimation of a.o. conventional internal mold release agent. Even after metalization and coating.

This becomes visible as a haze on the cold part (polycarbonate pane) inside a headlamp.

Called: F O G G I N G



Processing additives: effect in molded parts



Processing additives for headlamps Fogging test equipment



Test procedure:

Molded samples are heated on a hot plate at a temperature of 220 °C for 2h. The sublimated components condense at the watch glass on top of the glass cylinder.

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Fogging Test

BMC-test panels with a size of app. 60 * 60 mm are placed on a precision hot plate at a temperature of 220 °C.

Place on the panels a glass cylinder with the following dimensions:

$\varnothing_{\text{extern}}$	=	50	mm
$\varnothing_{\text{intern}}$	=	45	mm
h	=	100	mm

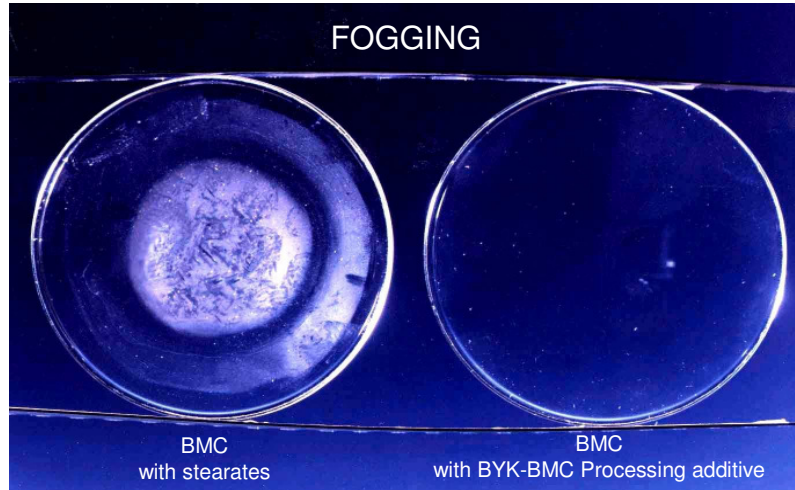
The glass cylinder is covered with a watch glass, which is cooled with water. The watch glass has to be very clean and before exposure measured with the BYK-Gardner Haze-gard plus on haze (no dimension).

The testing time is 2 hours.

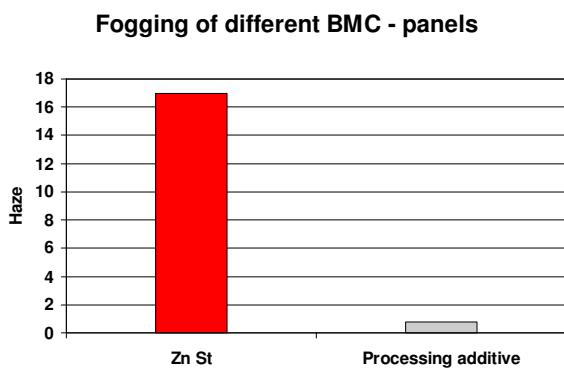
After these 2 hours, dry the watch glass and measure the haze. The difference in haze is an indication for the fogging, the higher the number, the more haze → more fogging.

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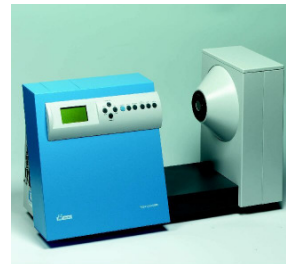
Processing Additives for headlamps



Processing Additives for headlamps

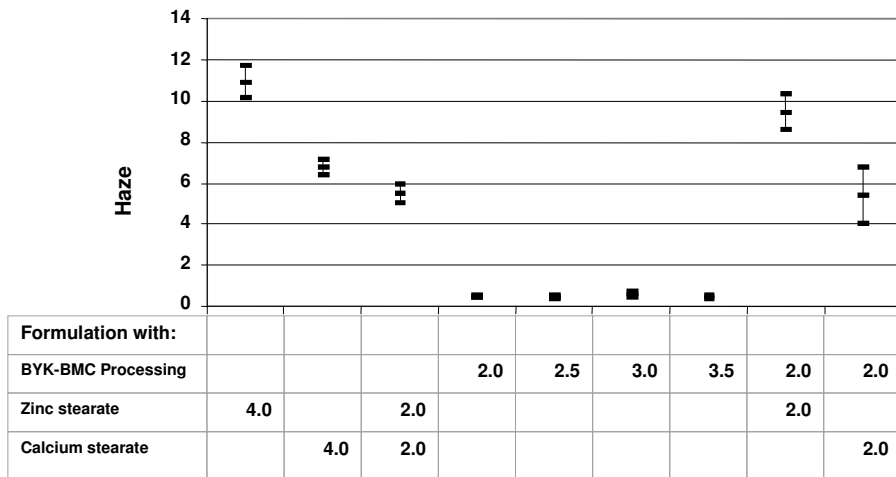


Haze-value of the watch glass measured with Haze-Gard *plus* (BYK-Gardner) according to ASTM D 1003.



Processing Additives for headlamps

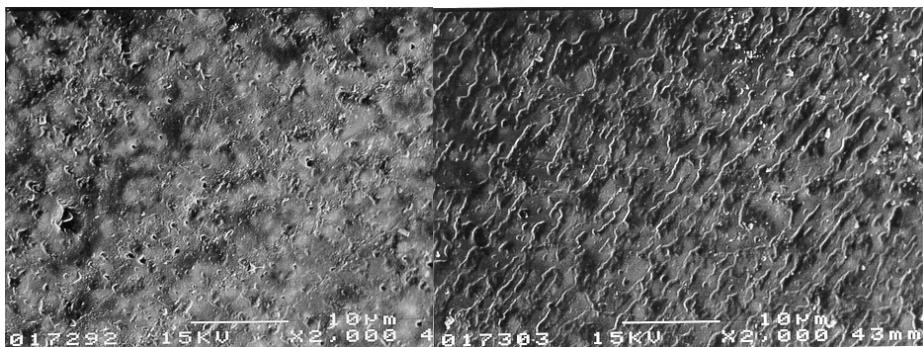
Fogging of BMC plates



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Processing Additives for headlamps

REM pictures of headlamps



Control formulation 40° angle

Formulation with processing additive 40° angle

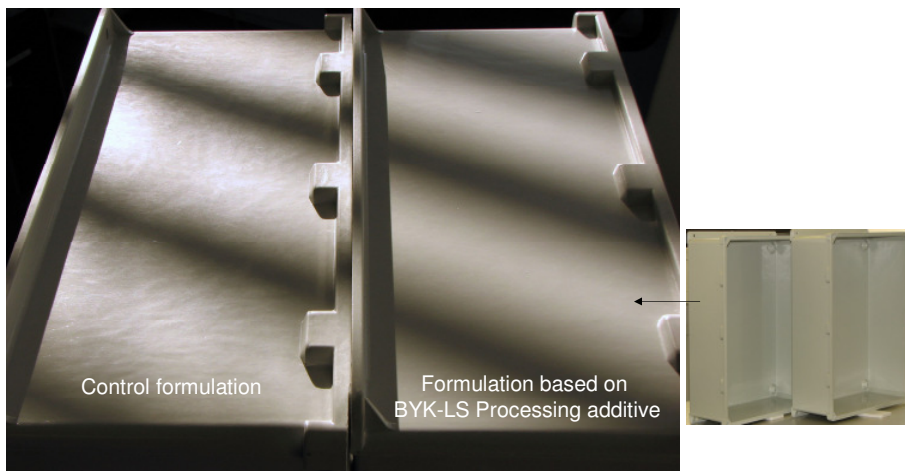
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Processing Additives for LS SMC / BMC

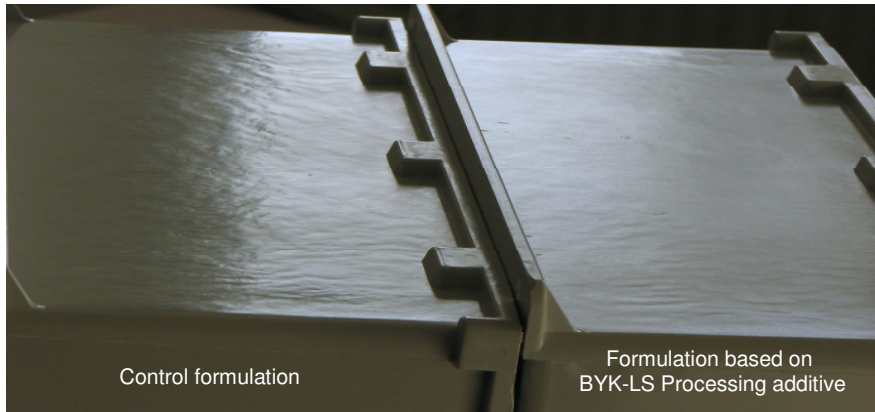
Processing additive to stabilize LS SMC and BMC



BYK-LS Processing additive: Better Vertical Sides of Molded Parts



BYK-LS Processing additive: Better Vertical Sides of Molded Parts



The fotos show the significant reduction of waviness and improvement of appearance achieved by the usage of BYK-LS Processing additive.



Processing Additives for LS SMC / BMC Benefits

- Easier raw material handling compared to use of zinc stearate – BYK-LS Processing additive replaces completely the traditionally used zinc stearate working as internal mold release agent
- No separation of LS SMC/BMC compounds - reduced cob webbing
- Lower scrap rate by
 - decreased shrinkage - less warpage
 - increased gloss and reduced haze
 - improved color homogeneity and surface appearance of molded parts
- No sanding after molding for parts to be painted or bonded. The additive is fixed in the cured resin matrix and does not migrate to the surface of finished parts
- Low influence on total cost due to low dosages



Processing Additives for LS SMC Anti-separation effect



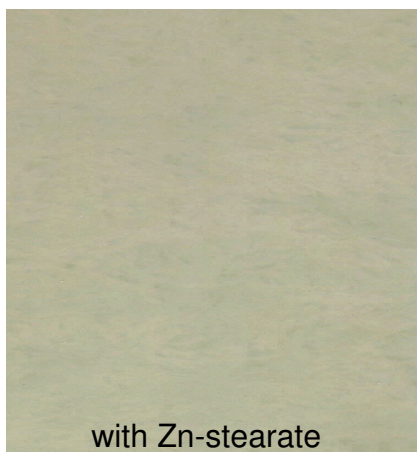
Control

1 phr BYK- LS Processing 2 phr BYK-LS Processing

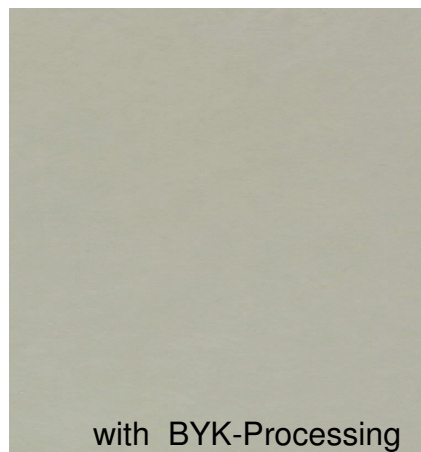
Formulation based on UP (ortho) resin + PS



Processing Additives for LS SMC Color homogeneity



with Zn-stearate



with BYK-Processing



Processing additives for LS SMC Improved surface smoothness

Reflection of fluorescent lamps on panels



Control formulation

Optimized formulation with
BYK-LS Processing



Processing Additives for LS SMC

Result after 500 hours in 60 °C tapwater:

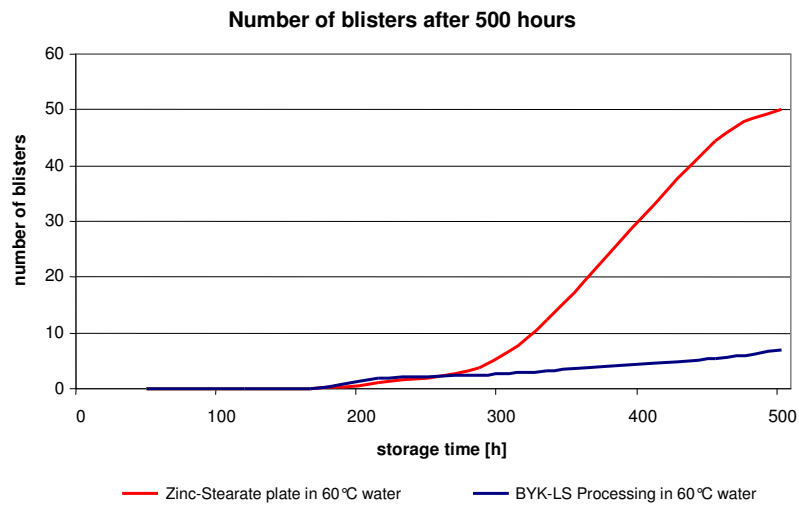


Control formulation

Formulation based on
BYK-LS Processing



Processing Additives for LS SMC
 Result after 500 hours in 60°C tap water:



Processing Additives for LS SMC tested in Japanese sanitary system

Result of 93°C tap water test:

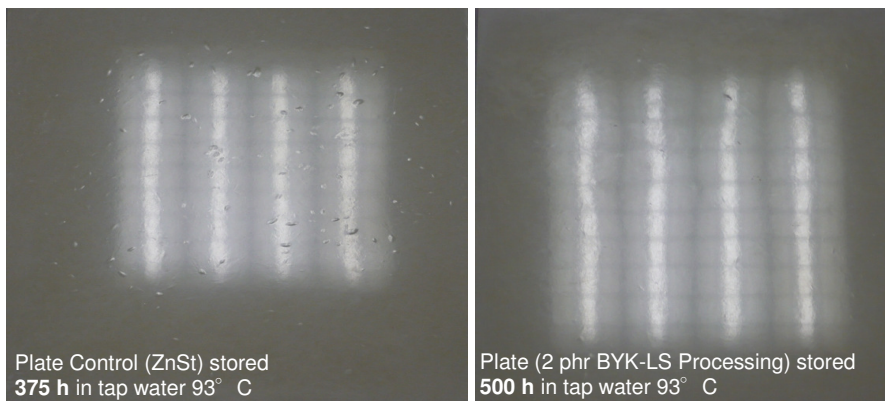


Plate Control (ZnSt) stored
 375 h in tap water 93° C

Plate (2 phr BYK-LS Processing) stored
 500 h in tap water 93° C



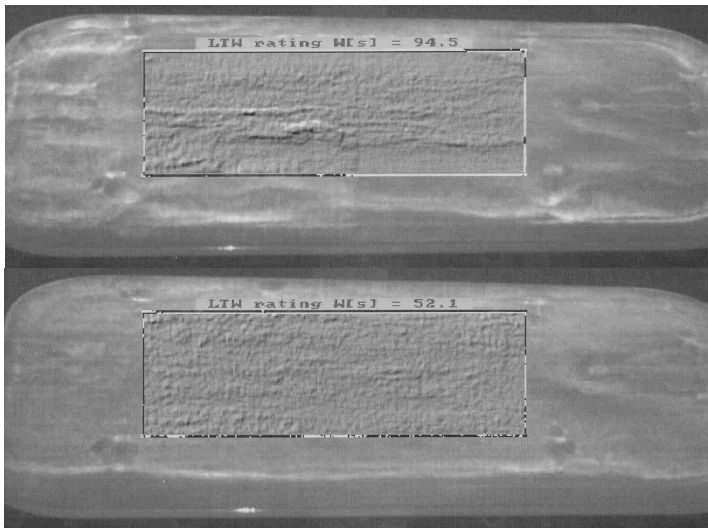
Processing Additives for LP Formulations



Scania Toolbox lid



Processing Additives for LP Formulations



Control with CaSt

with BYK-LP
Processing
additive



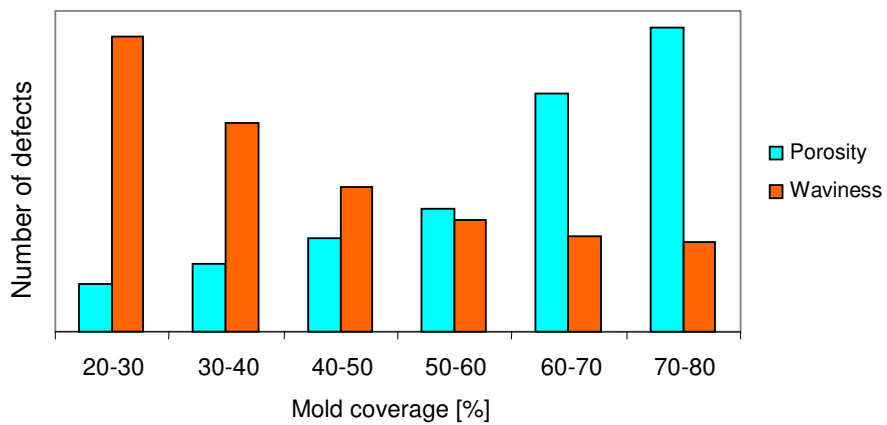
Processing Additives for LP Formulations

Processing additive for Class A and LP SMC and BMC

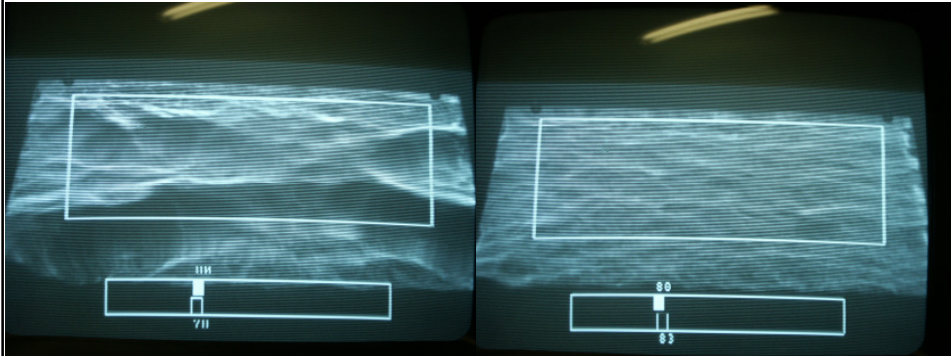


Processing Additives for LP Formulations SMC Molding

Effect of charge size



Processing Additives for LP Formulations SMC Molding tests: Diffracto LTW

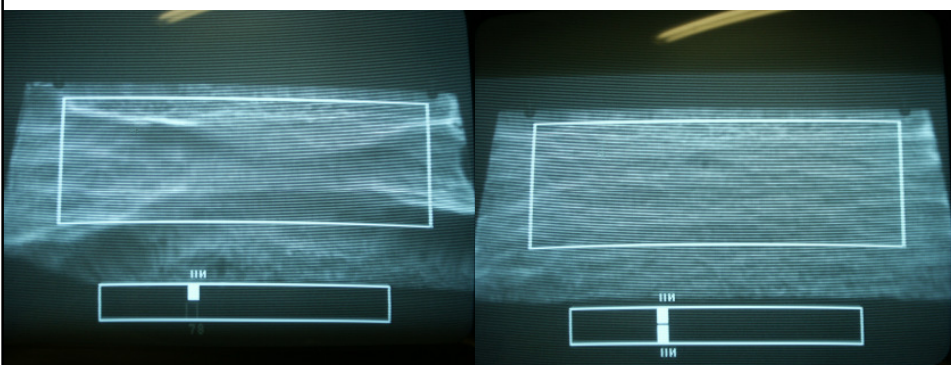


Control formulation
40% mold coverage

BYK-LP Processing formulation
40% mold coverage



Processing Additives for LP Formulations SMC Molding tests: Diffracto LTW



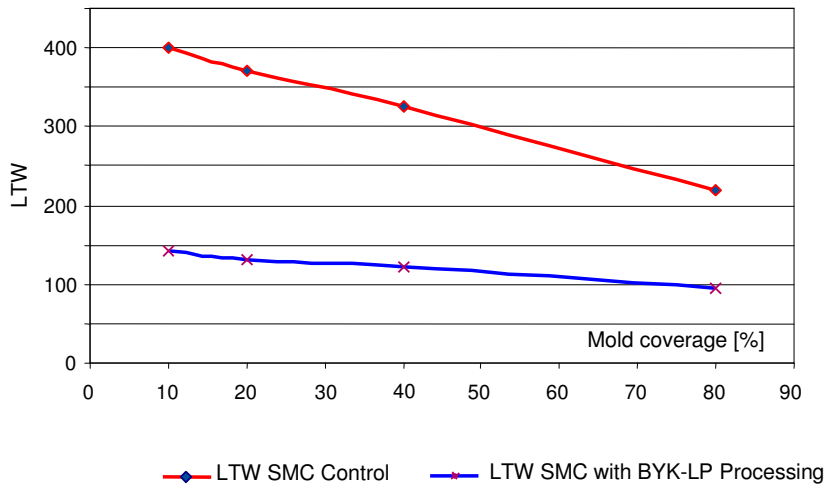
Control formulation
80% mold coverage

BYK-LP Processing formulation
80% mold coverage



Processing Additives for LP Formulations

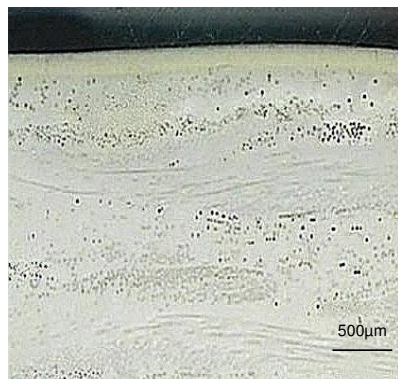
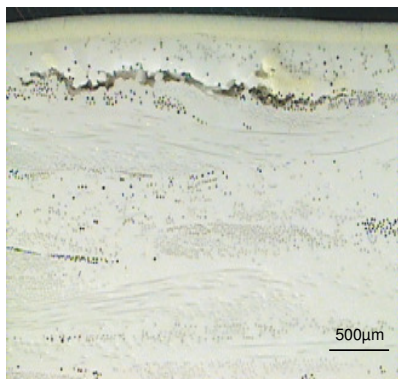
SMC Molding tests: Diffracto Long Term Waviness



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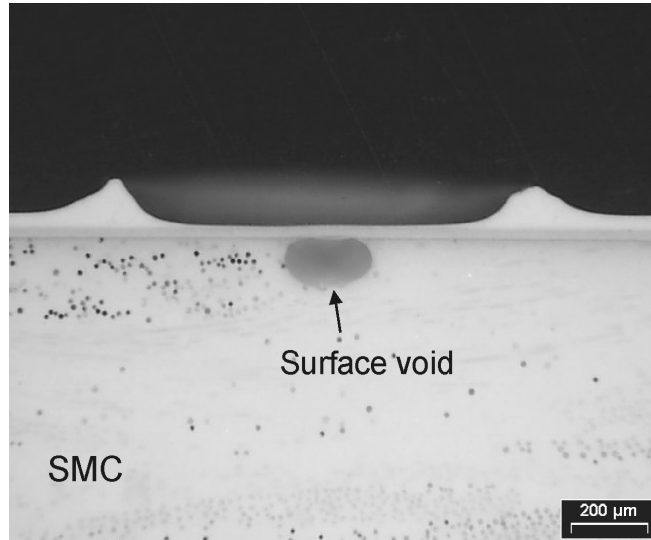
Processing additives for LP Formulations

Cracks under the surface create problems!



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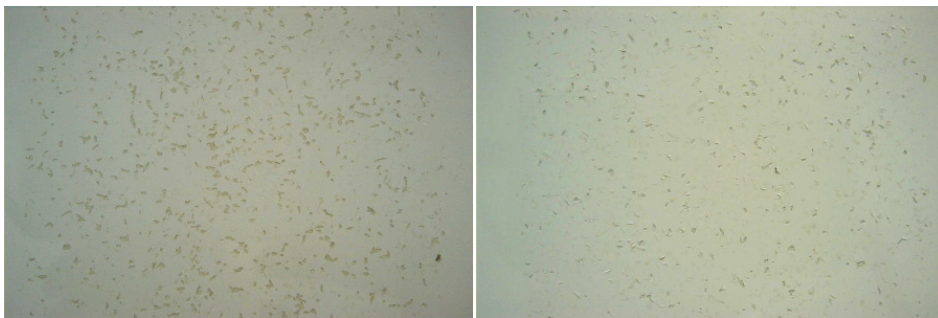
Surface void in the molded part



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Processing Additives for LP Formulations Paint Adhesion: Gravelometer test

Panels were coated with a 2 component auto body paint



LP SMC with CaSt

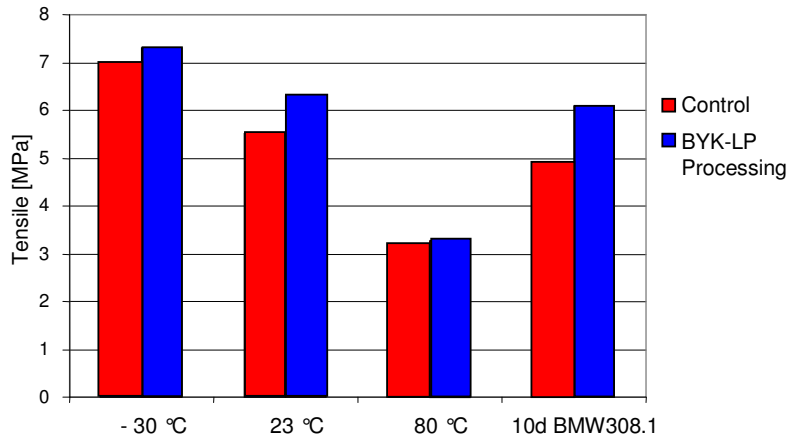
Rating: 2

LP SMC with BYK-LP Processing

Rating: 1 - 2

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Processing Additives for LP Formulations Adhesive test



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Processing Additives for LP Formulations Adhesive test on Scania Side Skirt

Cleaning: only with solvent (Heptane),
Bonding system: 2K PUR
Heating IR-heaters during 260s. Time in unit: 15 minutes (parts faced > 85°C during 180s).
Destructive test after 3 days.



Standard Class A SMC

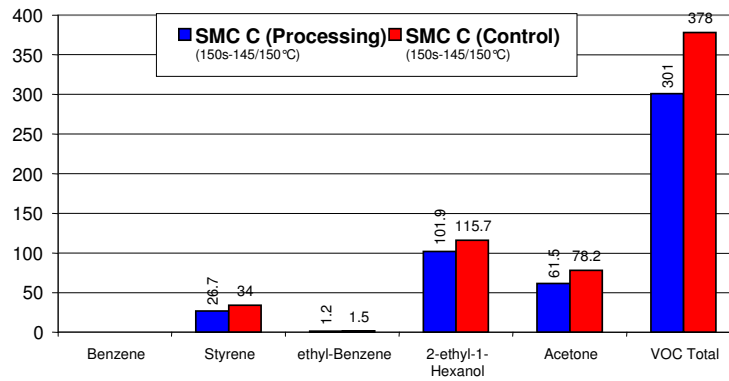
BYK SMC-1 BYK-LP Processing

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Emission

BYK-LP Processing has no negative influence on the emission

Plates Thermo Desorption [$\mu\text{g/g}$]



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Processing Additives - the different products

BMC / headlamps



BYK-BMC Processing

LS-SMC / BMC



BYK-LS Processing

LP / Class A



BYK-LP Processing

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Processing Additives

Conclusions

- Many types of processing problems and or difficulties can be solved through the use of processing additives.
- Changing the processing characteristics can open up windows of opportunity in many applications.
- Improved processing always leads to cost reduction.



Pigmentation



Influences of components on pigmentation

Resins: the type of resins and LS/LP components

Fillers: Influences may be caused by: surface area, structure, coating, pH-value, particle size distribution, transparency, hardness, impurities, color

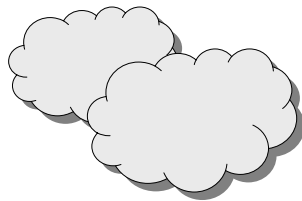
Fibers: type of fiber and type of sizing

Others: all other ingredients of the formulation may also affect the pigmentation.



Particle size differences

Calcium carbonate



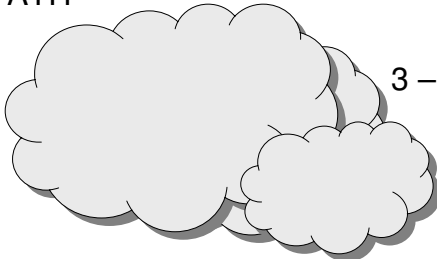
3 – 5 μm

Organic pigments



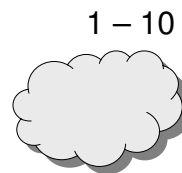
0,1 – 5 μm

ATH



3 – 60 μm

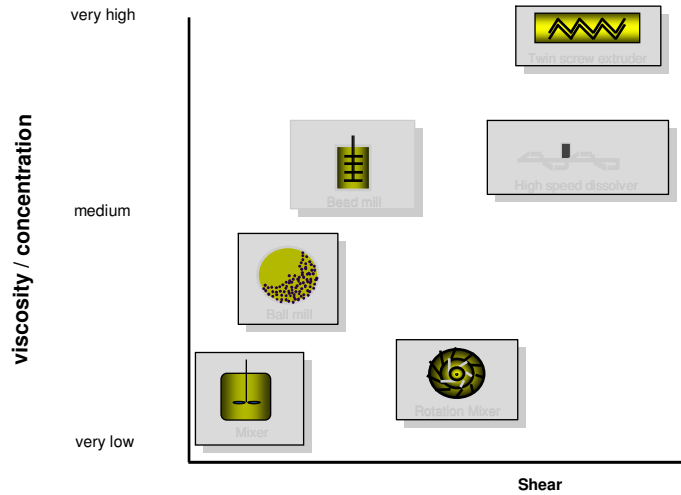
Inorganic pigments



1 – 10 μm



Grinding and dispersing of pigments in relation of viscosity and concentration



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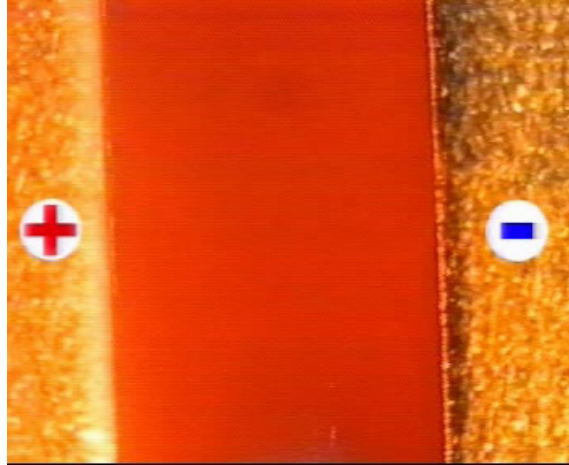
Today's monomer free color pastes

•Main types and characteristics

Type	Pigment concentration	Viscosity Range [mPa.s]	Addition wt % on paste
White (Titanium dioxide)	~ 70 - 75 %	4 000 – 12 000	2,5 – 3,5 %
White (Zinc sulfide)	~ 75 %	4 000 – 12 000	3 – 4 %
White (Lithopone-ZnS/BaSO4)	~ 80 %	4 000 – 12 000	3,5 – 4,5 %
Black (carbon black)	~ 20 – 50 %	3 000 – 15 000	1 – 4 %
Grey (various comb.)	~ 60 – 79 %	3 000 – 12 000	3 – 4,5 %
Other colors (org./inorganic or mixtures)	30 – 75 %	2 000 – 12 000	3 – 6 %

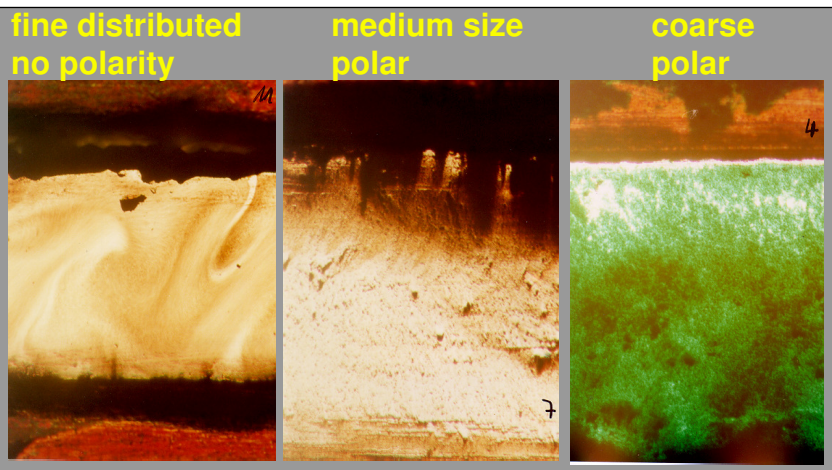
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Pigment charge



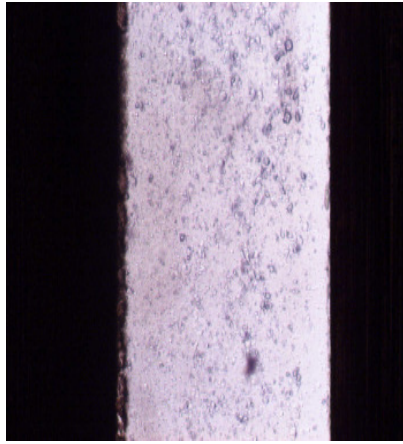
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Polarity and particle size of pigments



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Effects of fillers / pigments



UP+PS+ATH
RAL 7035



UP+PS+ATH+PE
RAL 7035

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Pultrusion

- pastes with low viscosities
- high content of reinforcement
- open or closed impregnation of reinforcement
- in general same challenges as for SMC pastes

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Pultrusion High filled flame retardant profiles

- pastes with low viscosities are needed
- use of halogens and Antimony trioxide are under pressure
- high content of reinforcement
- open or closed impregnation of reinforcement

ATH + APP combinations up to 300 phr to obtain high flame retardancy are possible !!



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