

# **PROCESSING DATA SHEET** **FLAME RETARDANT PC/ABS RESINS**

## **PRODUCT LIST**

MABLEX 352 PC/ABS BROMINATED GRADE  
MABLEX 451 PC/ABS HIGH FLOW BROMINE AND CHLORINE FREE GRADE  
MABLEX 470 PC/ABS HIGH HEAT BROMINE AND CHLORINE FREE GRADE

## **MATERIAL DESCRIPTION**

MABLEX™FR series is a PC/ABS blend V0 at 1.6 mm designed for injection molding applications with a good balance of mechanical and thermal properties. Thanks to its composition, MABLEX™FR can be easily used in all those applications where flame retardancy, high gloss values and very good mechanical properties are required. All MABLEX™FR grades are V0 at 1.6 mm YELLOW CARD approved, according to UL flammability test method.

## **DRYING**

PC/ABS resins are hygroscopic; they absorb water from direct immersion and from humid air. The amount of water absorbed normally depends on the exposure time, the air temperature and the relative humidity.

At the temperatures used to mold PC/ABS, moisture levels can cause visual flaws and also brittleness of the molded part.

Therefore, it is recommended that resin moisture content be limited to 0.05% when processing MABLEX™ FR resins.

## **DRYING EQUIPMENT AND CONDITIONS**

Hopper dryers that incorporate dehumidifying units are recommended for drying PC/ABS resin granules. It is recommended 3-4 hours at 90 - 100°C as minimum-drying conditions for PC/ABS resins dried in dehumidifying dryers. Closed hot-air systems are not recommended for use. If tray dryers are used, the depth of the granules should not exceed 25 mm, and the granules should be heated at 100°C for at least 4 to 6 hours, depending on the granule size. Because dried granules of PC/ABS resin can quickly pick up moisture from the air, it is good practice to use them as soon as possible after drying.

## **MACHINE SELECTION**

The size of the machine to be used is determined by the volume of plastic required to fill the mold cavity. It is

good practice to keep the shot size of the machine between 40 and 80 percent of the total capacity. An optimum shot size is between 50 and 60 percent of the machine capacity.

There are three general guidelines for selection of the screw for an injection molding machine to be used with PC/ABS resins:

1. A minimum of 15:1 length-to diameter ratio.
2. A compression ratio between 1.5:1 and 2.5:1.
3. Use of a slip-ring type non-return valve with clearances of at least 3.2 mm.

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## **MELT TEMPERATURE**

The molding machine should be set up to deliver a melt temperature between 210 to 230°C, with an aim of 220°C. The optimum temperature profile depends on many variables such as the ratio of machine capacity to shot size, screw design, mold and part design, and cycle time. Reverse temperature profiles are used occasionally to compensate for improper screw design, to reduce machine amperage or torque requirements, and to compensate for machines with short L/D ratios.

Keeping a uniform melt temperature within recommended range is essential to ensure part performance and color matching to mating component parts. Melt temperatures in the upper end of the recommended range may be necessary when processing thin wall parts, difficult-to-fill parts, parts with very small gates, and parts with long flow lengths. Excessive melt temperatures may result in thermal degradation and a loss of performance, properties and aesthetics. Lower processing temperatures reduce the risk of thermal degradation and shorten the necessary cooling time. However, excessively low melt temperatures may result in high residual molded-in stress.

## **MOLD TEMPERATURE**

The mold temperature range recommended for PC/ABS materials is 50 to 80°C. Cooling time is important for part performance and cycle time optimization. Using a mold temperature controller will minimize temperature variations. Higher mold temperatures in the upper recommended range generally provide better surface finish, less molded-in stress because of slower cooling, and easier filling of thin wall parts and parts with long flow lengths. Lower mold temperatures allow the molten polymer to set up faster to reduce the overall cycle time. MABLEX™FR resins with different melt flow rates have different processing windows. In general, resins having higher melt flow rates allow the use of lower mold and melt temperatures. The higher melt flow rates are easier to process and their lower molding temperatures allow for shorter cycle times.

## **PARAMETER VALUE**

### **Pressure :**

Back Pressure 3.0-10 Bar

Injection Pressure Adjust to control part weight & dimensions

Hold/Pack Pressure 30-60 Bar

Cushion 3.0-6.0 mm

**Rate :** Injection Speed Adjust to control appearance

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## **Plasticizing Conditions :**

A moderate screw speed of 40-70 RPM is recommended for MABLEX™FR resins.

**Injection Conditions :** the appropriate injection speed for MABLEX™FR resins is determined largely by gate design. PC/ABS resins are susceptible to formation of gate blush. For parts gated into a visible surface it may be necessary to run the machine at as slow an injection speed as possible.

During the packing phase, the material in the cavity is shrinking; to compensate for this shrinkage, additional material must be supplied to the cavity until gates freeze-off. A small melt cushion provides a ready source of additional melt to use during packing.

If the screw is allowed to "bottomout," the packing pressure cannot be transferred through the polymer to pack out the cavity. This will result in poor part consistency due to short shots, poor dimensional stability, excessive sink marks or poor aesthetics.

It is generally recommended that a small cushion size be employed to minimize heat history on the polymer, reducing the potential for polymer degradation.

## **REGRIND**

The use of regrinded MABLEX™FR resins is generally **not** recommended.

## **PURGING**

**It is mandatory to purge accurately barrel and nozzle at the end of the production or in case of production interruption (over 5 minutes ) to avoid material degradation and consequent barrel damage or corrosion.**

**It is strongly recommended to cool as quickly as possible the purged material (putting it into a water bath), so to avoid the pyrolysis reaction with consequent smell and smoke generation.**

Purging will also be necessary for color or polymer changes.

There are many purging compounds available on the market; alternatively a low melt flow rate GPPS, SAN or PMMA resin may be used.

Purge at the low end of the melt processing range being careful not to exceed the screw torque limit.

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