

Polypropylene



Formolene® Polypropylene Injection Molding Process Guidelines



Injection Molding Process Guidelines

The following is given as a potential process starting point. The final molding process may be dependent upon factors like: part and tooling design, wall thickness, flow lengths, gate size, number of cavities, cycle time and desired level of molded part quality, for example.

Melt Temperature:

400 - 470°F (200 - 250°C)

Set barrel temperatures, screw speed (60 to 125 rpm) and back pressure (50 to 200 psi) so that the melt temperature coming out of press nozzle is in the above range, i.e., temperature of an airshot using a needle thermoprobe.

Barrel Temperature:

Rear: $390 - 440 \,^{\circ}\text{F}$ $(199 - 227 \,^{\circ}\text{C})$ Middle: $390 - 450 \,^{\circ}\text{F}$ $(199 - 232 \,^{\circ}\text{C})$ Front: $390 - 470 \,^{\circ}\text{F}$ $(199 - 250 \,^{\circ}\text{C})$

Screw Speed:

50 - 125 rpm

Back Pressure:

50 - 200 psi

Mold Temperatures:

60 - 120 °F (15 to 50 °C)

Cushion:

0.25 inch maximum

Shot Size:

40 – 60 % of barrel capacity

Injection Speed:

As fast as possible without causing cosmetic defects

Pack / Hold Pressure:

50 - 75 % of injection pressure

Hold Time:

Until gate freeze achieved

Screw Type:

Single stage general purpose

L/D ratio: 20:1 to 24:1

Compression ratio: 2.5:1 to 3:1

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Problems Observed	Possible Causes	Corrective Actions
Black Specks	Material Degradation	 Excessive melt temperature/residence time in barrel/ runner system Resin contamination Excessive back pressure Excessive screw speed Material hanging up in barrel, screw flights, check ring, hot runner system
Brittle Parts	 Over packing Excessive shrinkage Molded in stress Contamination Resin degradation Part design 	 Reduce hold pressure/time Adjust injection profile Adjust melt/mold temperature Incompatible concentrate carriers or additives. Nucleation from pigments Inadequate radii at corners, threads, bosses, ribs, notches.
Burning	Compressed air/gas in mold	 Clean vents Reduce injection speed/pressure Add venting Reduce melt temperature
Flash	 Clamp Force too low Mold surface deflecting Mold shutoffs not seating Parting line rolled Vents too deep Shot size too large Injection/hold profile too high 	 Increase clamp force Clean mold surface Check mold surface square Check platen square Check integrity of mold shutoffs Decrease melt temperature Reduce shot size Repair parting line Weld up vent depth
Gate blush	Melt Fracture	 Adjust injection speed (fast/slow) Increase melt/mold temperatures Resize gate Add cold slug wells
Gate Stringing	 Insufficient melt decompression Gate too small/too large Hot tip: too much contact/land too large 	 Increase melt decompression Increase melt decompression Decrease melt temperature Decrease hot drop and or manifold temperatures Resize gate Use valve gate
Poor Surface	Low glossFlow linesOrange peelJetting	 Increase cavity pressure Adjust injection profile Increase melt/mold temperature Hot spot or cold spot in mold Clean/polish mold surface Add venting Relocate or resize gate
	 Convergence of flow fronts around obstacle, rib, boss, hole. Multi-flow fronts due to multi-gates 	 Increase injection speed Increase hold pressure and time Increase mold temperature Increase melt temperature Relocate gate

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Problems Observed	Possible Causes	Corrective Actions
Short Shot	Underfilled part	 Increase injection speed/pressure Increase shot size Increase hold pressure/time Increase melt/mold temperature Inconsistent cushion Foreign matter clogging nozzle/gates Melt flow variation in resin Improper venting Plugged gate, runner or vent Undersized gates, runners or vents
Shrinkage	 Volume decreases as plastic cools and crystallizes Part underpacked 	Excessive Shrinkage – increase cavity pressure and hold time Increase hold time Decrease mold temperature Decrease melt temperature Verify consistent cushion Wall thickness variation Runner/gate too small
Sink Marks	 Part is underfilled Excessive shrikage in thicker sections 	 Increase shot size Increase hold or cavity pressure Increase hold time Reduce fill rate Decrease mold temperature Decrease melt temperature Maintain adequate cushion Open gates Reduce wall thickness of ribs/bosses Relocate gate
Splay	Silver streaks on parts – volatiles onsurface – out gassing, moisture, degraded material.	 Dry material Too much heat – barrel, mold Improper gate/runner size Improve venting Cracked check ring
Sticking in Mold	 Over/under packed part Excessive shrinkage Tool design 	 Under packing – see short shot Over packing – reduce injection pressure Reduce hold pressure Sticking on cores – run faster cycle Sticking on cavities – run slower cycle Improper temperature balance in mold Improve ejection Remove undercuts, die lock conditions Increase draft angles Surface irregularities – improve surface polish Highly polished surface (vacuum lock) – use courser polish to break surface tension Apply mold coating
Voids	 Part underfilled Excessive shrinkage Wall thickness > 0.25 inch 	 Short shot Part too thick Injection speed too fast Poor venting Verify cushion Relocate gate
Warpage	Molded in stressNon-uniform coolingShrinkageOverpacking	 Part ejected too hot Part ejected non-uniformly Adjust mold/melt temperatures Lower injection speed and/or pressure Minimize hot spots in mold Relocate gating to minimize flow lengths