



Polyethylene and Polypropylene

Formolene® PE and PP

Injection Molding Process Guideline



Formosa Plastics®

You expect more. And Formosa delivers.®

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 °F (199 – 227 °C)

Middle: 390 – 450 °F (199 – 232 °C)

Front: 390 – 470 °F (199 – 250 °C)

Screw Speed: 60 – 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

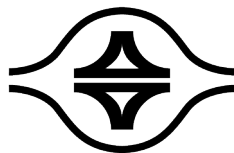
Compression ratio: 2.5:1 to 3:1

Injection Molding Process Guidelines

Problems Observed	Possible Causes	Corrective Actions
Black Specks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material Degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over packing Excessive shrinkage Molded in stress Contamination Resin degradation Part design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compressed air/gas in mold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean vents Reduce injection speed/pressure Add venting Reduce melt temperature
Flash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Melt Fracture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjust injection speed (fast/slow) Increase melt/mold temperatures Resize gate Add cold slug wells
Gate Stringing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient melt decompression Gate too small/too large Hot tip: too much contact/land too large 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase melt decompression Increase melt decompression Decrease melt temperature Decrease hot drop and or manifold temperatures Resize gate Use valve gate
Poor Surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low gloss Flow lines Orange peel Jetting Convergence of flow fronts around obstacle, rib, boss, hole Multi-flow fronts due to multi-gates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Increase injection speed Increase hold pressure and time Increase mold temperature Increase melt temperature Relocate gate

Injection Molding Process Guidelines

Problems Observed	Possible Causes	Corrective Actions
Short Shot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underfilled part 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volume decreases as plastic cools and crystallizes Part underpacked 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part is underfilled Excessive shrinkage in thicker sections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 on surface – out gassing, moisture, degraded material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dry material Too much heat – barrel, mold Improper gate/runner size Improve venting Cracked check ring
Sticking in Mold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over/under packed part Excessive shrinkage Tool design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part underfilled Excessive shrinkage Wall thickness > 0.25 inch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short shot Part too thick Injection speed too fast Poor venting Verify cushion Relocate gate
Warpage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Molded in stress Non-uniform cooling Shrinkage Overpacking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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



Formosa Plastics®

The information and recommendations in this publication are, to the best of our knowledge, reliable. Suggestions concerning uses or applications are only the opinion of FORMOSA PLASTICS CORPORATION, U.S.A. and users should perform their own tests to determine the suitability of these products for their own particular purposes. However because of numerous factors affecting results, FORMOSA PLASTICS CORPORATION, U.S.A. MAKES NO WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING THOSE OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, other than that the material conforms to the applicable current Standard Specifications Statements herein, therefore, should not be construed as representations or warranties. Statements concerning the use of the products of formulations described herein are not to be construed as recommending the infringement of any patent and no liability for infringement arising out of any such use is assumed.