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CONDUCTIVE • FLAME RETARDANT • FILM/SHEET***

# **Light-Weighting with Engineered Plastic Compounds**

*Karl Hoppe  
Senior Product Development Engineer  
RTP Company*



# ***Independent Specialty Compounder***

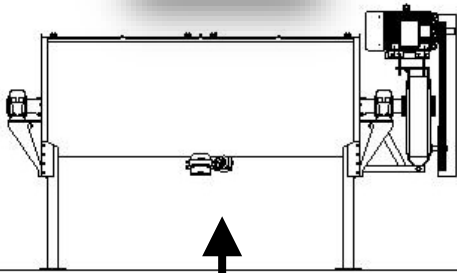
YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

- **Compounder** = We blend thermoplastic resins with fillers, additives, and modifiers
- **Specialty** = We create compounds custom engineered to your meet specifications
- **Independent** = We are unbiased in our selection and use of raw materials

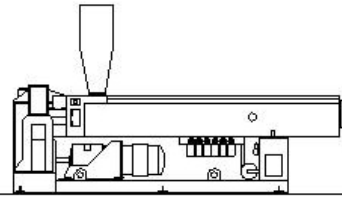


Raw Materials

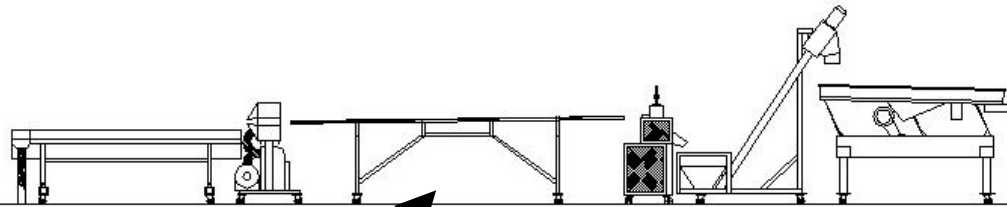
Finished Product



Blender



Extruder



Cooling

Pelletizer

Classifier

- **Lightweighting technologies**

- Reinforced compounds
  - Glass fiber
  - Long glass fiber (VLF)
  - Carbon fiber
- Hollow glass microspheres
- Chemical foaming agents

- **Design considerations**

- Resin selection
- Fiber orientation effects



- Fuel economy and emissions regulations are driving mass reduction initiatives
- Reinforced plastics have a proven history of success in replacing traditional materials because of their excellent strength-to-weight performance
- RTP Company has the broad portfolio of products and support assistance needed for making material transitions

- **Short glass fiber**
  - Reinforcement theory
  - Resin selection
- **VLF (Very Long Fiber)**
- **Carbon fiber**





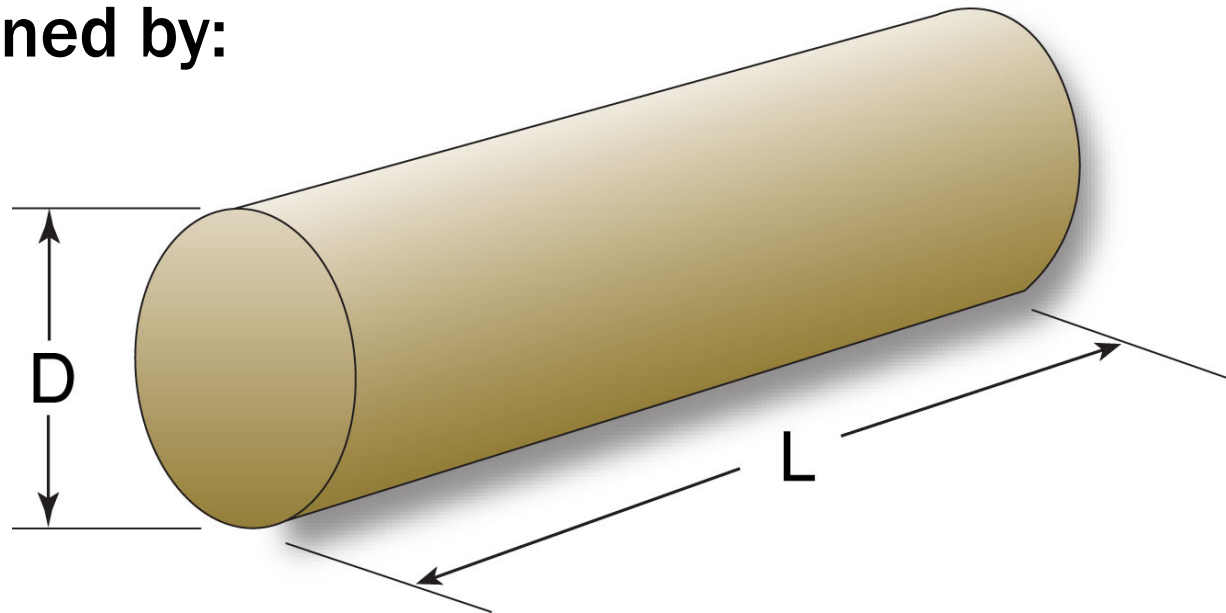
# **Short (Chopped) Glass Fiber and Reinforcement Theory**

***“As engineers who typically work with metal, we don't really know what plastics can do.”***

– Quote from RTP Company customer



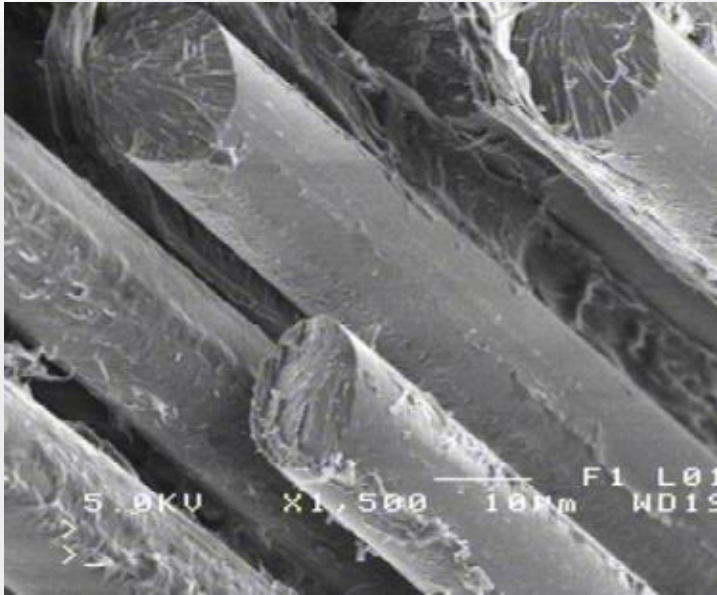
Property change  
determined by:



Aspect Ratio



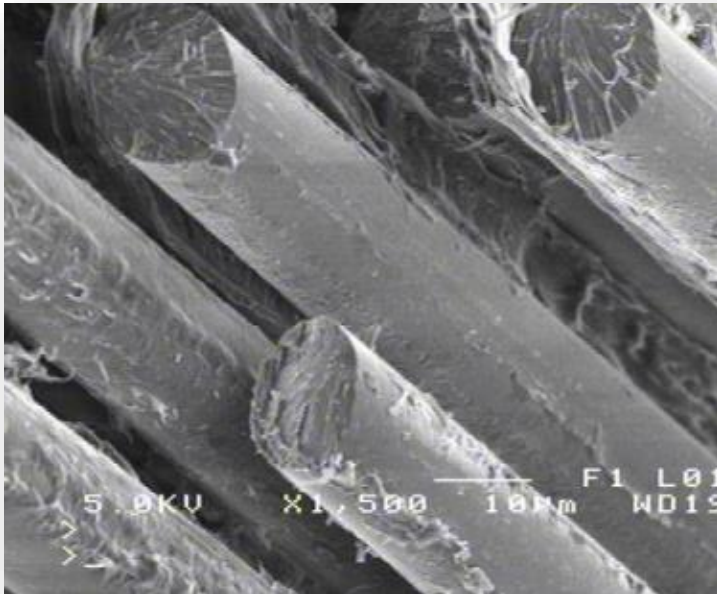
Reinforcing



**Fibers (Glass)**

Aspect Ratio = 50-250

	PP	PP + 40% Glass Fiber
Specific Gravity	0.91	1.22
Tensile Strength	32 MPa	85 MPa
Notched Izod Impact	47 J/m	108 J/m
Flexural Modulus	1.5 GPa	6.9 GPa

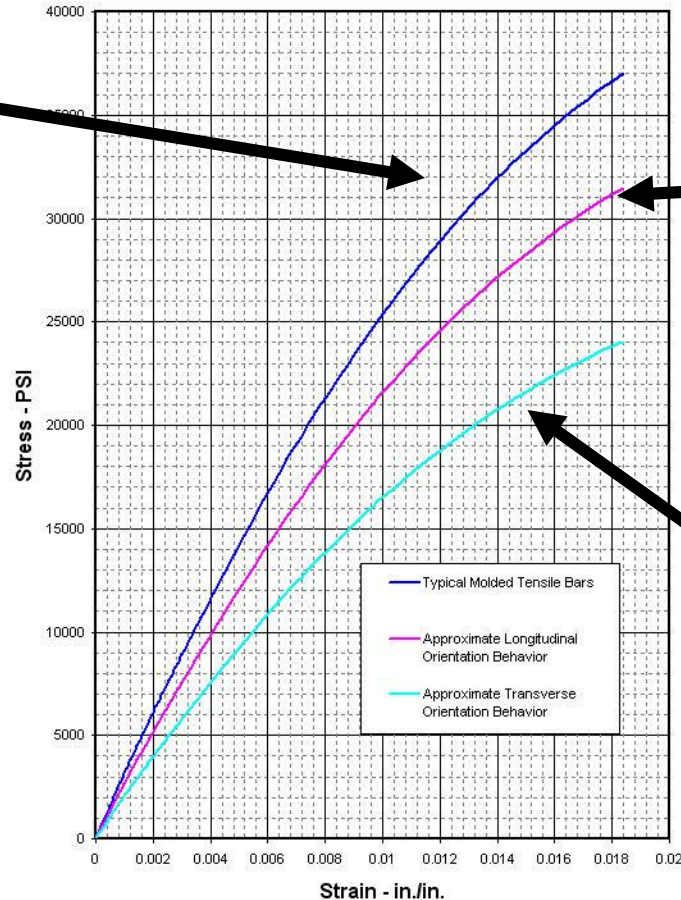


## Fibers (Glass)

Aspect Ratio = 50-250

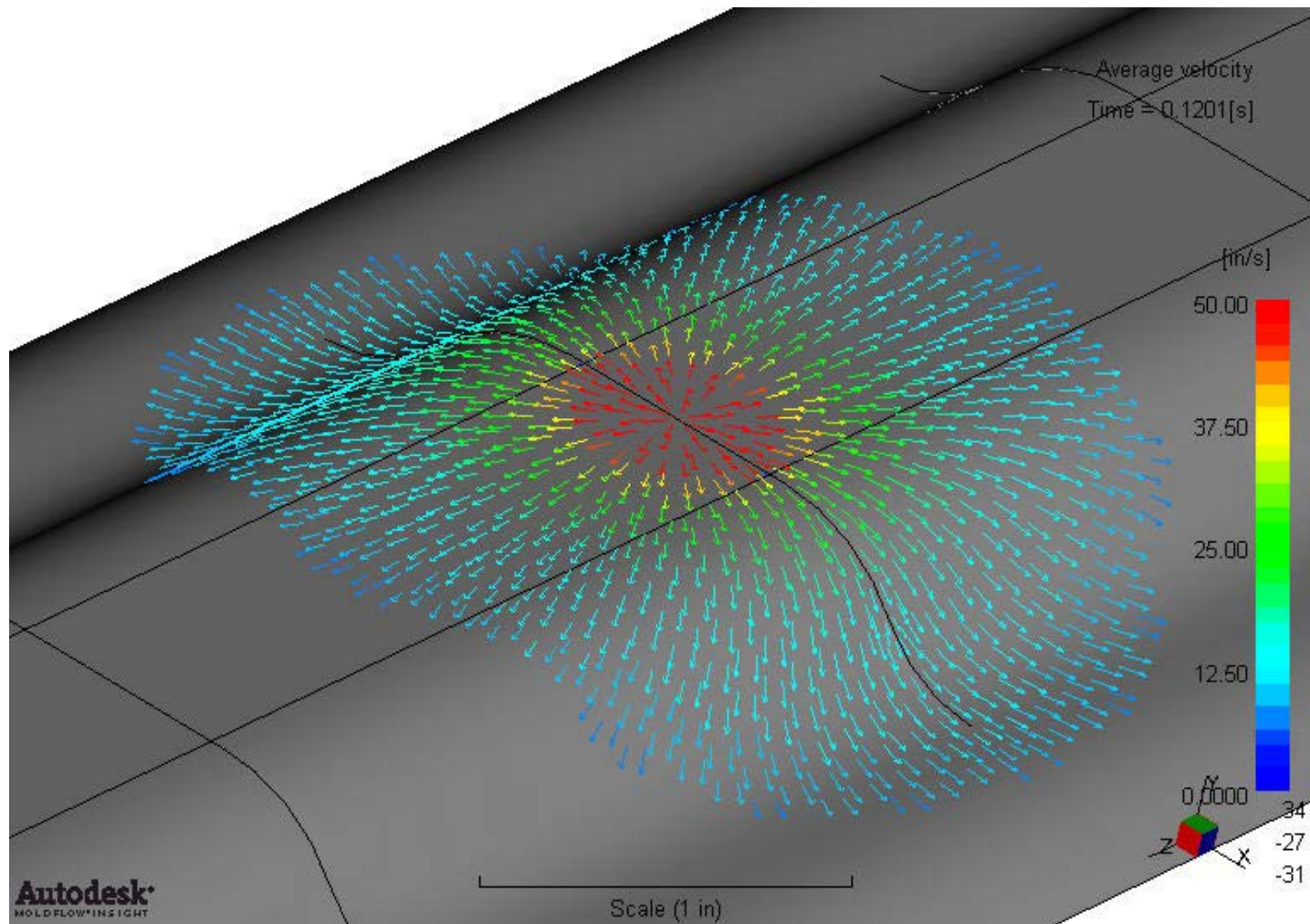
	PA 6/6	PA 6/6 + 30% Glass Fiber
Specific Gravity	1.14	1.42
Tensile Strength	85 MPa	186 MPa
Notched Izod Impact	50 J/m	120 J/m
Flexural Modulus	2.8 GPa	9.0 GPa

Tensile Bar  
Test Data

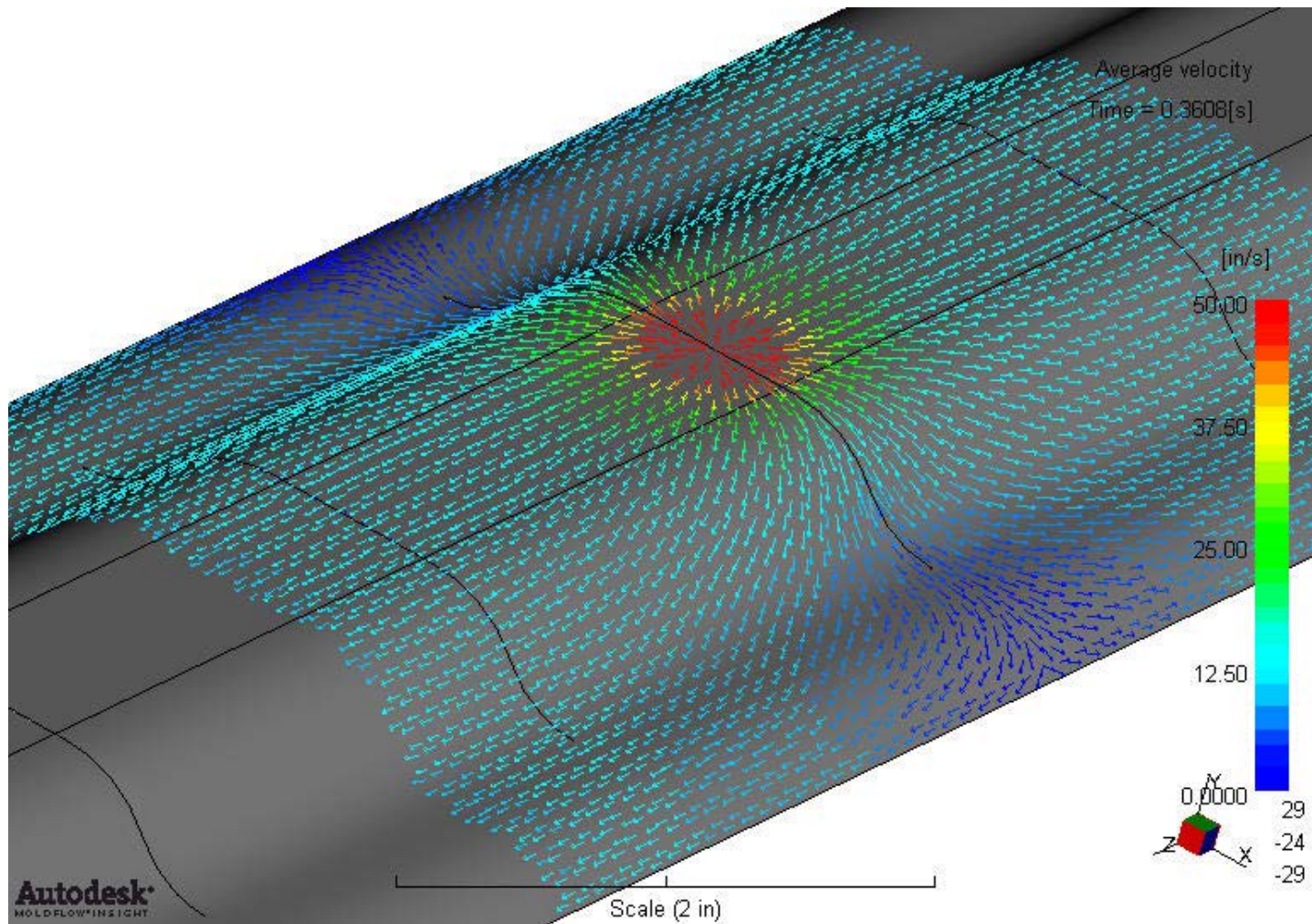


Approximate  
Longitudinal  
Behavior

Approximate  
Transverse  
Behavior

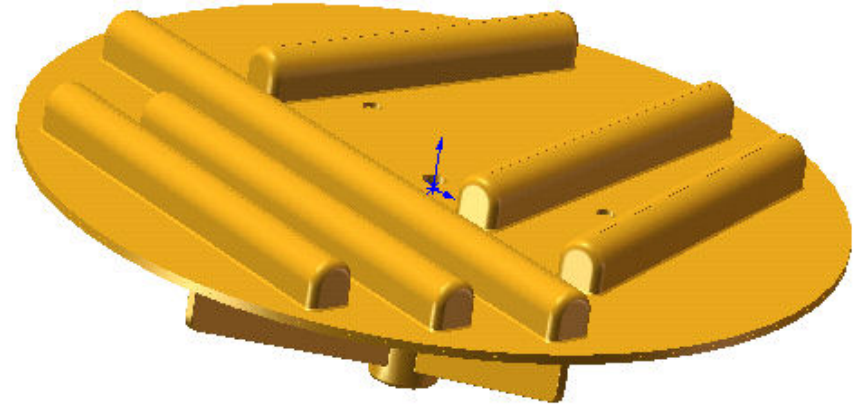
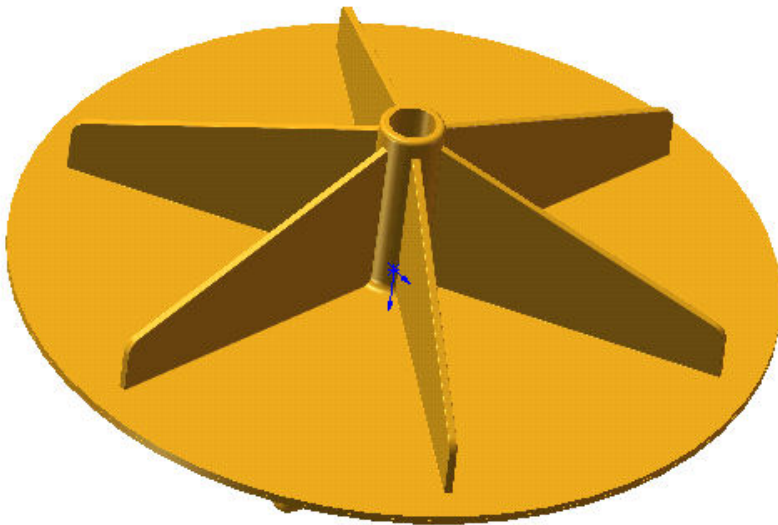






# *Coring Thick Walls*

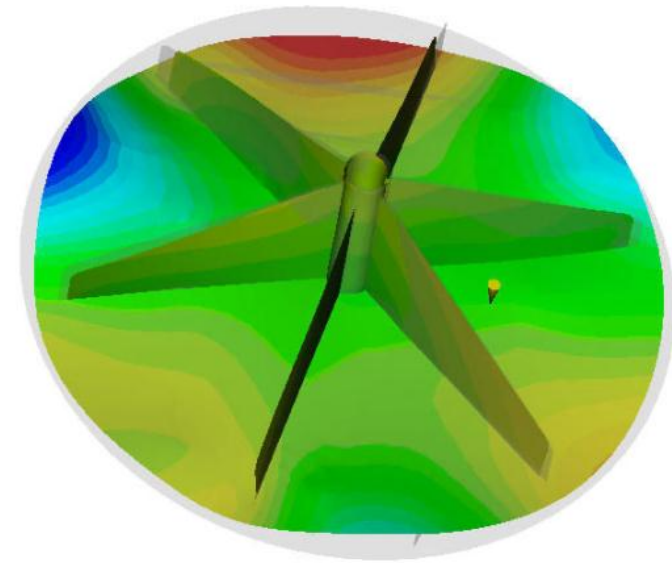
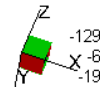
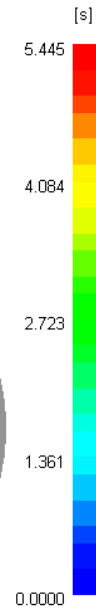
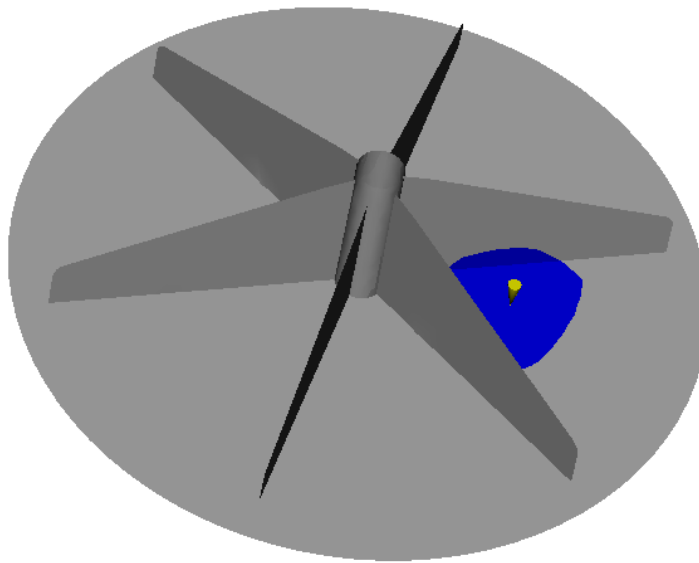
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Fill time  
= 0.2269[s]

Deflection, all effects; Y Component  
Scale Factor = 10.00

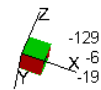
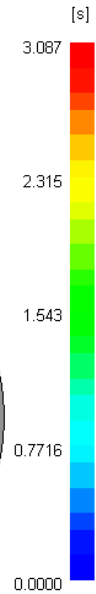
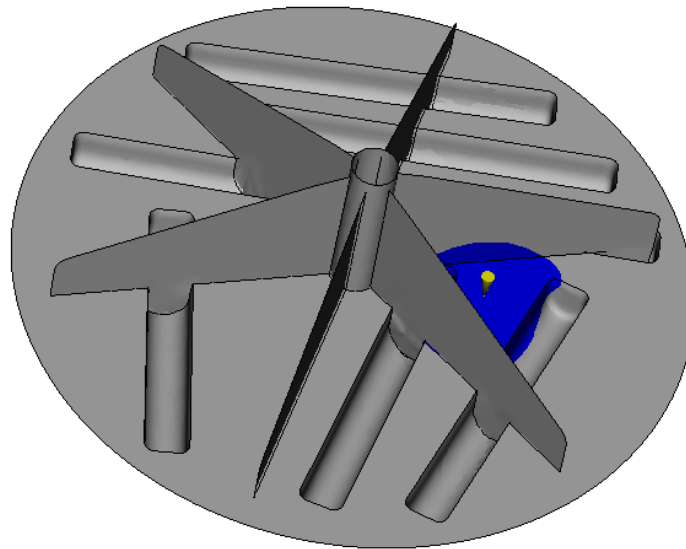
Overall Flatness = 0.099"





Fill time  
= 0.1286[s]

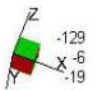
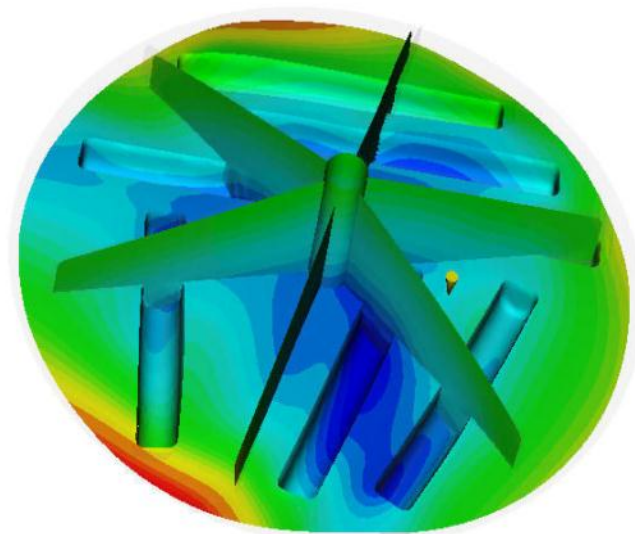
Deflection, all effects: Y Component  
Scale Factor = 10.00



**moldflow**  
MOLDFLOW PLASTICS INSIGHT

Scale (7 in)

Overall Flatness = 0.041"



**moldflow**  
MOLDFLOW PLASTICS INSIGHT

Scale (7 in)

## **On-Demand Recorded Webinars**



### **CAE SIMULATION TOOLS FOR INJECTION MOLDING**

*Presented by Barb Matousek on May 15, 2012*

Not all flow simulation analysis is the same. It's important to understand what you're getting and what it means. During this brief, yet detailed webinar Barb Matousek, CAE Analyst with custom compounder RTP Company, discusses the benefits and limitations of various analysis tools.

[View Recorded Webinar](#)



### **DESIGN PRINCIPLES FOR STRUCTURAL COMPOSITES**

*Presented by Bob Sherman on May 17, 2012*

Fibrous reinforcements are used to enhance the mechanical properties of thermoplastics, but they also change the nature of these materials from isotropic to anisotropic. This significantly affects the materials molding characteristics and understanding this behavior is critical to successfully integrating them into your design. This webinar is a must see for anyone who designs parts or builds injection molds for applications that use filled or reinforced thermoplastic composites.

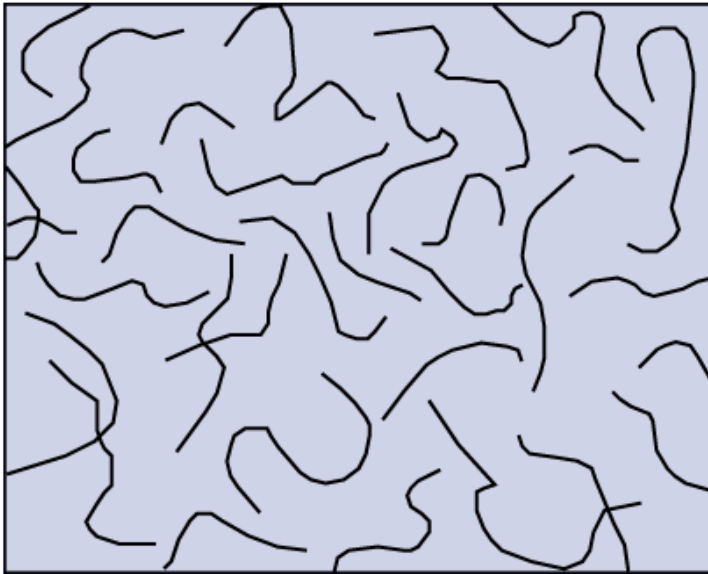
[View Recorded Webinar](#)

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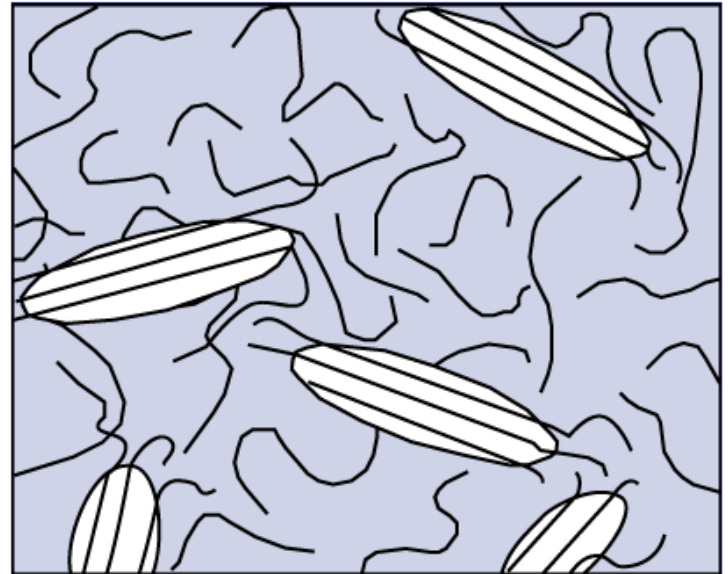


# **Short (Chopped) Glass Fiber and Resin Selection**

## The form and structure the molecules of a polymer take upon solidification



Amorphous



Semi-Crystalline



# Morphology vs. Thermal

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## Amorphous

Polyetherimide (PEI)  
Polyethersulfone (PES)  
Polysulfone (PSU)  
Amorphous Nylon  
Polycarbonate (PC)  
Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS)  
Styrene Acrylonitrile (SAN)  
Polystyrene (PS)  
High Impact Polystyrene (HIPS)  
Acrylic (PMMA)

## Semi-Crystalline

Polyetheretherketone (PEEK)  
Polyphenylene Sulfide (PPS)  
Polyphthalamide (PPA)  
Polyamide (PA/Nylons)  
Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET)  
Polybutylene Terephthalate (PBT)  
Acetal (POM)  
Polylactic Acid (PLA)  
Polypropylene (PP)  
Polyethylene (HDPE, LDPE, LLDPE)

Thermal Performance Increases

Commodity

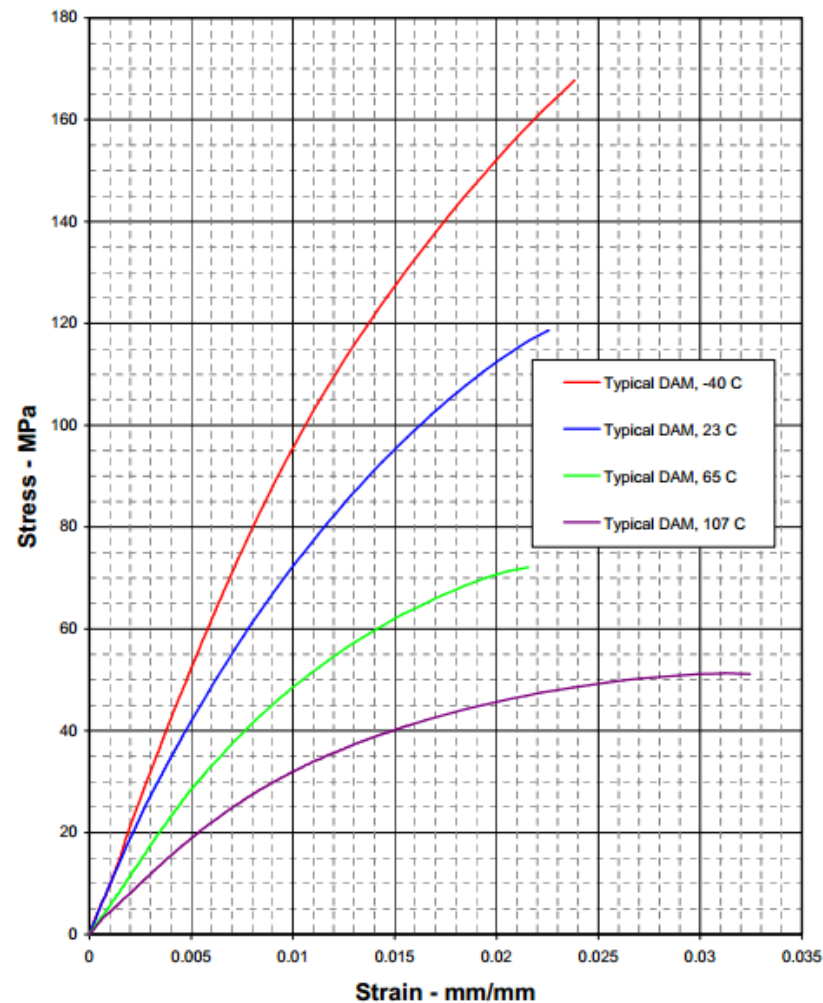
Engineered

High Performance

# Comparison at Temperature

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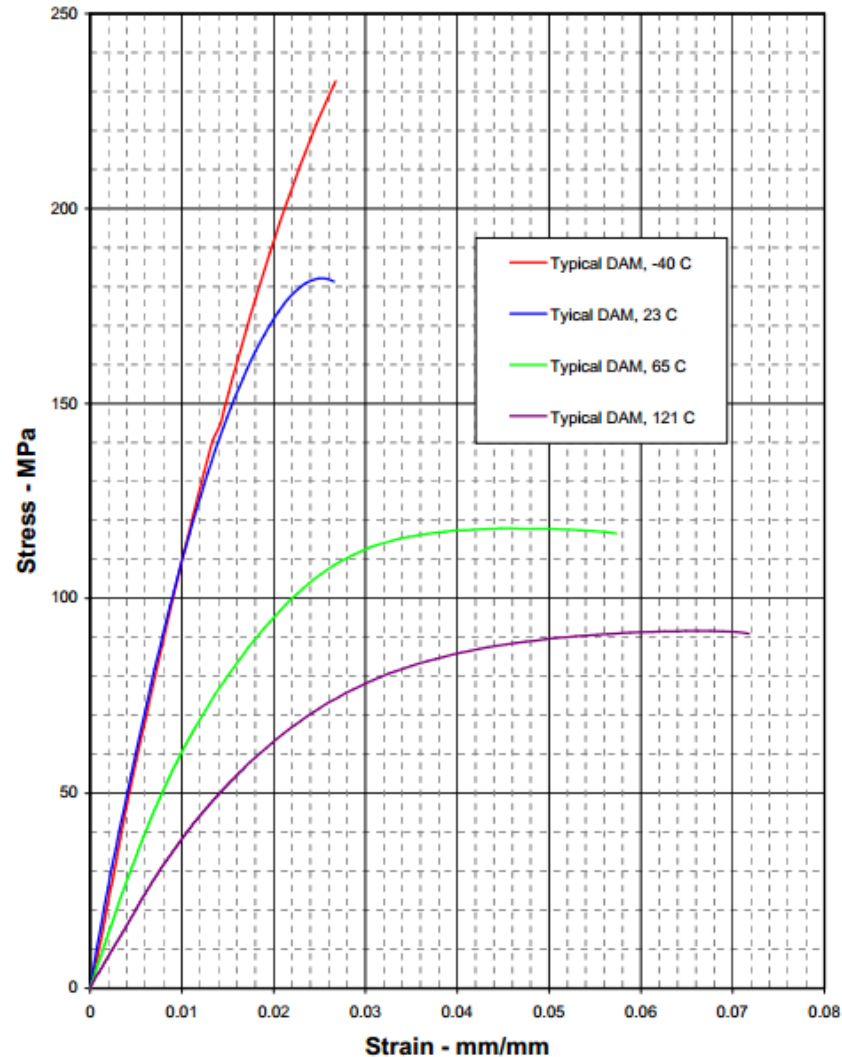
**VLF 80107 CC Tensile Stress/Strain**  
(Molded Specimen Data)



# Comparison at Temperature

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

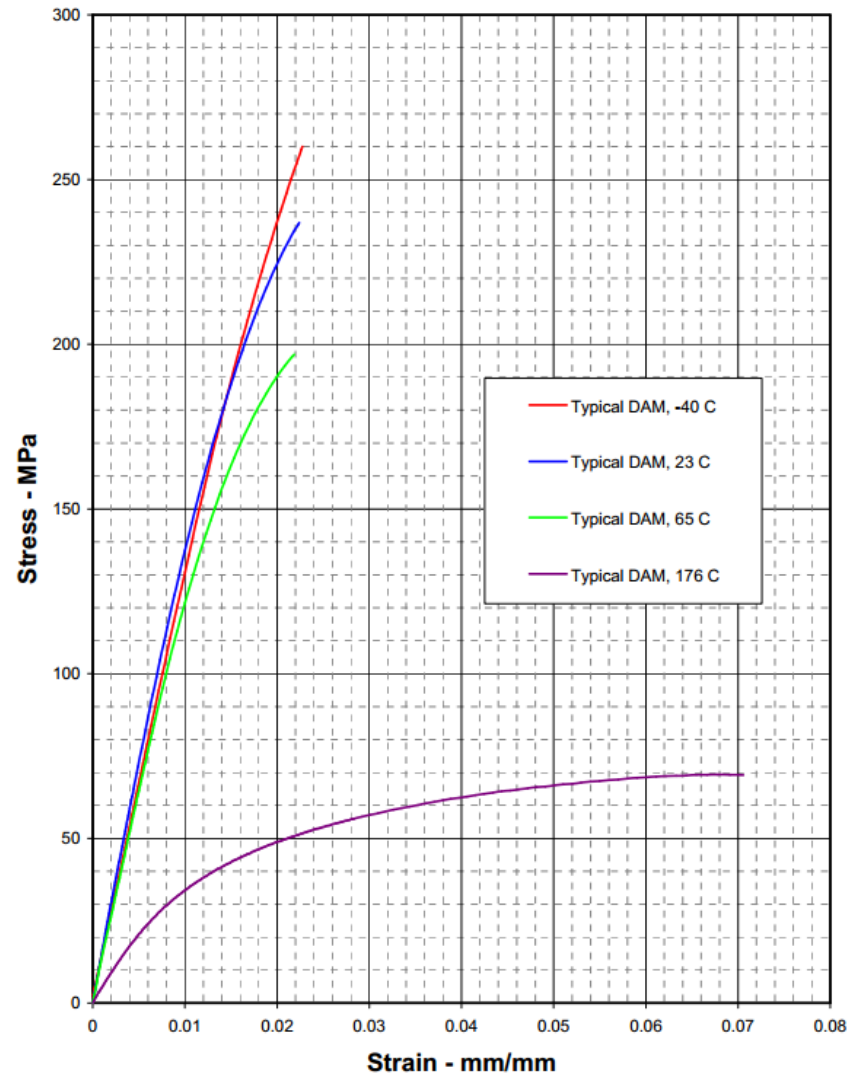
**RTP 207 Tensile Stress/Strain**  
(Molded Specimen Data)



# Comparison at Temperature

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## RTP 4007 Tensile Stress/Strain (Molded Specimen Data)

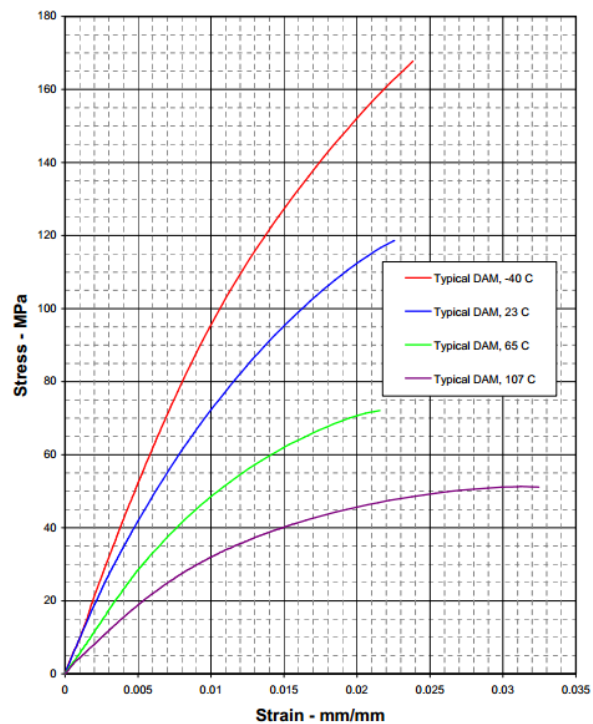




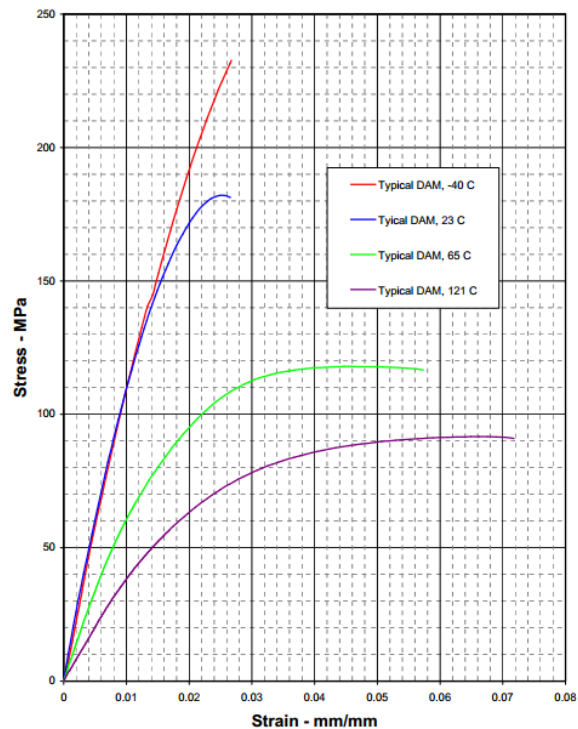
# Comparison at Temperature

YOUR GLOBAL COMPOUNDER OF CUSTOM ENGINEERED THERMOPLASTICS

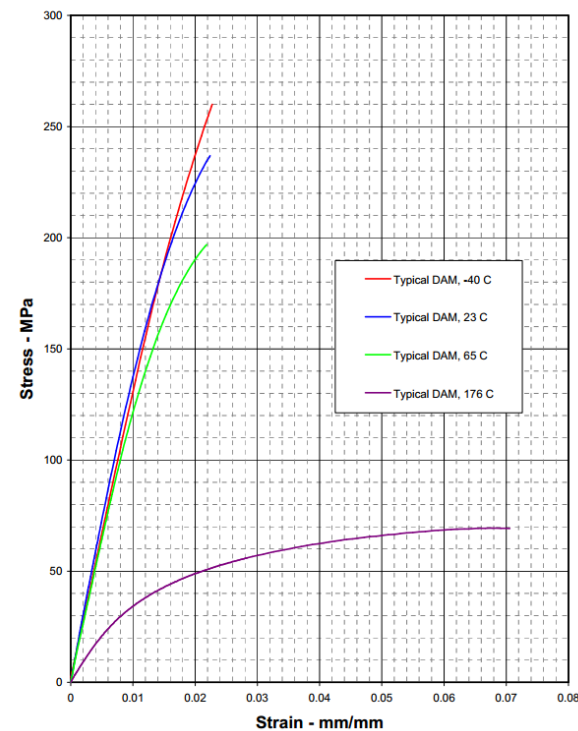
**VLF 80107 CC Tensile Stress/Strain**  
(Molded Specimen Data)



**RTP 207 Tensile Stress/Strain**  
(Molded Specimen Data)



**RTP 4007 Tensile Stress/Strain**  
(Molded Specimen Data)





# Morphology vs. Thermal

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## Amorphous

Polyetherimide (PEI)  
Polyethersulfone (PES)  
Polysulfone (PSU)  
Amorphous Nylon  
Polycarbonate (PC)  
Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS)  
Styrene Acrylonitrile (SAN)  
Polystyrene (PS)  
High Impact Polystyrene (HIPS)  
Acrylic (PMMA)

## Semi-Crystalline

Polyetheretherketone (PEEK)  
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Polyamide (PA/Nylons)  
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Polybutylene Terephthalate (PBT)  
Acetal (POM)  
Polylactic Acid (PLA)  
Polypropylene (PP)  
Polyethylene (HDPE, LDPE, LLDPE)

Thermal Performance Increases

Commodity

Engineered

High Performance



# Morphology vs. Cost

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## Amorphous

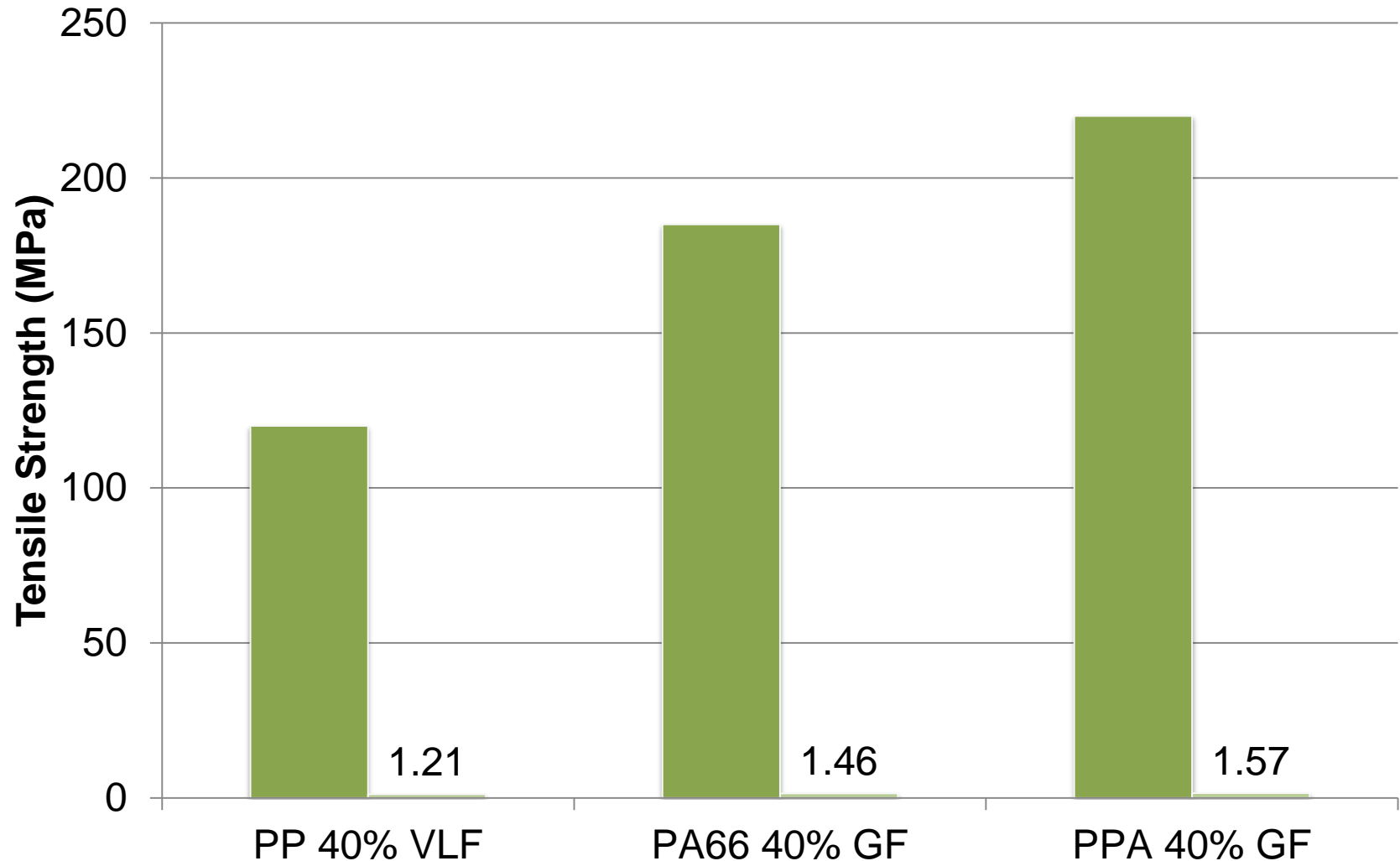
Polyetherimide (PEI)  
Polyethersulfone (PES)  
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Amorphous Nylon  
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Acrylic (PMMA)

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Polybutylene Terephthalate (PBT)  
Acetal (POM)  
Polylactic Acid (PLA)  
Polypropylene (PP)  
Polyethylene (HDPE, LDPE, LLDPE)

Cost Increases

Commodity (<\$1.50) Engineered (\$1.50-\$4.00) High Performance (>\$4.00)





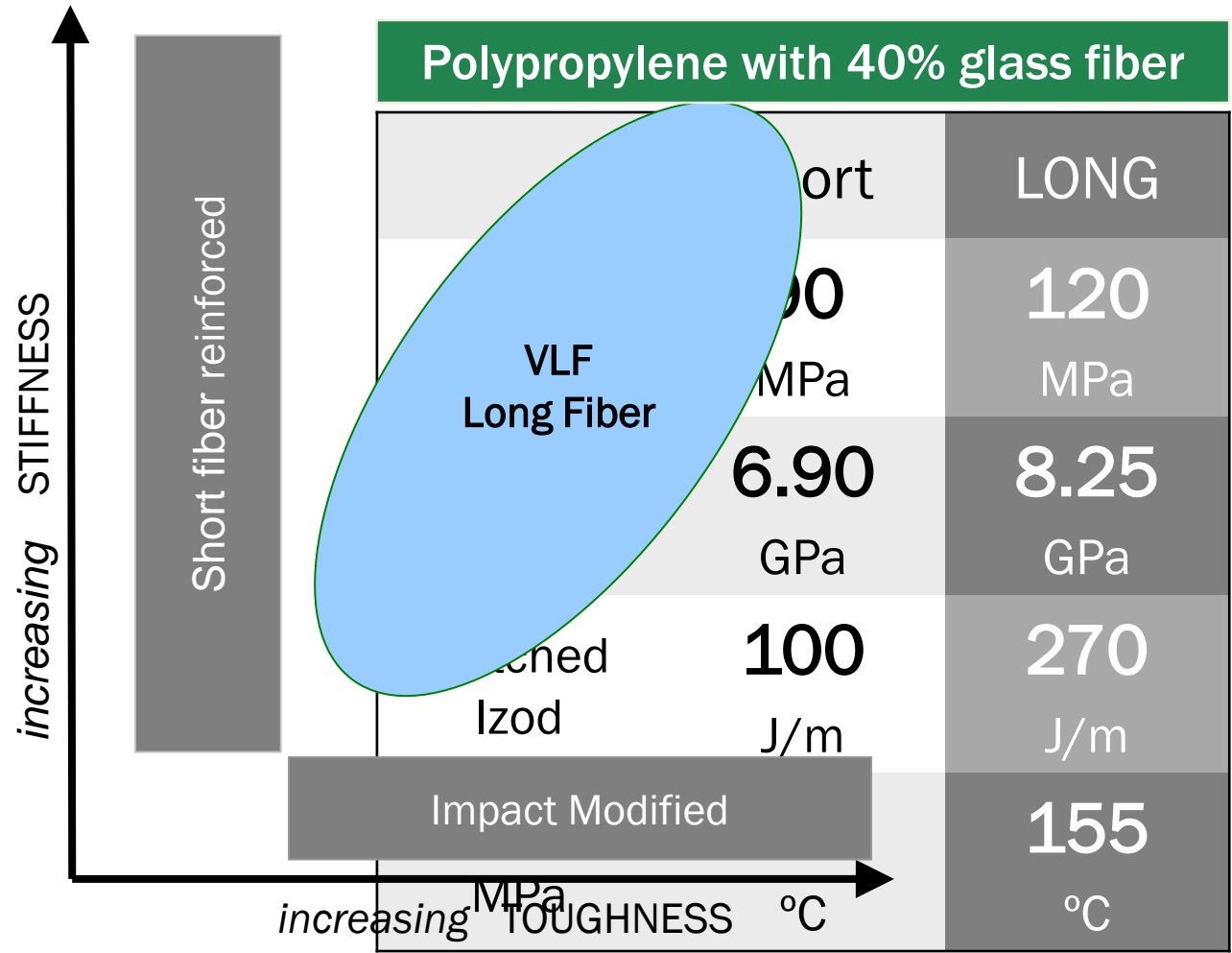
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# **VLF (Very Long Fiber) Reinforced Thermoplastics**



# Strength/Impact Advantage

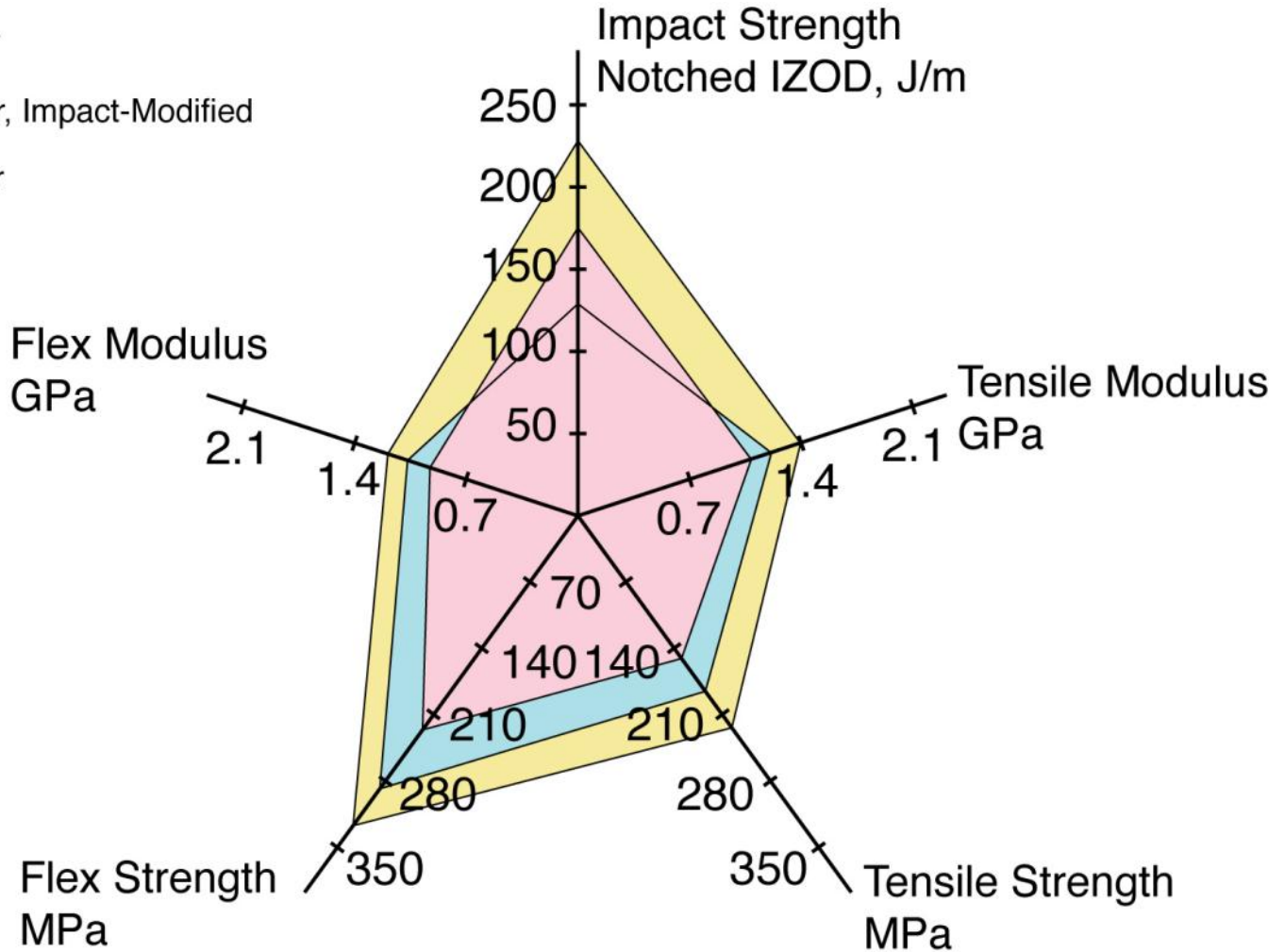
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# PA 6/6 – 40 Glass Fiber%

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- Long Fiber
- Short Fiber, Impact-Modified
- Short Fiber



**PA 66 + 60% VLF**  
**Seat Belt Tensioner Housings**





**Short  
Fiber  
PA**



Increasing impact force



**VLF  
PA**

	30% Short Glass Polyamide 6/6		40% Long Glass PP
	(Dry as Molded)	(50% RH)	
Tensile Strength	186 MPa	124 MPa	120 MPa
Flexural Modulus	9.0 GPa	6.2 GPa	8.25 GPa
Izod Impact	120 J/m	135 J/m	270 J/m
Specific Gravity	1.38		1.21
HDT @ 1.8 MPa	250 °C		155 °C

**End User:**      **Honda, GM, Toyota**

**Material:**      **VLF Polypropylene**

## **Benefits of choosing VLF PP vs. short glass PA**

- Cost reduction
- Weight reduction
- Designed for the environment
  - more commonly recycled



	PBT + 30% SGF	PP + 40% LGF
Specific Gravity	1.53	1.21
Tensile Strength	124 MPa	120 MPa
Flexural Modulus	8.3 GPa	8.25 GPa
Notched Impact	96 J/m	270 J/m
HDT @ 1.8 MPa	213 °C	155 °C

	PPA + 40% SGF	PA66 + 40% LGF
Specific Gravity	1.55	1.46
Tensile Strength	221 MPa	228 MPa
Flexural Modulus	13.4 GPa	11.7 GPa
Notched Impact	107 J/m	320 J/m
HDT @ 1.8 MPa	279 °C	254 °C

- Reduce cost
- Reduce weight
- Design freedom
- Corrosion and chemical resistance
- Sound and vibration dampening





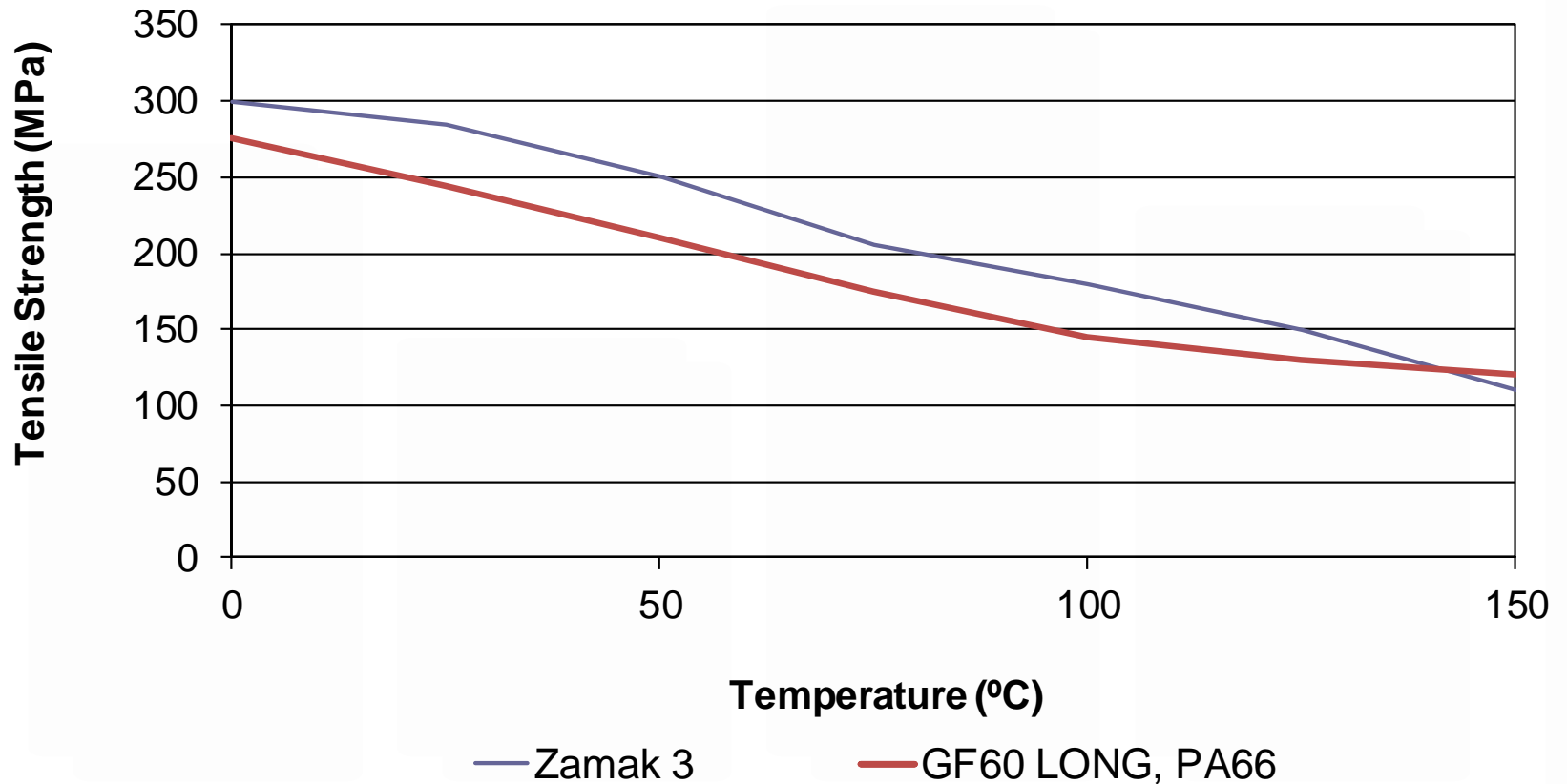
# *Instantaneous Properties at 23 ° C*

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	Zamak 3	60% VLF PA 6/6
Specific Gravity	6.6	1.7
Tensile Strength	282 MPa	275 MPa
Flexural Modulus	85.5 GPa	19.3 GPa

# VLF PA6/6 vs. ZAMAK 3

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# **Carbon Fiber**



Fiber	E-Glass Fiber	Std. Modulus Carbon Fiber
Typical Diameter	10-17 $\mu\text{m}$	5-10 $\mu\text{m}$
Density	2.55 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.81 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Est. Tensile Strength	3400 MPa	4100 MPa
Est. Tensile Modulus	73 GPa	240 GPa





# Fiber Comparison – PA 6/6

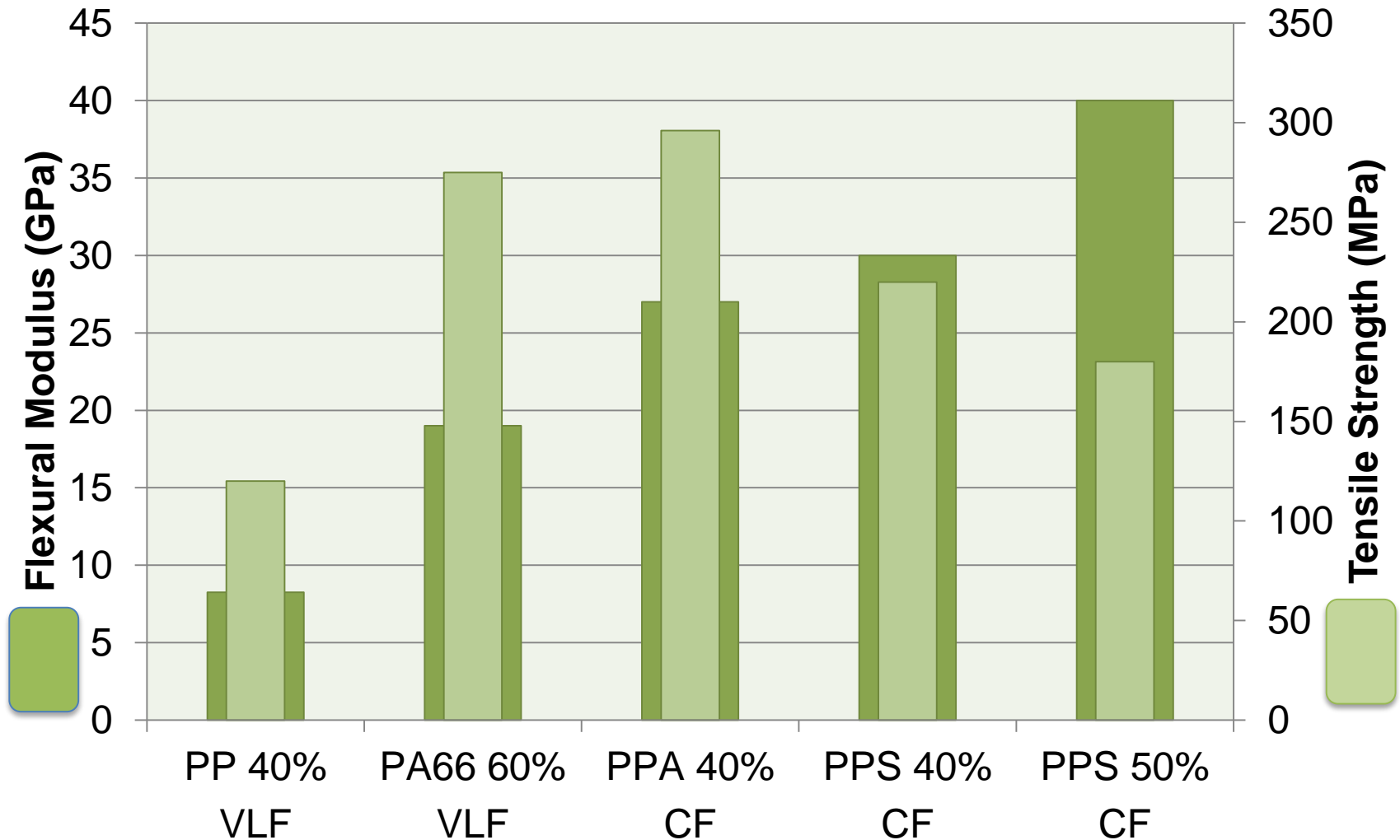
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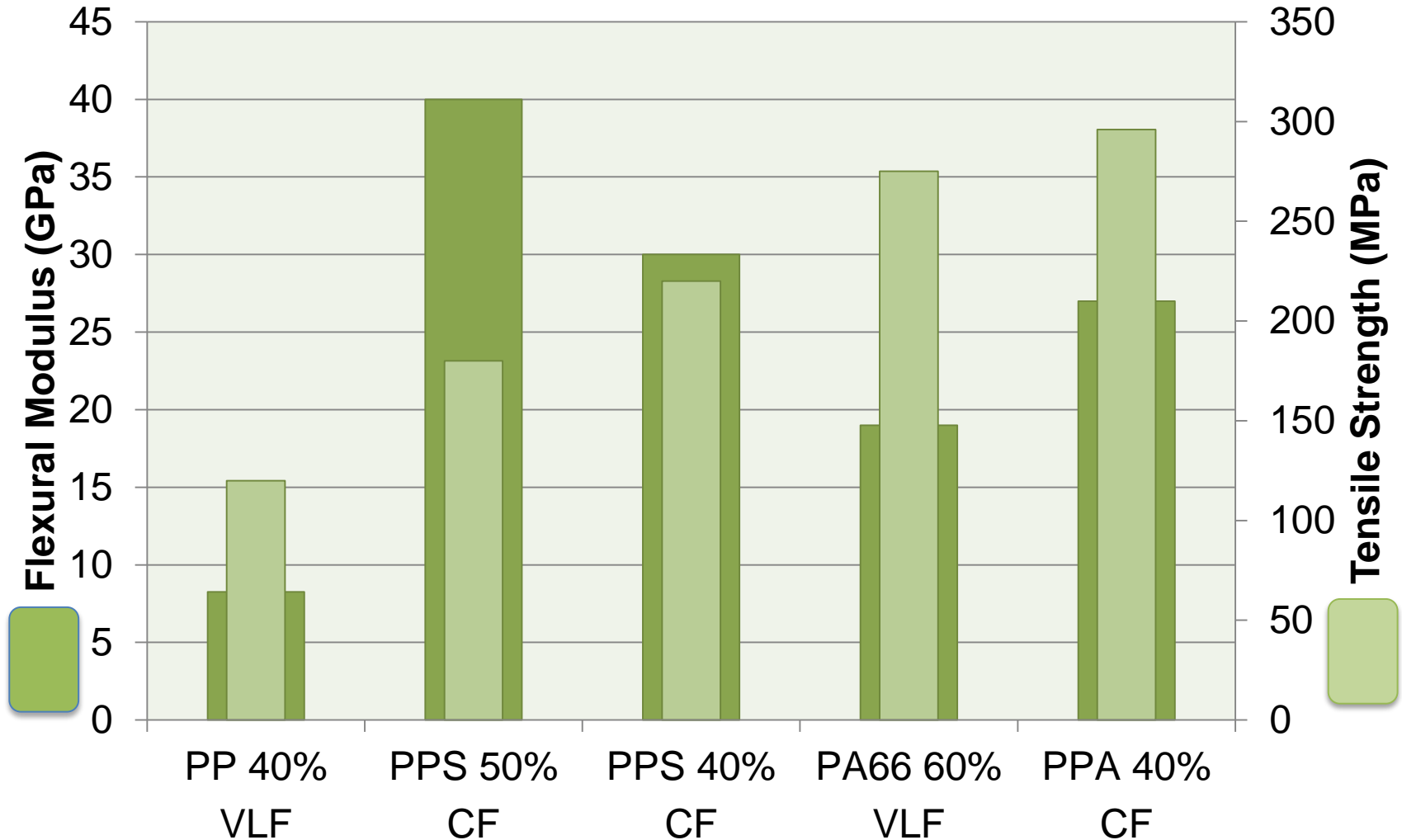
	PA 6/6 60% VLF (Long Fiber)	PA 6/6 35% Carbon Fiber
Flexural Modulus	19.3 GPa	19.0 GPa
Tensile Strength	275 MPa	244 MPa
Tensile Elongation	2%	2%
Specific Gravity	1.71	1.29

	PPS 40% Glass	PPS 20% Carbon
Flexural Modulus	15.1 GPa	15.8 GPa
Tensile Strength	169 MPa	172 MPa
Tensile Elongation	1.5%	1%
Specific Gravity	1.68	1.40

# Carbon Fiber – Highest Stiffness

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# Carbon Fiber - Polypropylene

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	PP 40% GF	PP 40% VLF	PP 30% CF*
Tensile Strength	85 MPa	120 MPa	105 MPa
Flexural Modulus	6.9 GPa	8.25 GPa	11.4 GPa
Notched Izod Impact	108 J/m	270 J/m	110 J/m
Specific Gravity	1.21	1.21	1.06

## **On-Demand Recorded Webinars**



### **INCREASING MECHANICAL PERFORMANCE OF PLASTICS**

*Presented by Karl Hoppe on October 11, 2011*

Modified and reinforced plastics provide increased mechanical performance and allow plastics to be used to solve the unique and challenging material requirements of today's leading product development efforts. See how structural compounds could be the key to your next successful application.

[View Recorded Webinar](#)



### **VERY LONG FIBER COMPOSITES**

*Presented by Karl Hoppe on November 15, 2011*

Does the idea of replacing metal parts with light-weight and easy to fabricate reinforced plastics seem appealing but you are not sure how to get started? The impressive performance benefits of "stiff and tough" very long fiber reinforced composites will be explained.

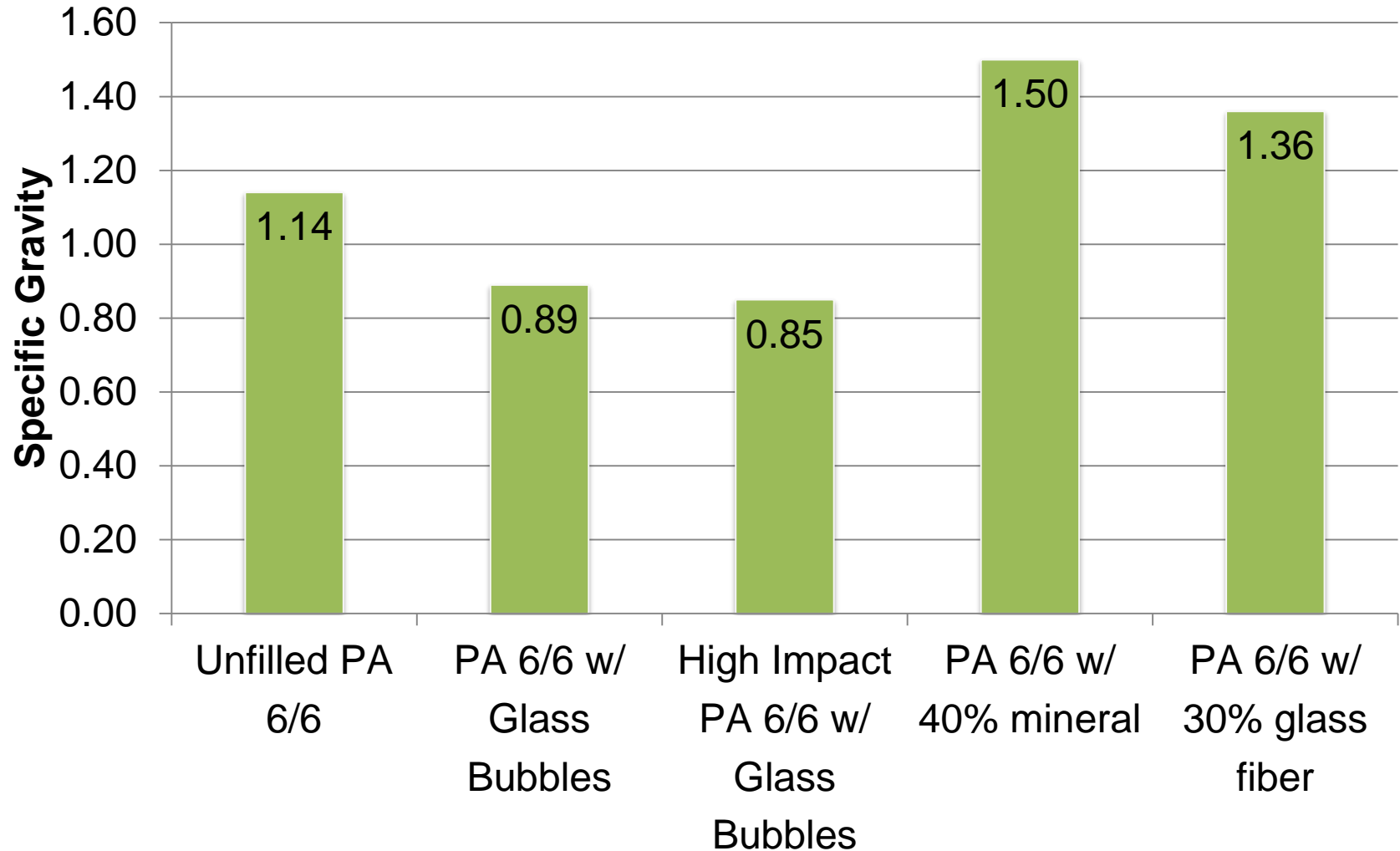
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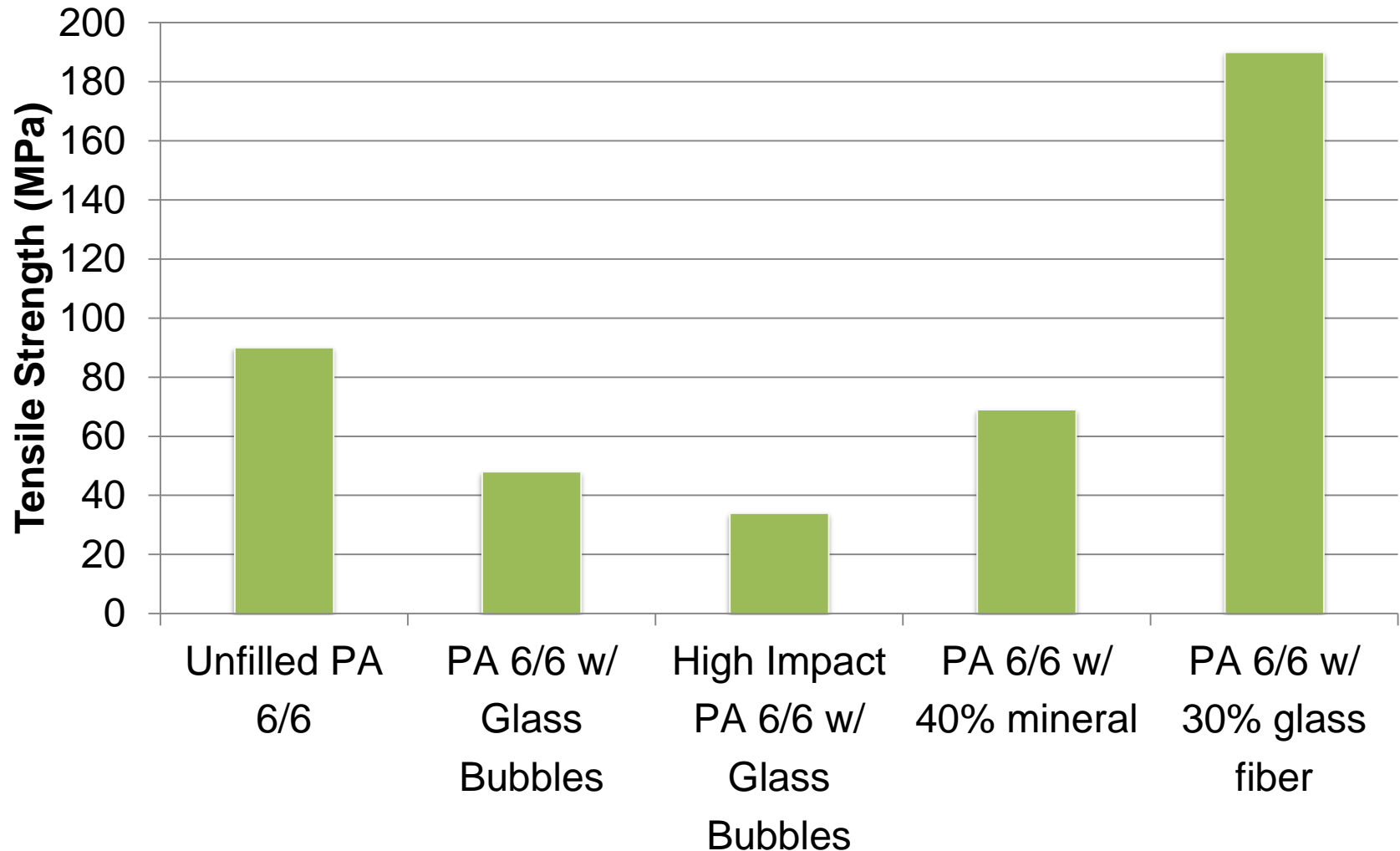
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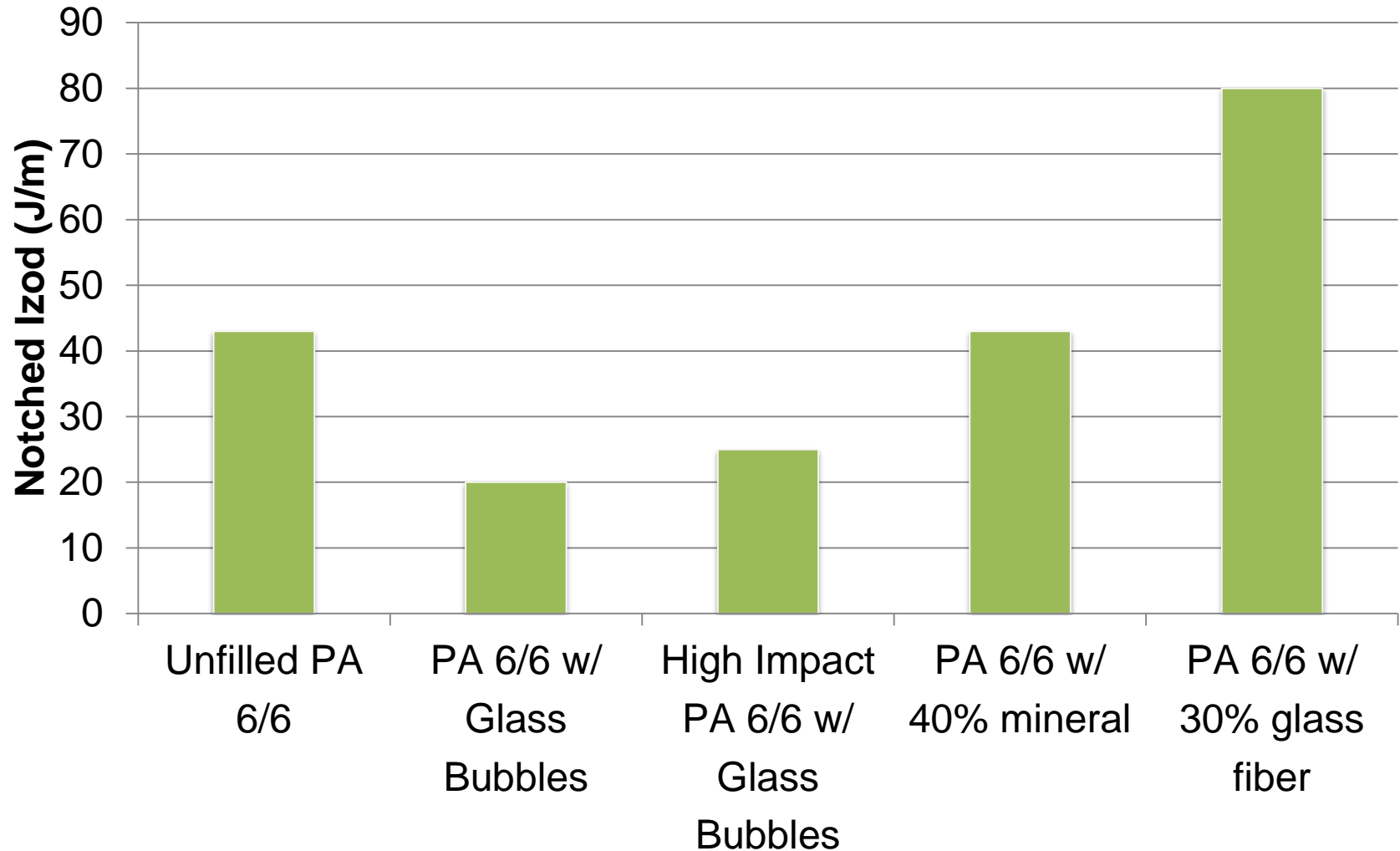


- **Lightweighting where properties are less demanding**









- Achieve up to 20% density reduction
- Added as masterbatch
- Loading levels of 2-5% for foaming
- Two types:
  - Exothermic
  - Endothermic



- “Exothermic” = generate heat during decomposition
- Release Nitrogen gas (N<sub>2</sub>)
- Base color is somewhat yellow

- “Endothermic” = removes heat during decomposition
- Produces CO<sub>2</sub>
- Mostly colorless



# *Selecting Chemical Foaming Agents*

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- **Activation temperature**
- **Compatibility of masterbatch carrier**
- **Tweak based on other requirements:**
  - Cell structure
  - Surface finish
  - Color



- **Reinforced thermoplastics**
  - Used in place of other materials for many years
- **VLF (Long Fiber) thermoplastics**
  - Wider range of applications with stiffness/toughness combination
- **Carbon fiber**
  - Best combination of weight reduction and properties, but at a premium
- **Hollow glass spheres, chemical foaming agents**
  - Reduced density where mechanical performance is less critical



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*Technical Inquires:*

**Karl Hoppe**

Senior Product Development Engineer

(800) 433-4787

[khoppe@rtpcompany.com](mailto:khoppe@rtpcompany.com)

*Application Development:*

**Dave Pahl**

Global Market Manager – Automotive

(248) 207-8224

[dpahl@rtpcompany.com](mailto:dpahl@rtpcompany.com)



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- Flame Retardant
- Structural
- Wear Resistant

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- Independent & Unbiased
- Local Support
- Worldwide Manufacturing

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