### Welcome!



### **Thermoplastic Film Adhesives**

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# Thermoplastic adhesive films (dry adhesive films)

Co-Polyolefins
CoPA
CoPET
polyurethane-types (aromatic and aliphatic, ester and ether)
multi layer films (with or without barrier)
films on carriers

The adhesive film must sufficiently adhere to both surfaces

 $\rightarrow$  Adhesion

The film must have an inner strength sufficient for The application  $\rightarrow$  Cohesion

### **Characteristics**

- •Allows for high degree of assembly automation
- High green strength and fast processing
- Custom designed width and thickness
- Consistent quality
- Processing of large surfaces
- No toxic substances
- No solvents
- •No machine clean up
- •No shelf life problems

# Important assembly parameters to consider

- Bond polar substrates with polar films
- •Bond non-polar substrates with non-polar films
- Bond line temperature (wetting)
- Pressure
- Compression time
- •Surface preparation



**Blow Extrusion** 





#### **Slot Die Extrusion**



### **Thermoplastic Adhesive Films**

	<b>Slot Die Extrusion</b>	<b>Blow Extrusion</b>
Thickness	15 mµ to 500 mµ	15 mµ to 200 mµ
Width	10mm to 2000mm	10mm to 3000mm



**Slit films** 



### **Slit films**

- perforated films up to width of 2100mm
- slits are generated by rotating slitting knife assembly (patented process)
- slits are 4mm apart (across machine direction)
- slits overlap by 0.1mm front and back (in machine direction)
- there are 68,000 slits per m<sup>2</sup>
- perforation size, slit density and shape are fixed as result of mechanical slitting knife assembly

### **Failure Modes**

Failure will occur at the weakest point of the assembly.

We differentiate between

- Adhesion failure
- Cohesion failure
- Substrate failure

#### **Adhesion Failure**



**Adhesion Failure** 

Because of high cohesion and low adhesion force, The glue detaches from substrate without damage to the bonding surface.

**Common reasons for adhesion failure:** 

- open-time limit exceeded (viscosity/wetting)
- unsuitable adhesive (polarity)
- contaminated surface (grease/moisture)

#### **Cohesion Failure**



**Cohesion Failure** 

Because of high adhesion and low cohesion strength, the adhesive film breaks. Adhesive remains on both substrates.

**Common reasons for cohesion failure:** 

- glue line not thick enough
- unsuitable adhesive
- press time too short
- glue line too thick
- bond temperature too low

#### **Substrate Failure**



**Substrate Failure** 

Failure occurs inside the substrate. That means cohesion and adhesion strengths are higher than the substrate strength.

### **Optimization of bonding conditions**

Heating up (melt range + X °C)
Pressing substrates together to achieve wetting
Cooling down (melt range - X °C)



### **Optimization of bonding conditions**



### **Comparison of viscosity**

### Viscosity vs Temperature





### Automotive interior components

- door panels
- instrument panels
- seats
- headliners
- pillars
- sunvisors etc.



- •Armor plates
- •Leather
- •Metals (aluminum, steel)
- •EPDM weather strips









### **Flatbed calender**













**Continuous process: calanders** 











#### trunk liners

#### decorative center console



#### Side curtain airbag using dual layer film





#### headliners

### Seating





Door panels are complex systems, consisting of several parts and different Materials



#### **B-column of an Audi. ABS body covered with Alcantara**