

New Composite Material for Automotive Industry



LFT-POM

(Long Glass Fiber Thermoplastic Polyacetal)

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Pultrusion Process – Overview



- Fibers are pulled through the polymer melt and then pelletized according to the desired pellet size.
- This process results in integral fibers completely surrounded by polymer with sizes determined by the pelletizer.
- Process can be used for practically all semi-crystalline and amorphous thermoplastic materials and several combinations of different fiber materials.



Pultrusion Process – Key Advantages



Note that all fibers are evenly spaced and completely surrounded by polymer.

This technology generates a "fiber skeleton" inside the part after injection molding, which leads to:

- Higher impact properties
- Lower creep tendency
- Lower warpage problems
- Higher HDT (Heat Deflection Temperature)



Enhanced picture of a sectional area of the pellet



Enhanced picture of an injection molded part before and after bring burned off (the white part represents the glass fiber matrix)

Pultrusion LFT Compared to Other Common Processes

Advantages of Pultrusion Long Fiber Pellets vs. Short Fiber

- Higher mechanical properties combined with significantly higher impact strength
- Reduced creep tendency
- Lower warpage and better dimensional stability

Advantages of Pultrusion Long Fiber Pellets vs. Wire Coating Long Fibers

- More homogeneous fiber distribution
- Higher impact strength
- Better surface / part appearance
- Lower wear on cylinder and tool

Pultrusion Granule Schematic

Note the uniform fiber distribution surrounded by polymer matrix throughout the whole pellet.





Not Only the Manufacturing Process Matters...



 ... the chemistry behind the interface of the glass fiber and the polymer matrix is also very important.







Note the loose fibers on the right. That indicates that the fibers do not have chemical bonding between the fiber and the polymer matrix.

Break Surface (Fiber/Matrix Adhesion, REM Pictures)





Insufficient Adhesion Example



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The Function of the Coupling Agent



Scheme of the interfacial coupling reaction between glass fibers and POM



New LFT-POM from Ticona



- Combines the pultrusion manufacturing process benefits together with a new advanced coupling chemical technology to provide a step change in the product properties.
 - Since the product is still under development, all property values are from preliminary lab and production trials.
- The following property data for comparison was taken from the products below:
 - Hostaform[®] C 9021 GV1/30
 - Copolymer Polyacetal reinforced with 26% Short Glass Fiber
 - Celstran[®] POM GF-40-01 (old generation of LFT-POM)
 - Copolymer Polyacetal reinforced with 40% Long Glass Fiber
 - Celstran® PP-GF40-04
 - Polypropylene reinforced with 40% Long Glass Chemically Coupled Fiber
 - Celstran[®] PA66-GF30-02
 - Heat stabilized Polyamide 66 reinforced with 30% Long Glass Fiber

Comparison of New LFT-POM versus other POM products





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Strength	

Property	Unit	Test Method	Temperature	Hostaform [®] C 9021 GV1/30	Celstran [®] POM-GF-40-01	Celstran [®] POM-GF26
Density	g/cm ³	ISO 1183	-	1.60	1.72	1.60
GF Content	%	ISO 3451, part 1		26	40	26
Tensile Strength	MPa	ISO 527, part ½; test speed 5 mm/min	23°C	135	120	170
Elongation @ Break	%	ISO 527, part ½; test speed 5 mm/min	230	2.5	1.21	2.6
Tensile Modulus	MPa	ISO 527, part ½; test speed 5 mm/min		9200	13400	9500



Glass Fiber Content





Tensile Strength





Elongation @ Break





Tensile Modulus





Charpy Notched Impact Strength



Value Proposition



Property	Unit	Test Method	Temperature	Hostaform [®] C 9021 GV1/30	NEW LFT POM	Celstran [®] POM-GF-40-01	Celstran [®] POM-GF26	
Density	g/cm ³	ISO 1183		1.60	1.60	1.72	1.60	
GF Content	%	ISO 3451, part 1	23°C	26	26	40	26	
Tensile Strength	MPa	ISO 527, part ½; test speed 5 mm/min		135	170	120	170	
Elongation @ Break	%	ISO 527, part ½; test speed 5 mm/min		23°C	2.5	2.6	1.21	2.6
Tensile Modulus	MPa	ISO 527, part ½; test speed 5 mm/min		9200	9500	13400	9500	
Charpy Notched Impact Strength	kJ/m2	ISO 179 1eA		8	18	16	23	

- Inherent lubricity
- Higher mechanical properties
 - Stiffness
 - Impact
 - Creep
- Chemical resistance

- Low warpage
- Good surface appearance
- Higher temperature resistance, compared to olefin-based long fiber reinforced materials
- Low moisture absorption



- Higher stiffness
- Inherent lubricity
- Creep resistance
- Chemical resistance
- Good surface appearance
- Higher HDT



rformance Driven Solutions



- Higher stiffness
- Impact strength
- Inherent lubricity
- Creep resistance
- Chemical resistance



formance Driven Solutions

Seating Systems



Potential Benefits:

- Higher stiffness
- Inherent lubricity
- Creep resistance
- Chemical resistance
- Higher HDT



Wiper Systems



Potential Benefits:

- Higher impact strength
- Creep resistance
- Chemical resistance
- Higher HDT



Fuel System Components



Questions/Comments?





Thank you for your time! For more information, please contact:

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