



**2007 PLACE
Conference**

September 16-20

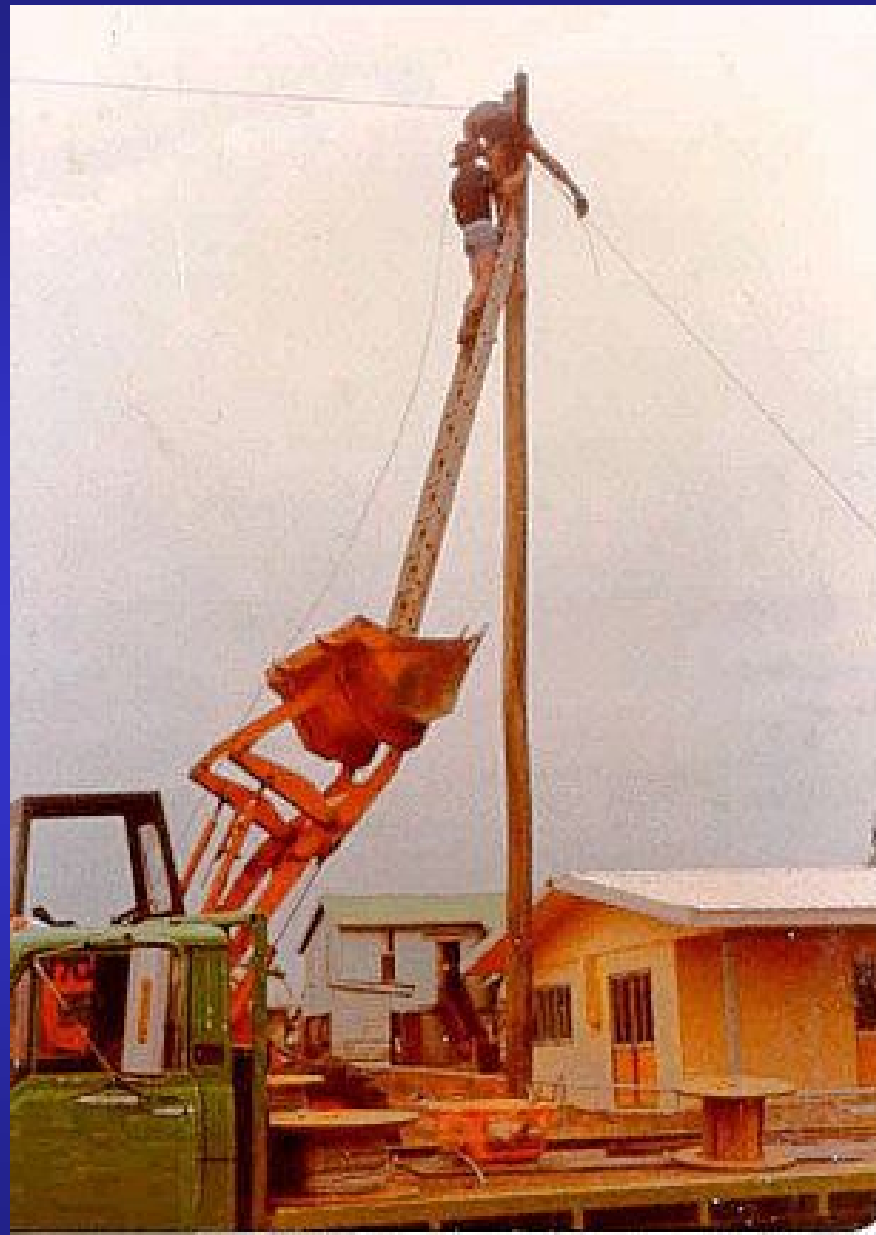
St Louis, MO

Gel Troubleshooting

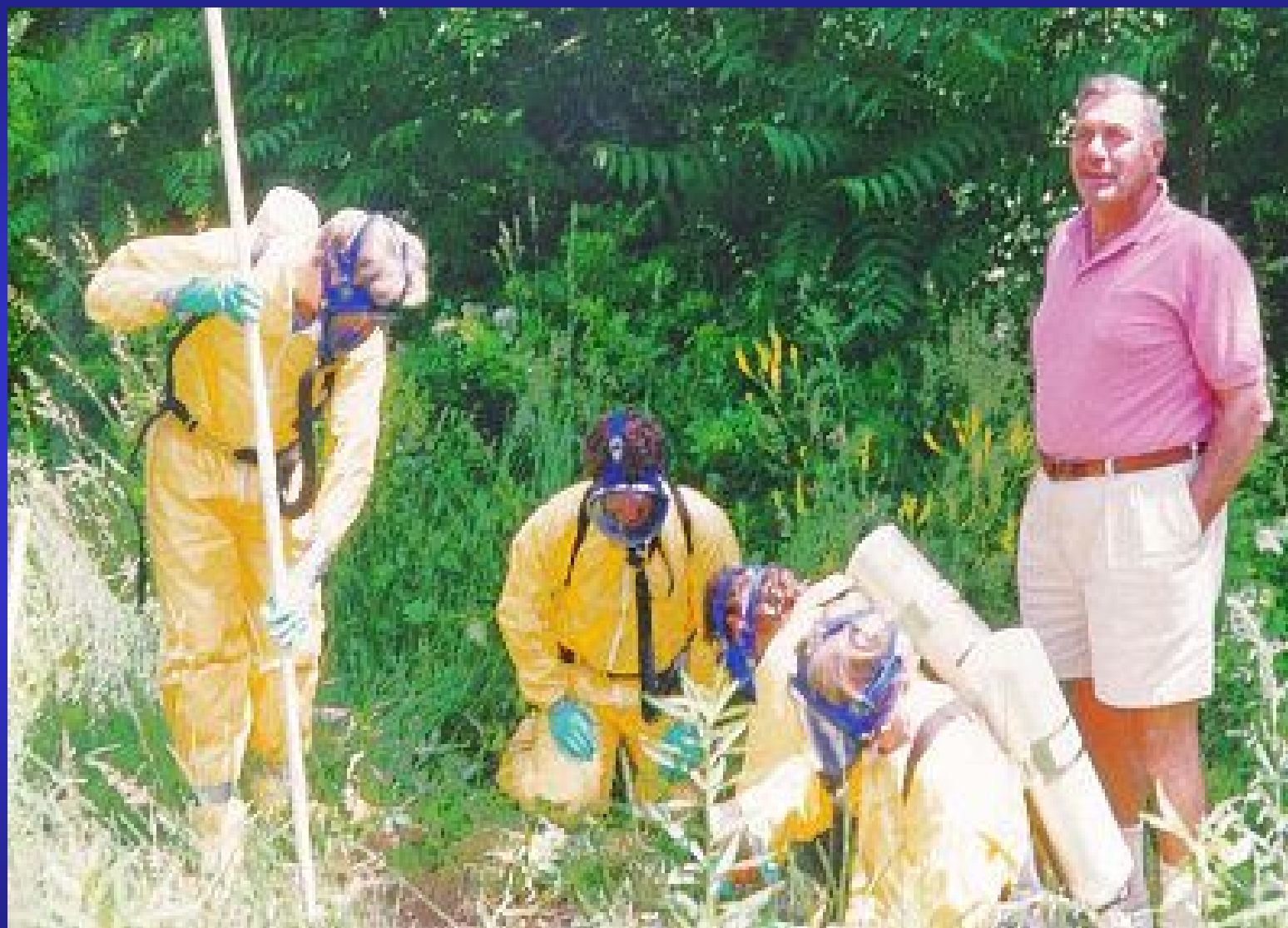
**Presented by:
Lou Piffer
Senior Sales Engineer
Davis-Standard, LLC**



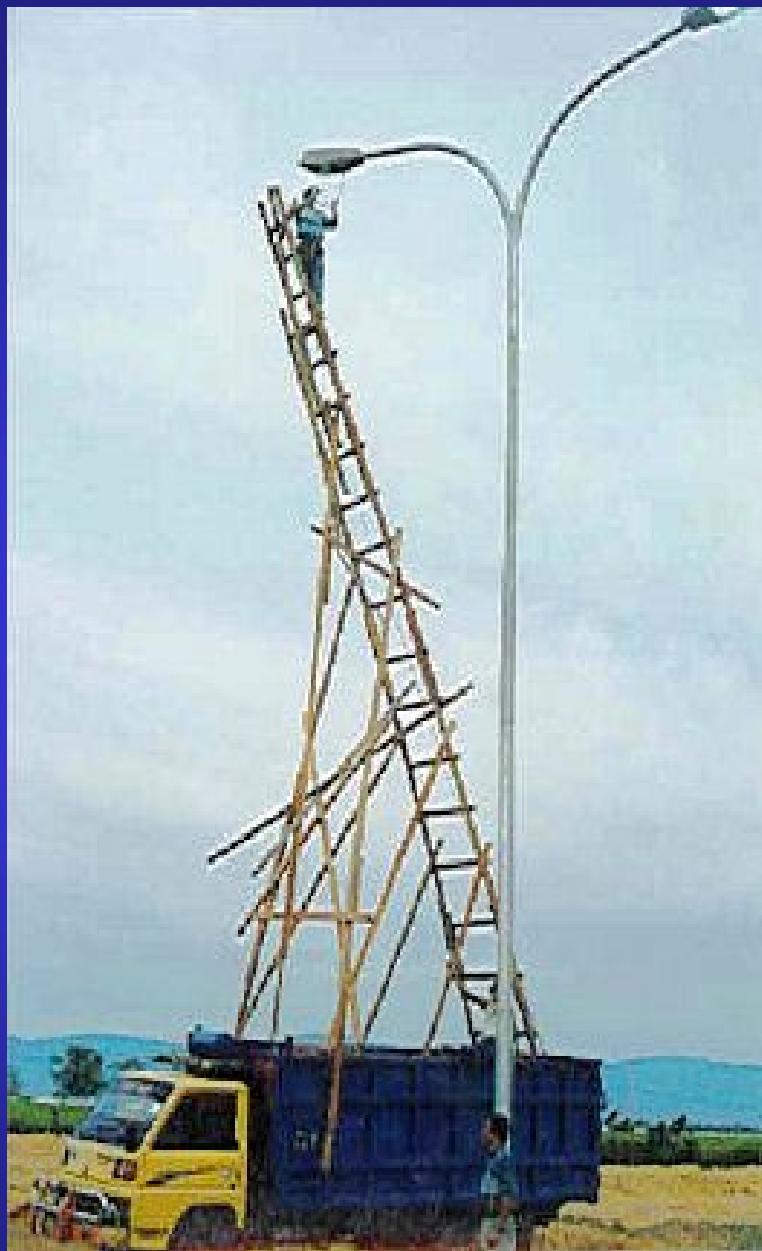






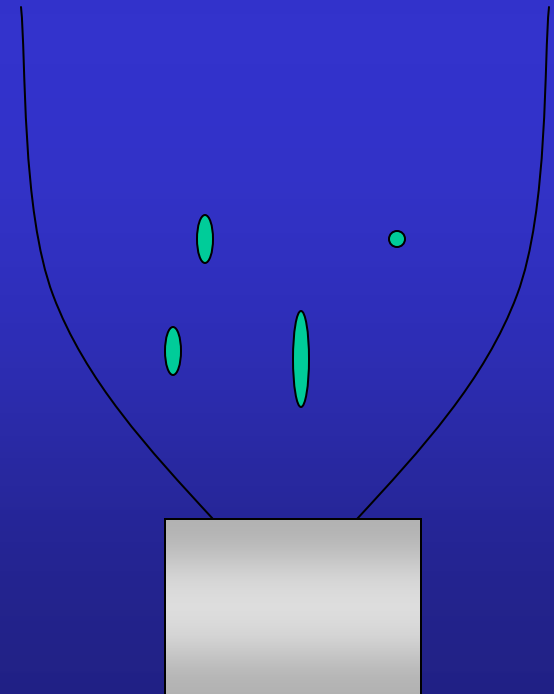
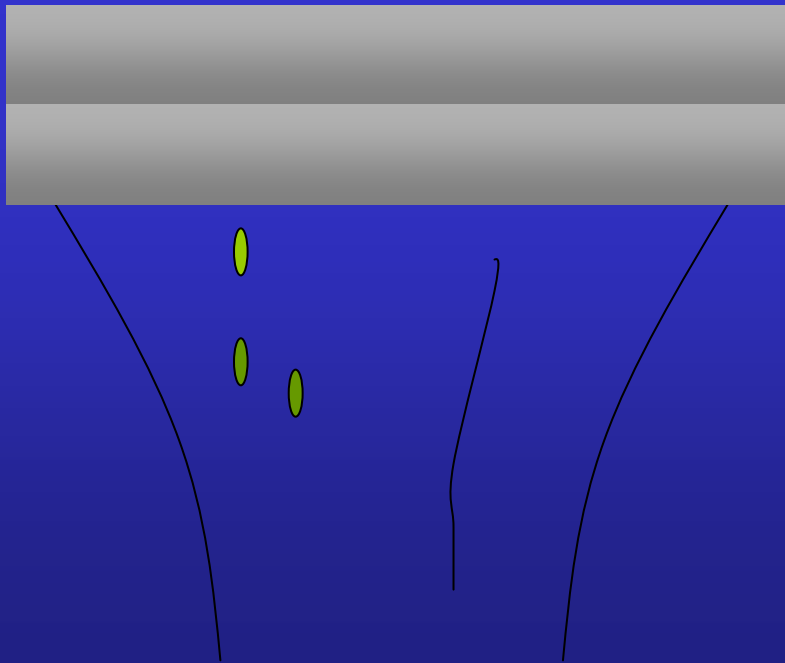






Definition of a Gel

- Film Imperfections or defects developed during forming due to disturbances in the polymer flow



Classification of Film Imperfections

- Contamination
- Un-melt
- Un-mix
- Thermal degradation

Origins

Gels can be created or introduced during

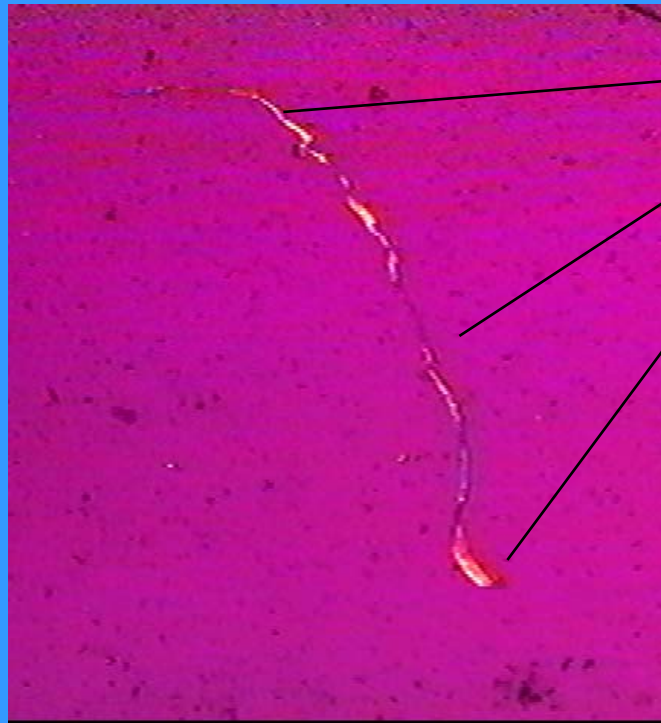
- Polymerization
- Equipment-Screw Design
- Fabrication

Contamination

Gauge Bands/Gels

- Contamination
 - Fiber

Fiber Gel After Melting



Gel

Polarized light (w/ 1/4 filter)

Gauge Bands/Gels

- Contamination
 - Fiber
 - Resin Contamination

Resin Contamination

LDPE

- Polyolefin
- More Crystalline
- Thermally stable
- Adhesion through oxidation
- 600°F - 630°F processing temperature

EVA

- Acid functional groups
- Less Crystalline
- Not thermally stable
- Adhesion through vinyl acetate groups
- 450°F processing temperature

Cross Contamination Solutions

- Better Housekeeping
- Better purging
- Work with resin companies

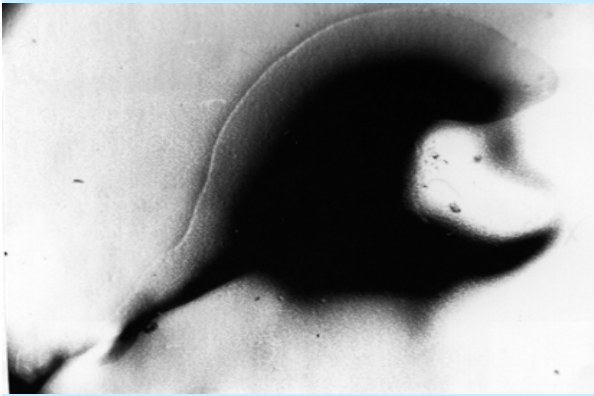
Gauge Bands/Gels

- Contamination
 - Fiber
 - Resin Contamination
- Un-melt and un-mix

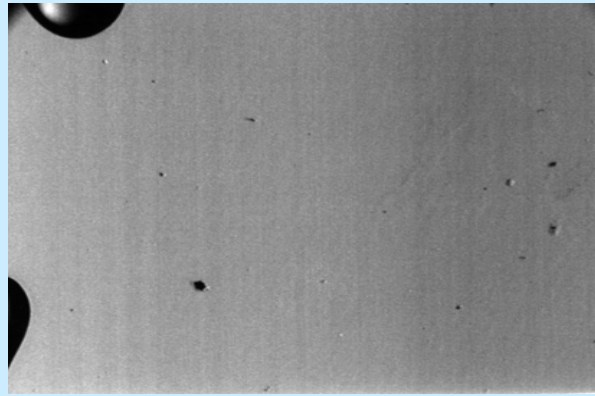
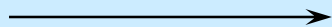
Hot Stage Microscopy

- Slowly heat sample to above melting point.
- Transmit light through cross-polarized filters.
- Observe melting point of film/gel and note any birefringence effects.

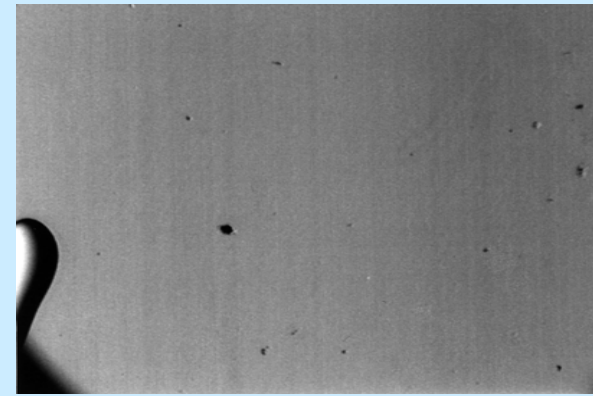
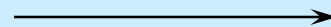
Unmixed Gel Characterization



50°C



150°C



50°C

Unmixed Gel

Gauge Bands/Gels

- Contamination
 - Fibers
 - Cross contamination w/other Polymers
- Un-melt & un-mixed
 - Bad Concentrate

Mixing

Master Batch Concentrates

- Compatibility of base resin
- quality of dispersive mixing
 - agglomerates

Gauge Bands/Gels

- Contamination
 - Fibers
 - Cross contamination w/other Polymers
- Un-melt & un-mixed
 - Bad Concentrate
 - Blends with different melting rate

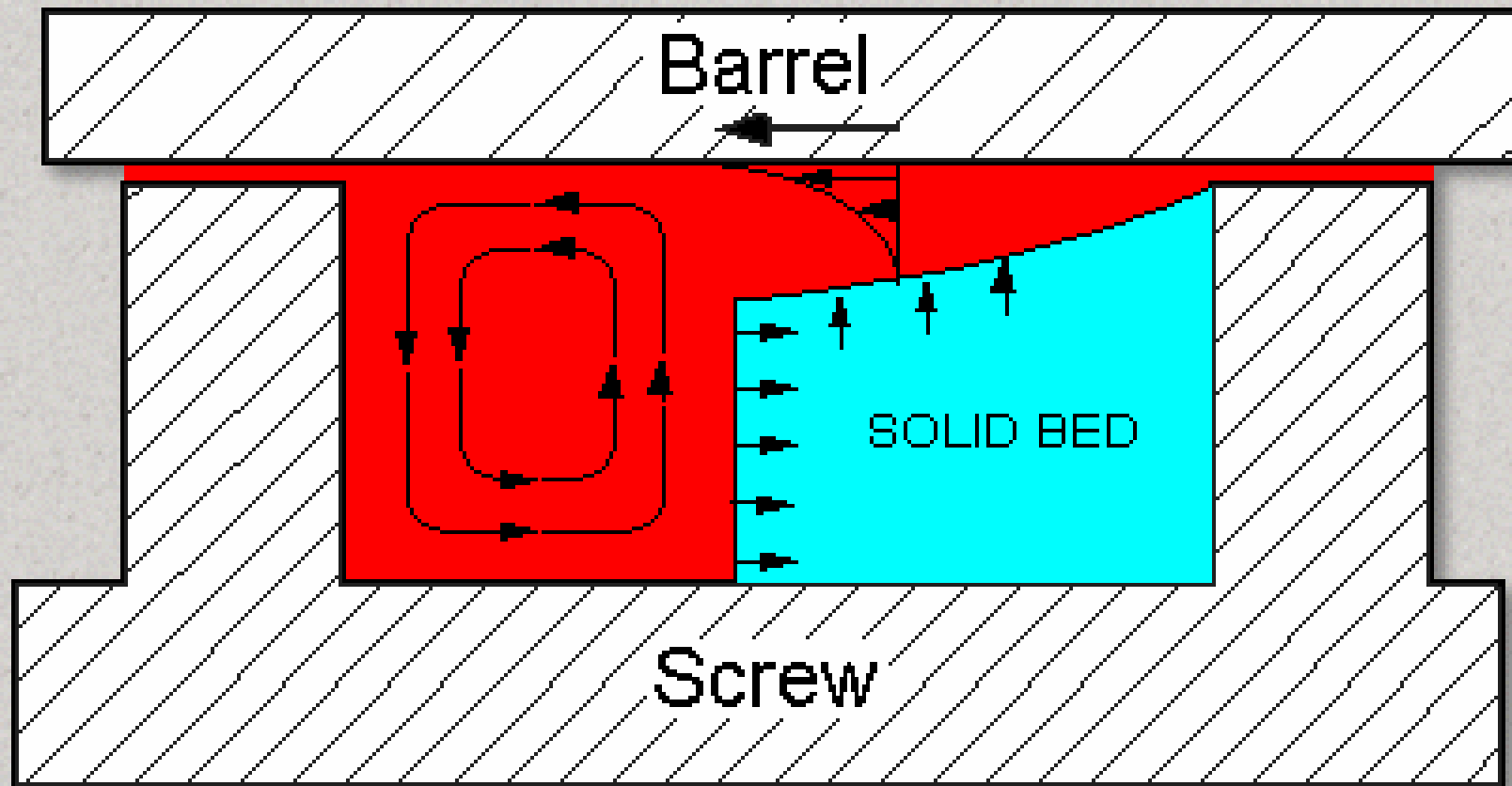
Mixing

Polymer Blends and Additives

- Thermodynamic compatibility of components (conductivity)
- Large differences in melting points of blend components
- Large viscosity ratios between minor and major components

Gauge Bands/Gels

- Contamination
 - Fibers
 - Cross contamination w/other Polymers
- Un-melt & un-mixed
 - Bad Concentrate
 - Blends with different melting rate
 - Fluff



Contiguous Solids Melting

Gauge Bands/Gels

- Contamination
 - Fibers
 - Cross contamination w/other Polymers
- Un-melt & un-mixed
 - Bad Concentrate
 - Blends with different melting rate
 - Fluff
 - Bad temperature profile

Gauge Bands/Gels

- Contamination
 - Fibers
 - Cross contamination w/other Polymers
- Un-melt & un-mixed
 - Bad Concentrate
 - Blends with different melting rate
 - Fluff
 - Bad temperature profile
 - Inconsistent granular size

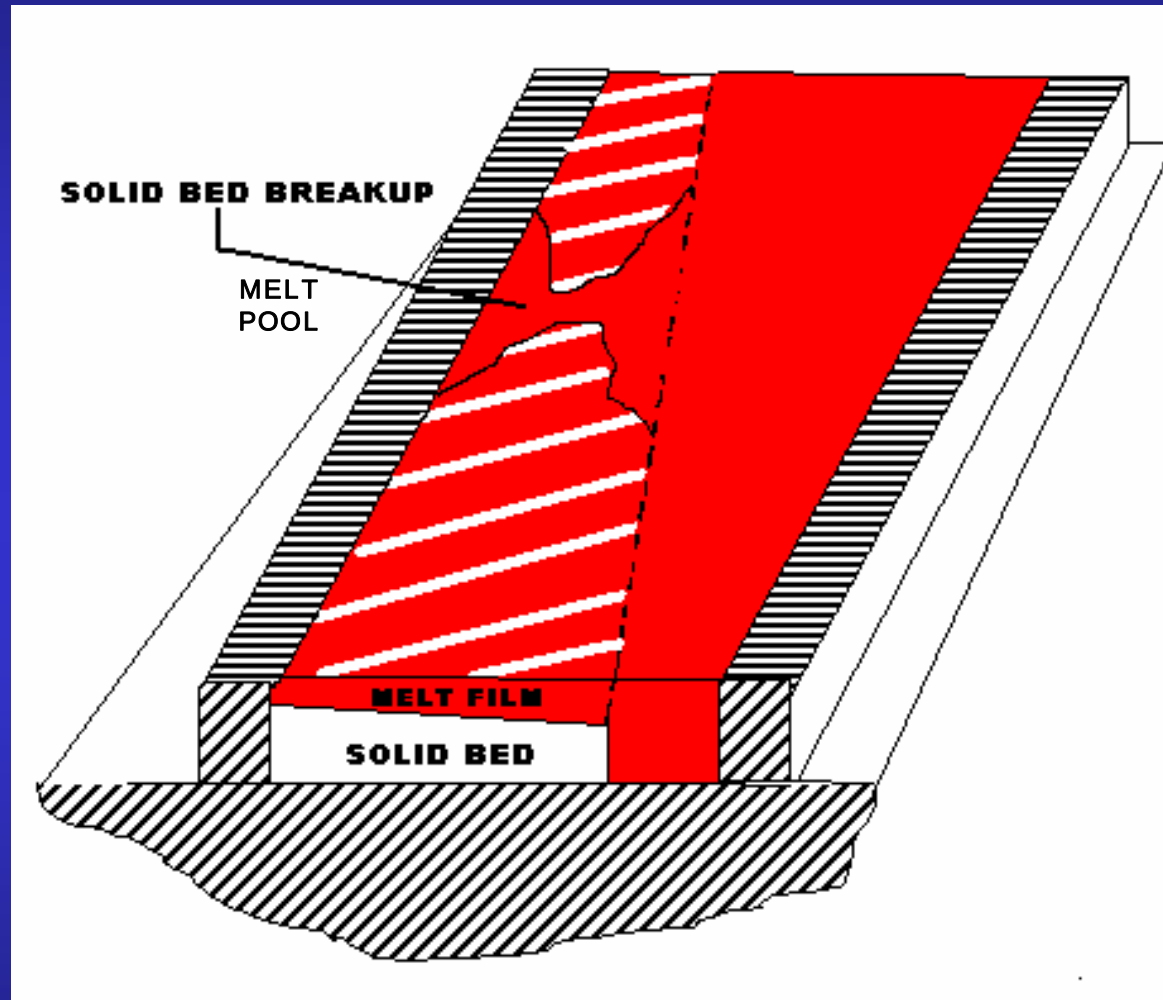
Gauge Bands/Gels

- Contamination
 - Fibers
 - Cross contamination w/other Polymers
- Un-melt & un-mixed
 - Bad Concentrate
 - Blends with different melting rate
 - Fluff
 - Bad temperature profile
 - Inconsistent granular size
 - Screw design

Screw Design

- Improper design for the resin can contribute to:
 - SBB causing encapsulation of un-melt solids
 - SBB also causes non uniform mixing history
 - Not providing enough shear to melt resin

Observed Solid Bed Break-up

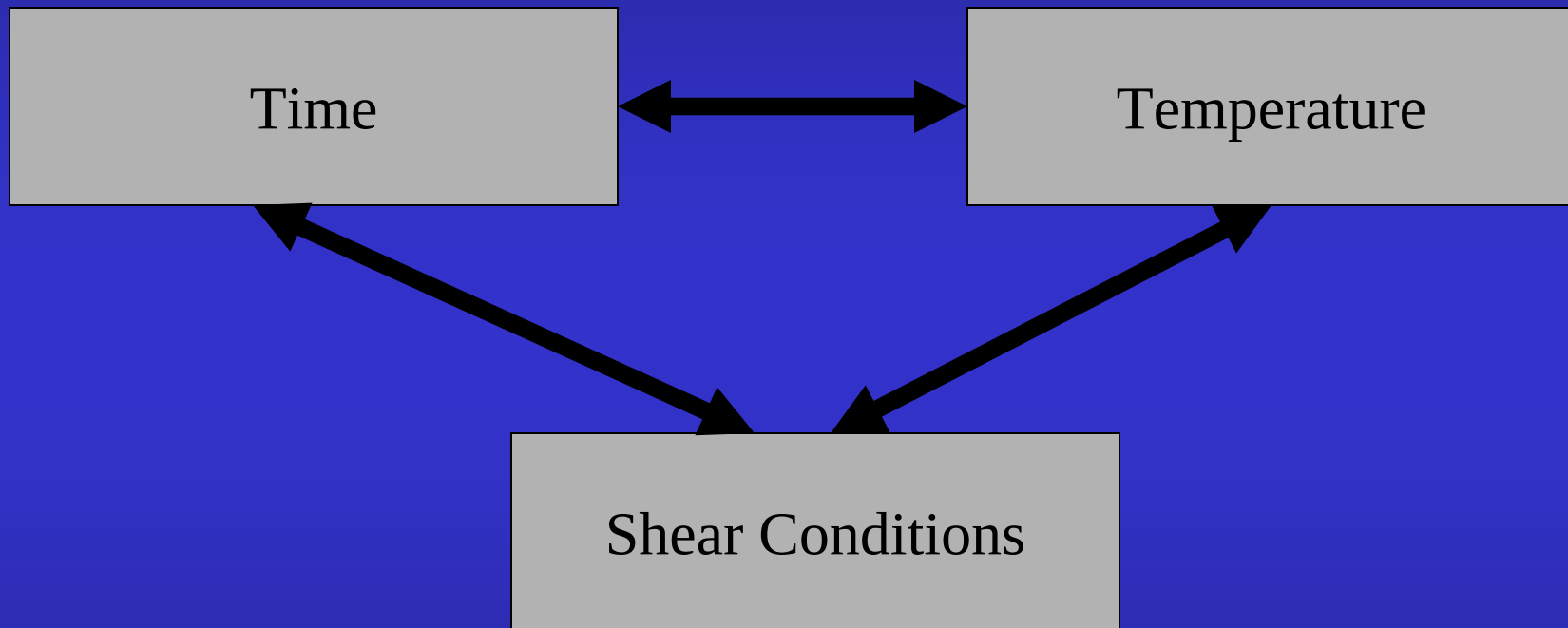


CONVENTIONAL
SCREW

Gauge Bands/Gels

- Contamination
 - Fiber
 - Resin Contamination
- Un-melt and un-mix
- Thermal degradation

Polymer Degradation is a Function of



All polymers degrade as a function of
time, temperature, and shear conditions

Degradation



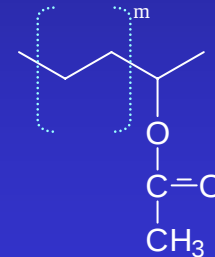
Gels

Types of Polymer Degradation

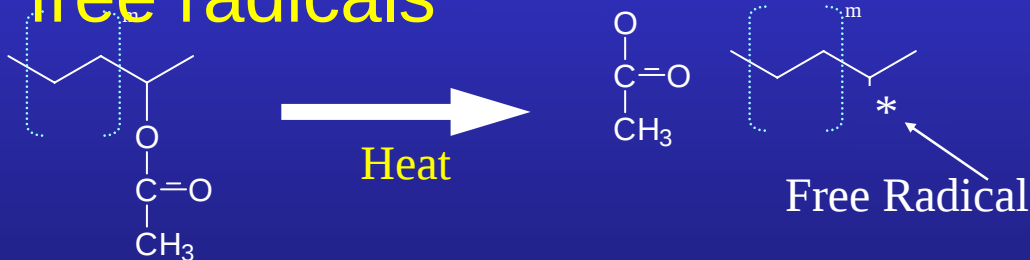
- Thermal - High temperatures
- Chain Scission - High stress fields
- Cross-linking - Un-saturation
- Oxidation - Oxygen

Example of crosslinking

- Ethylene Vinyl Acetate (EVA)



- Temperature causes decarboxylation which result in releasing Acetate, CO_2 , and primary free radicals

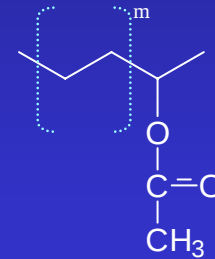


EVA Degradation

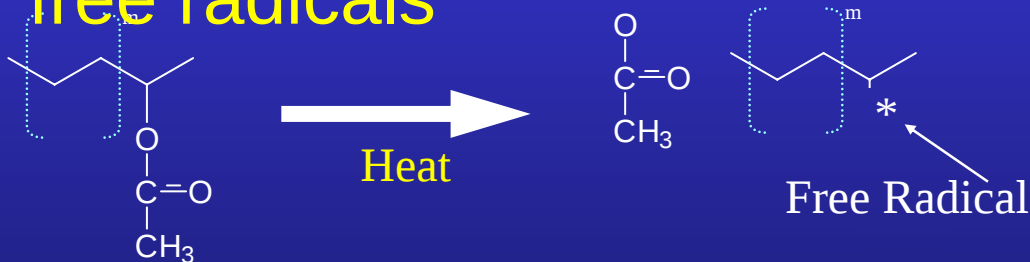
- Creates acetic acid at LDPE process temperatures.

EVA - Effect of Over Heating...

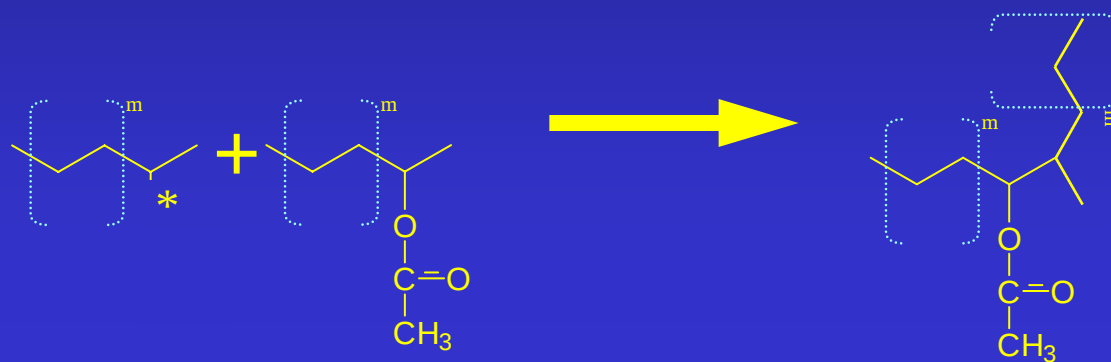
- Ethylene Vinyl Acetate (EVA)



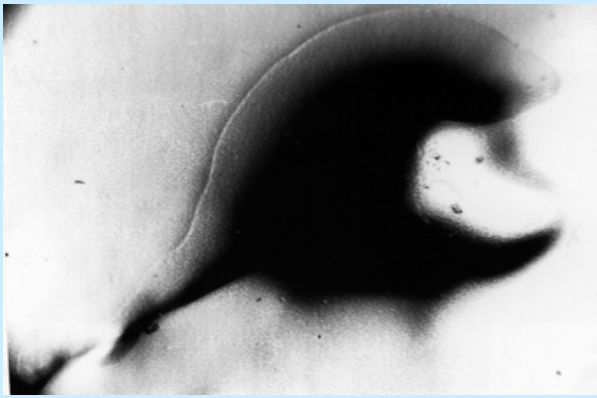
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Side Reaction



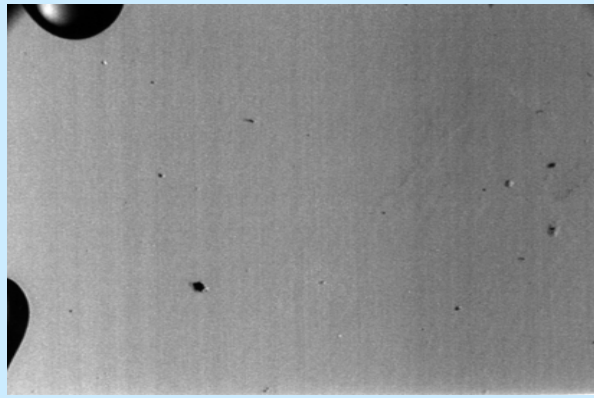
Lightly Crosslinked Gel



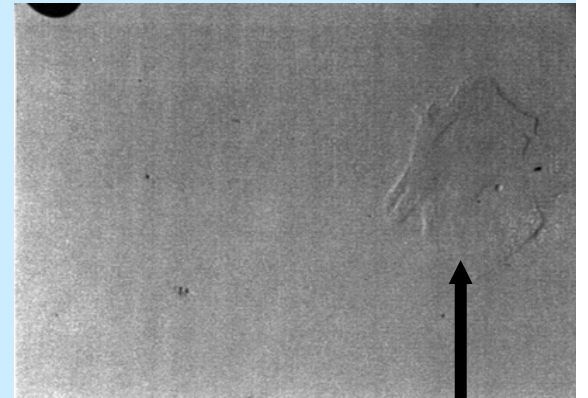
50°C



Melt



150°C



50°C



Lightly crosslinked

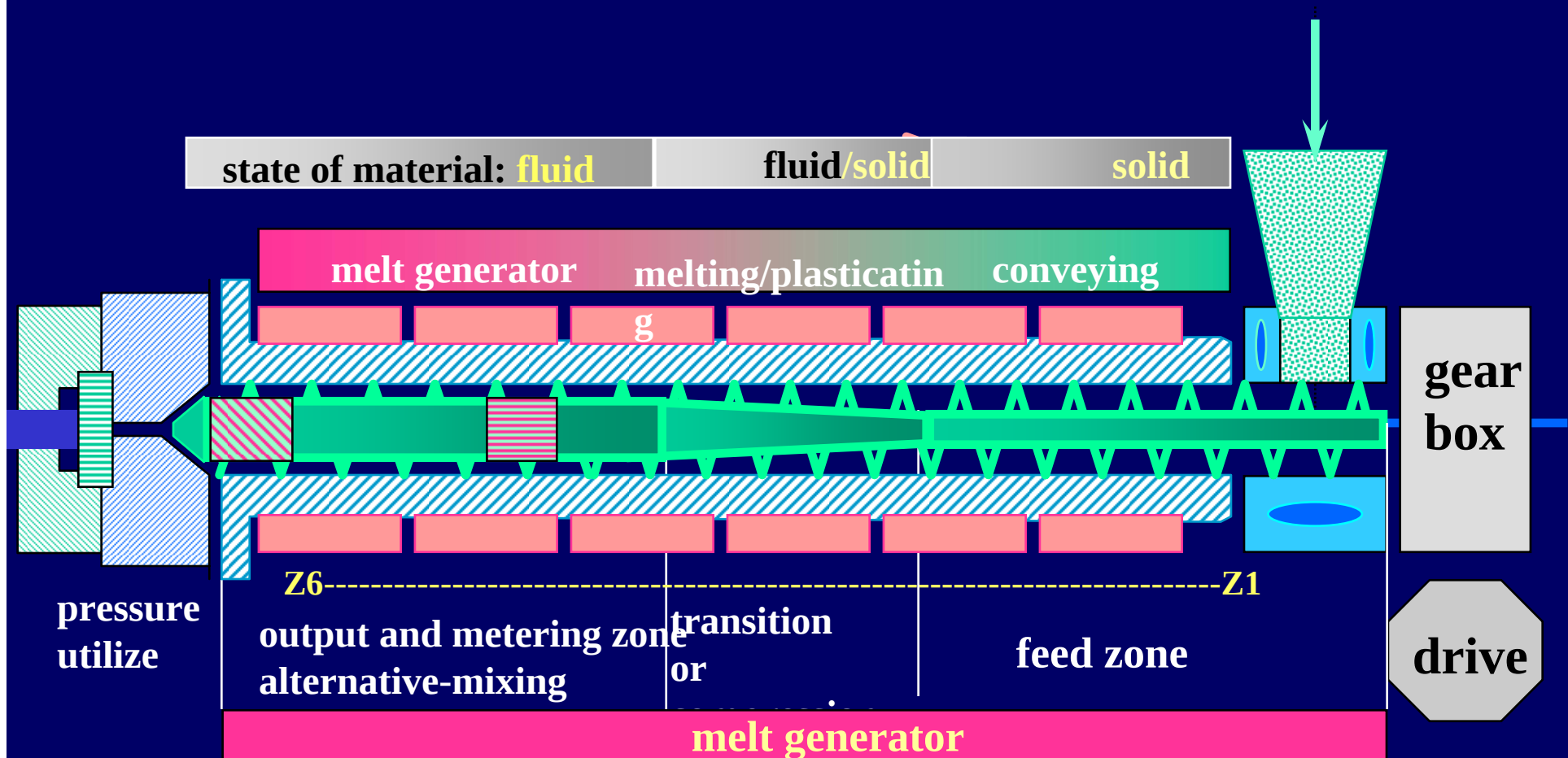
What does crosslinked mean?

- Too much energy provided to the polymer.

Too much heat

- Shear

Cross Section of Single-Screw Extruder



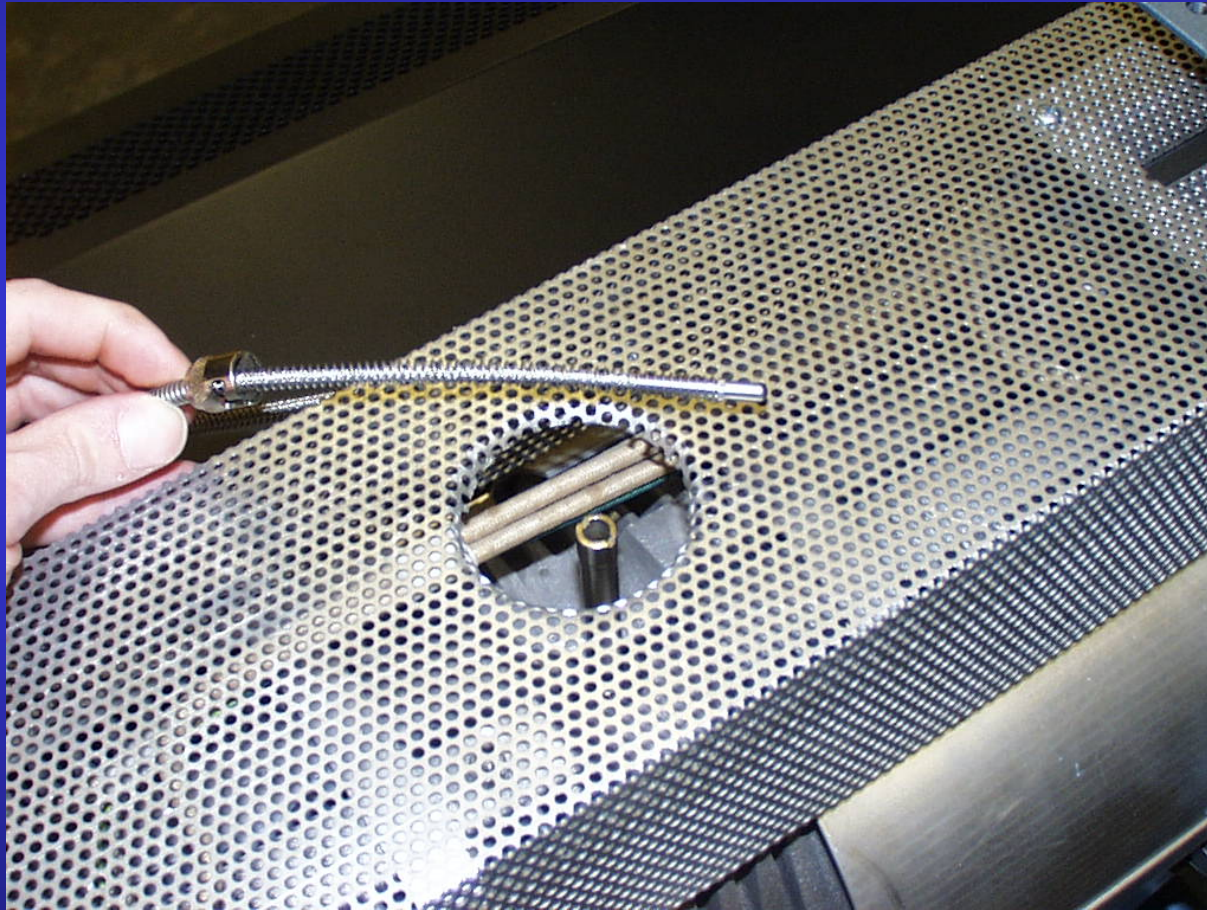
Too much heat

- Shear
- Heaters

Too much heat

- Shear
- Heaters
 - T/C not in bottom of well

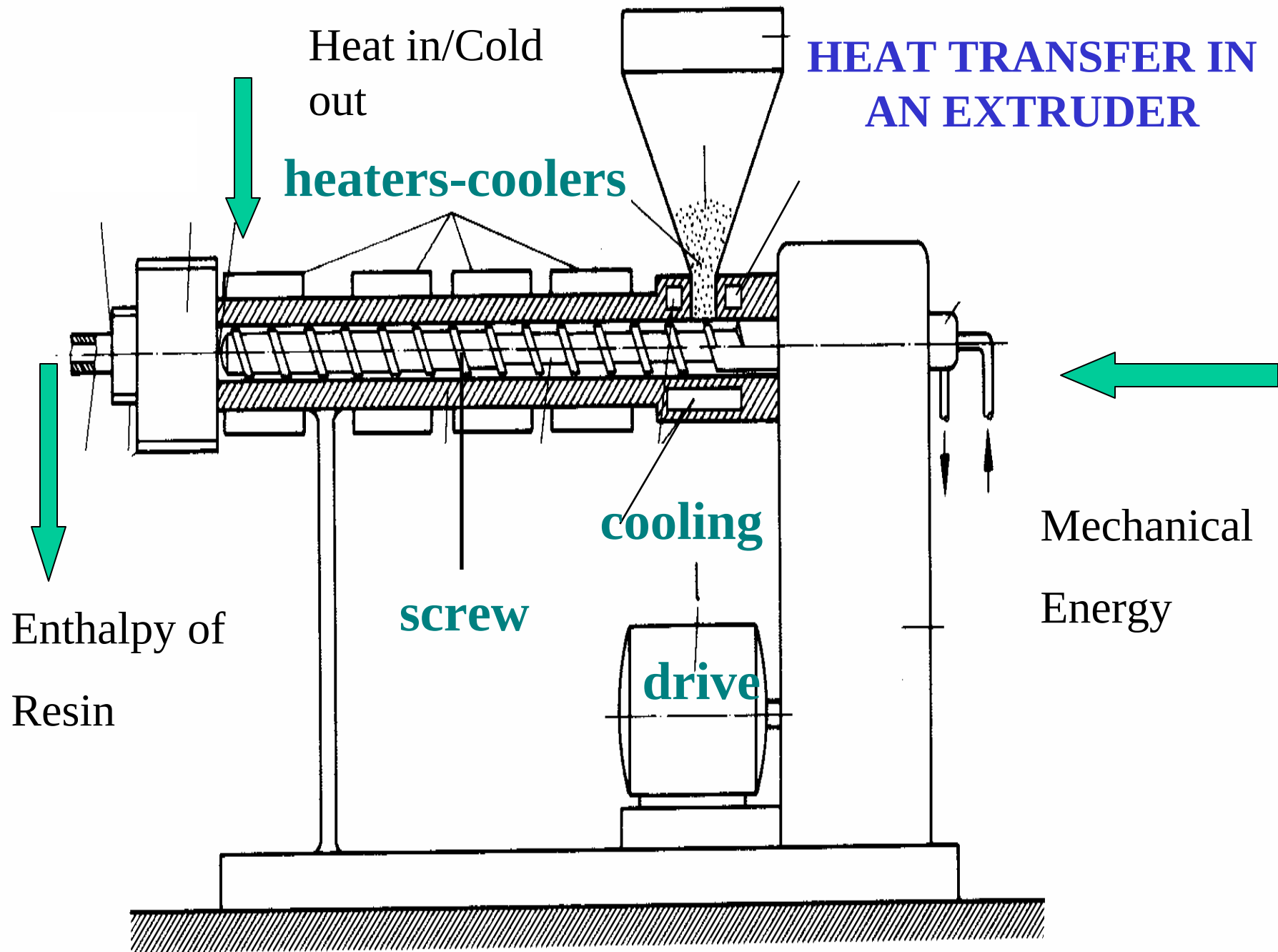
T/C Location



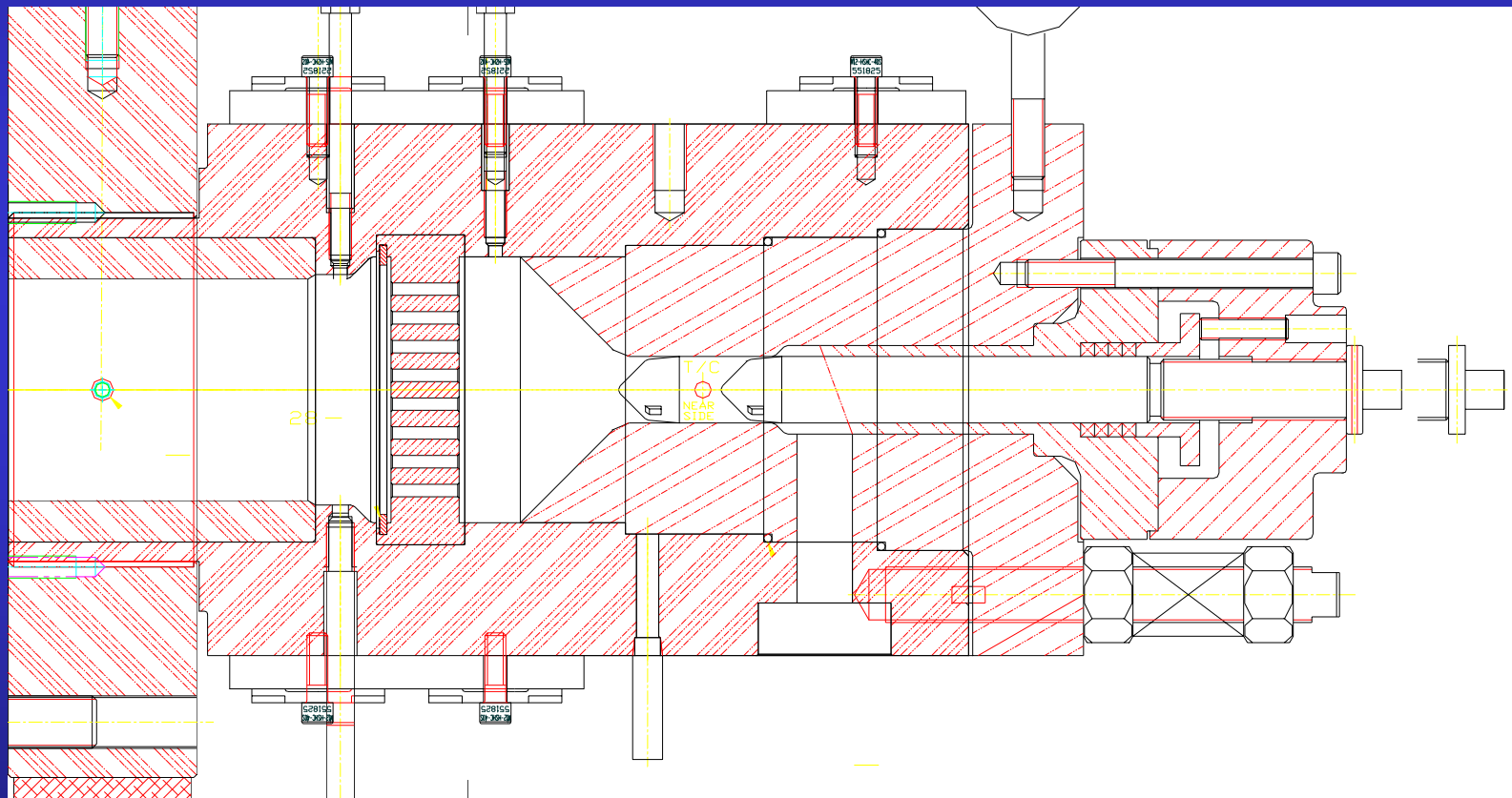
Too much heat

- Shear
- Heaters
 - T/C not in bottom of well
- Extruder Residence time

HEAT TRANSFER IN AN EXTRUDER



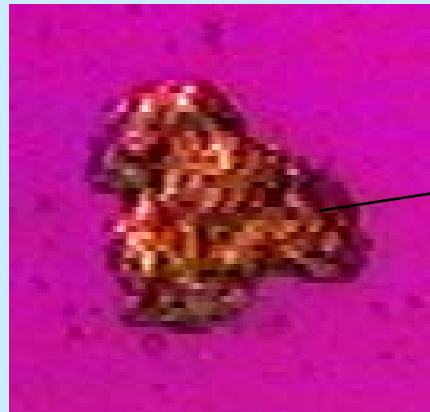
Gel Hang-up at adapter



Gauge Bands/Gels

- Fibers/Contamination
- Cross contamination w/other Polymers
- Un-melt
- Cross-Linked
- Oxidation

Oxidized Gel



Gel

Oxidized Gel at 130 C with polarized light (w/ 1/4 filter)

Oxidized Gels

- Formed very rapidly in the presence of oxygen
- Corrective Action
 - Improve stabilizer package
 - Reduce exposure to oxygen during processing
 - Reduce Temperature

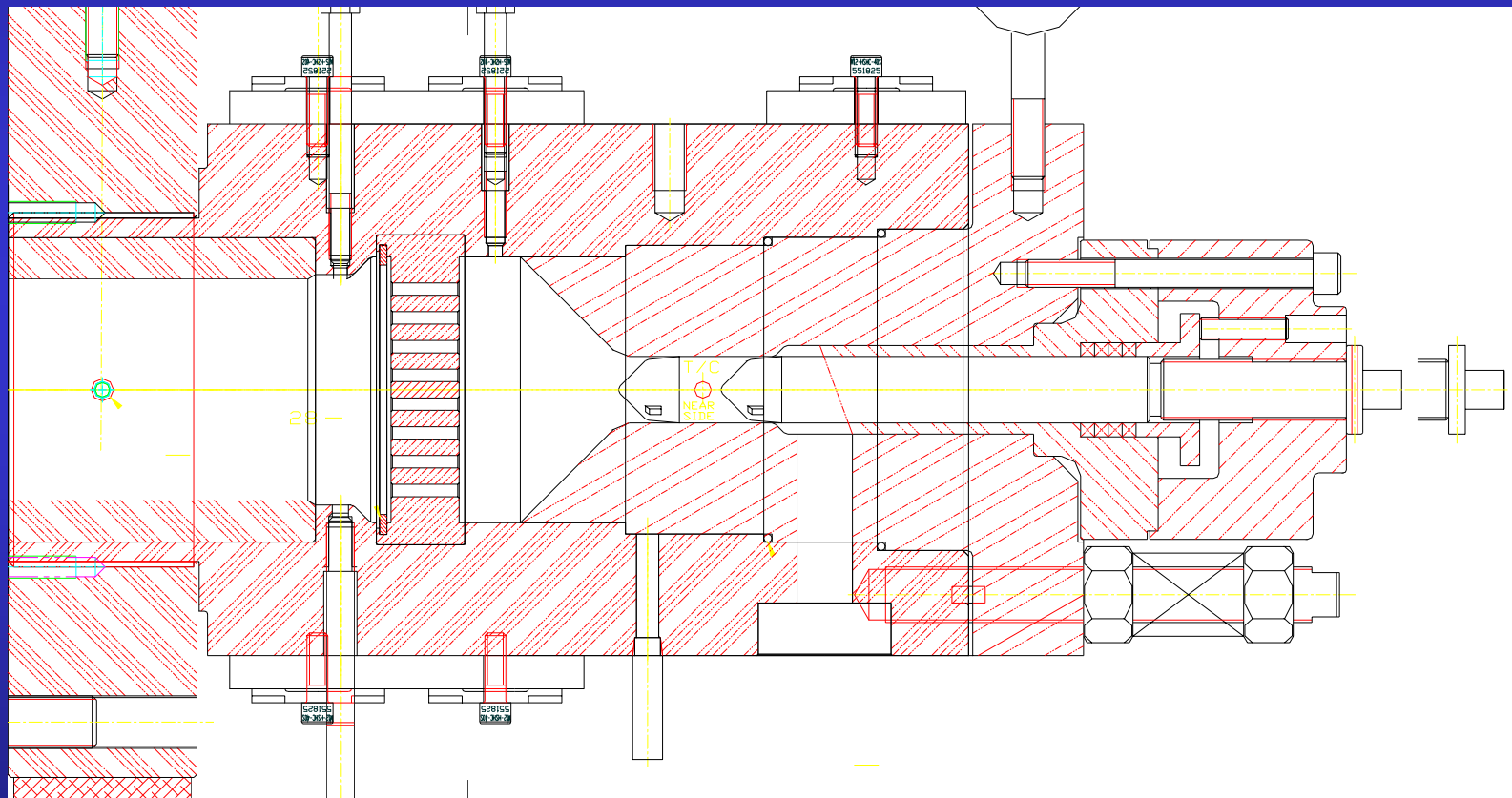
Oxidation of resin

- Incorrect shut down (not capping die)
- Incorrect start-up with cleaned die

Gauge Bands/Die Lines

- Hang up of gels
- Temperature variation
- Automatic die control
- Static Mixer position
- Hang Ups in flow path

Gel Hang-up at adapter



Solving Gel Problems

- Identify the source of the Imperfection
 - Un-melt
 - Degradation (Cross link or Oxidized)
 - Contamination (Dust, Dirt, Fiber)
 - Agglomeration (Color, Additives)
- Find the Source
 - Resin
 - Equipment
 - Blends/Additives

Tools to detect gel problems

- Hot stage microscopy
- IR analysis
- Chemical Analysis
- DSC unit

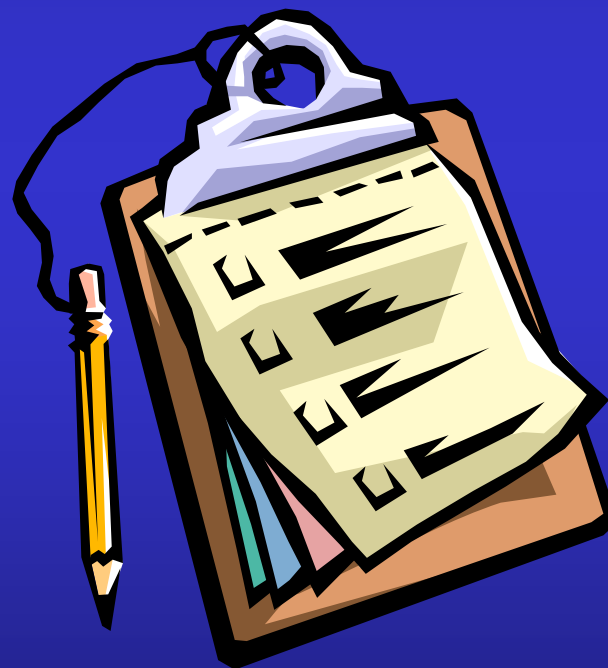
Thank You

PRESENTED BY

Lou Piffer

Senior Sales Engineer

Davis-Standard, LLC



*Please remember to turn
in your evaluation sheet...*