



BRINGS OUT THE BEST IN PLASTICS

High Performing Talc Reinforced Polypropylene for Automotive Weight Reduction

Polykemi AB

Independent thermoplastic compounder

- Family owned, started 1968
- Employees: 200(EU)+50(CH)
- Turnover >EUR 65 Mil.
- 25 Compounding lines
- Production: 38.000 ton/year (50% PP-based)
- Customers: 50% Automotive, 90% Injection moulders



Subsidiaries:

Rondo Plast AB – Compounds based on recycled raw materials

Scanfill AB – Olefinic packaging materials

Polykemi - 2015

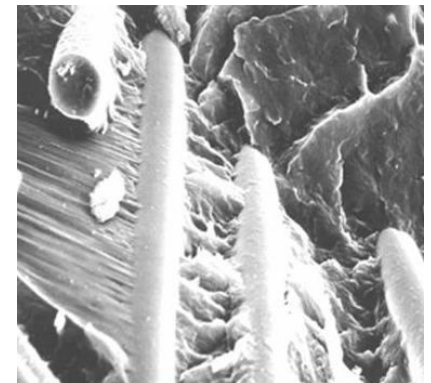
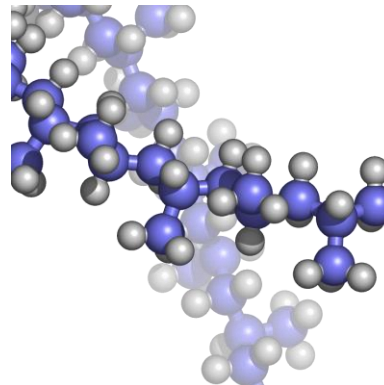
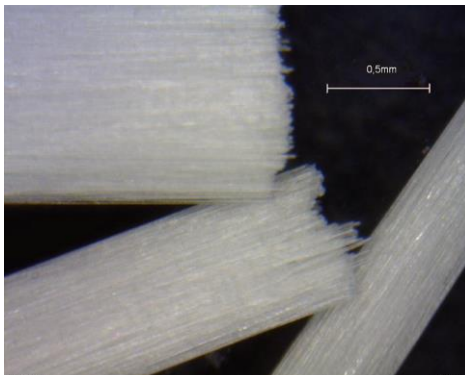


>PP GFxx< - Decades old work horse

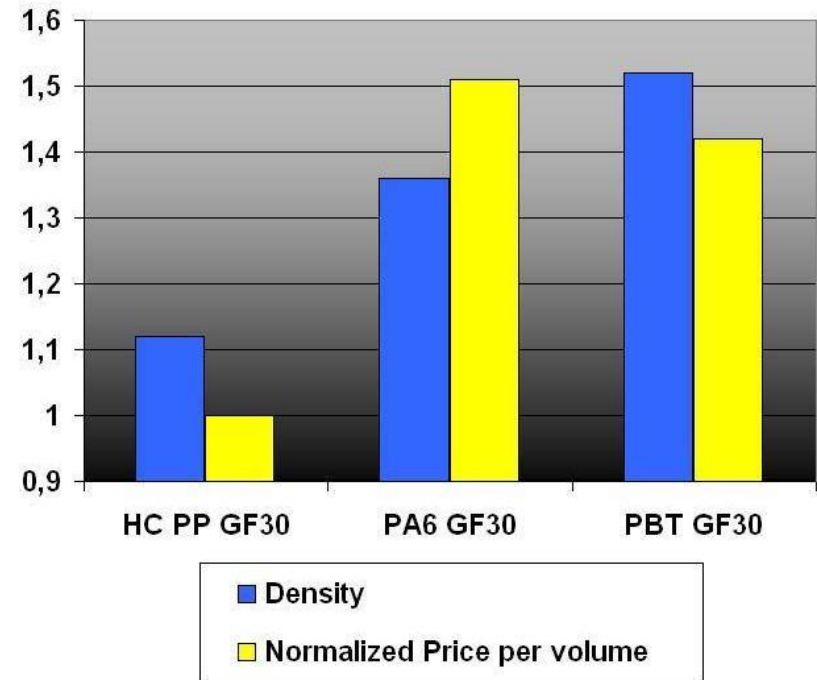
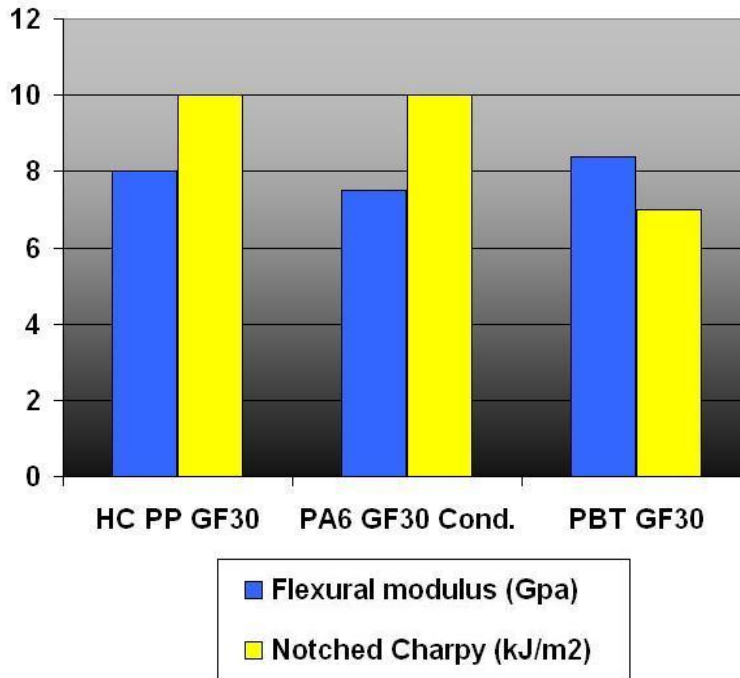
Polykemi trade names:

- POLYfill HIP HC – Talc reinforced Polypropylene
- POLYfill HC – Glass reinforced Polypropylene

- In 2008 Polykemi decided to update >PP GFxx<
- ✓ Combining the best raw materials with the most recent advances in Process technology



POLYfill HC – saving weight since 2009



High performance PP GF-compound

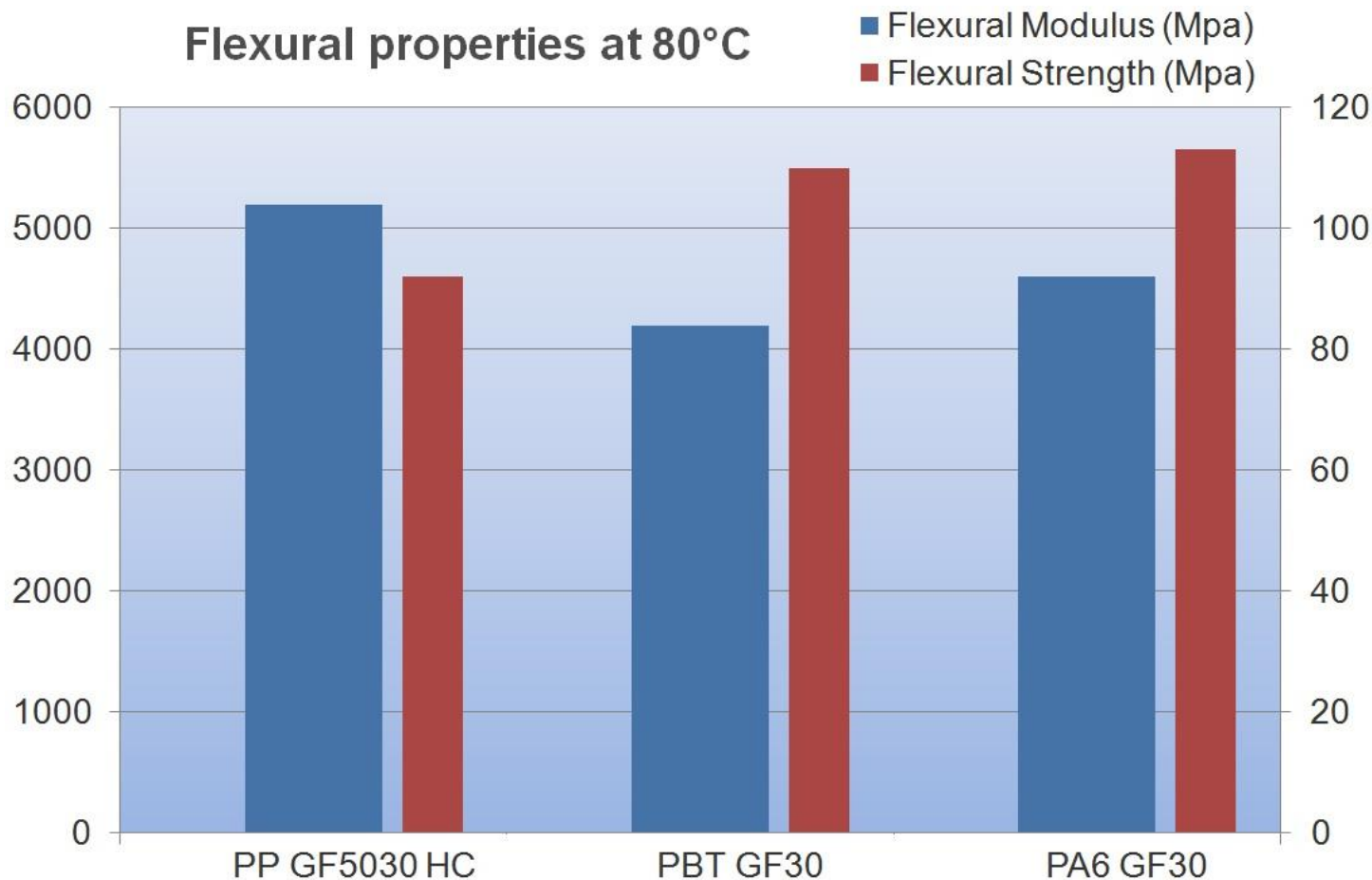
- Traditional solution might be 50% more expensive or 40% heavier (!)
- Competitive even against "industrial" PA-grades
- Light weight with a cost advantage!



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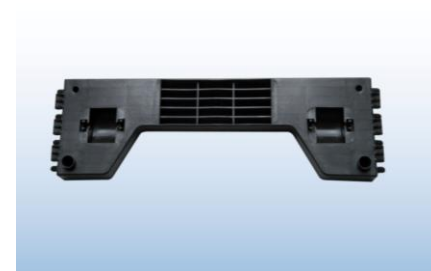
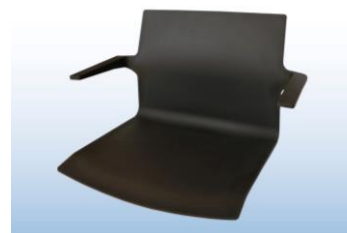
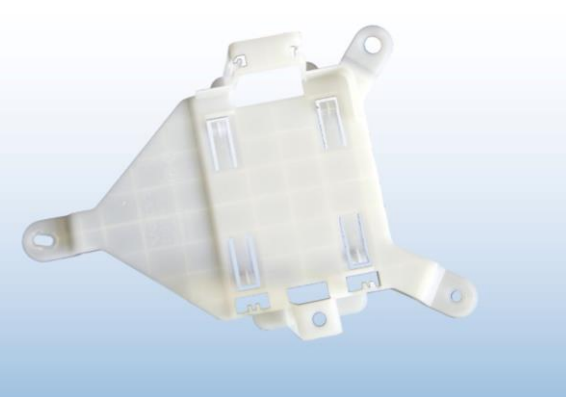
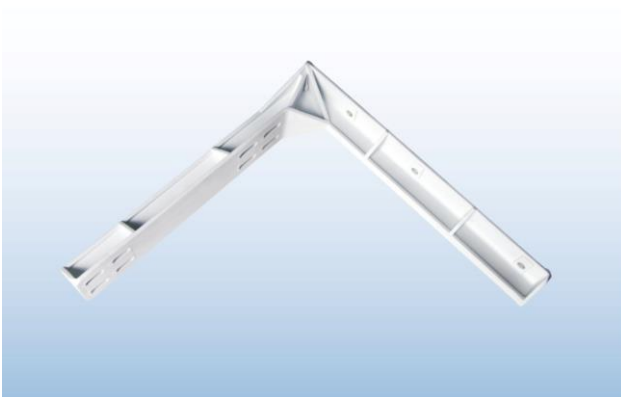
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Performance at elevated temperatures

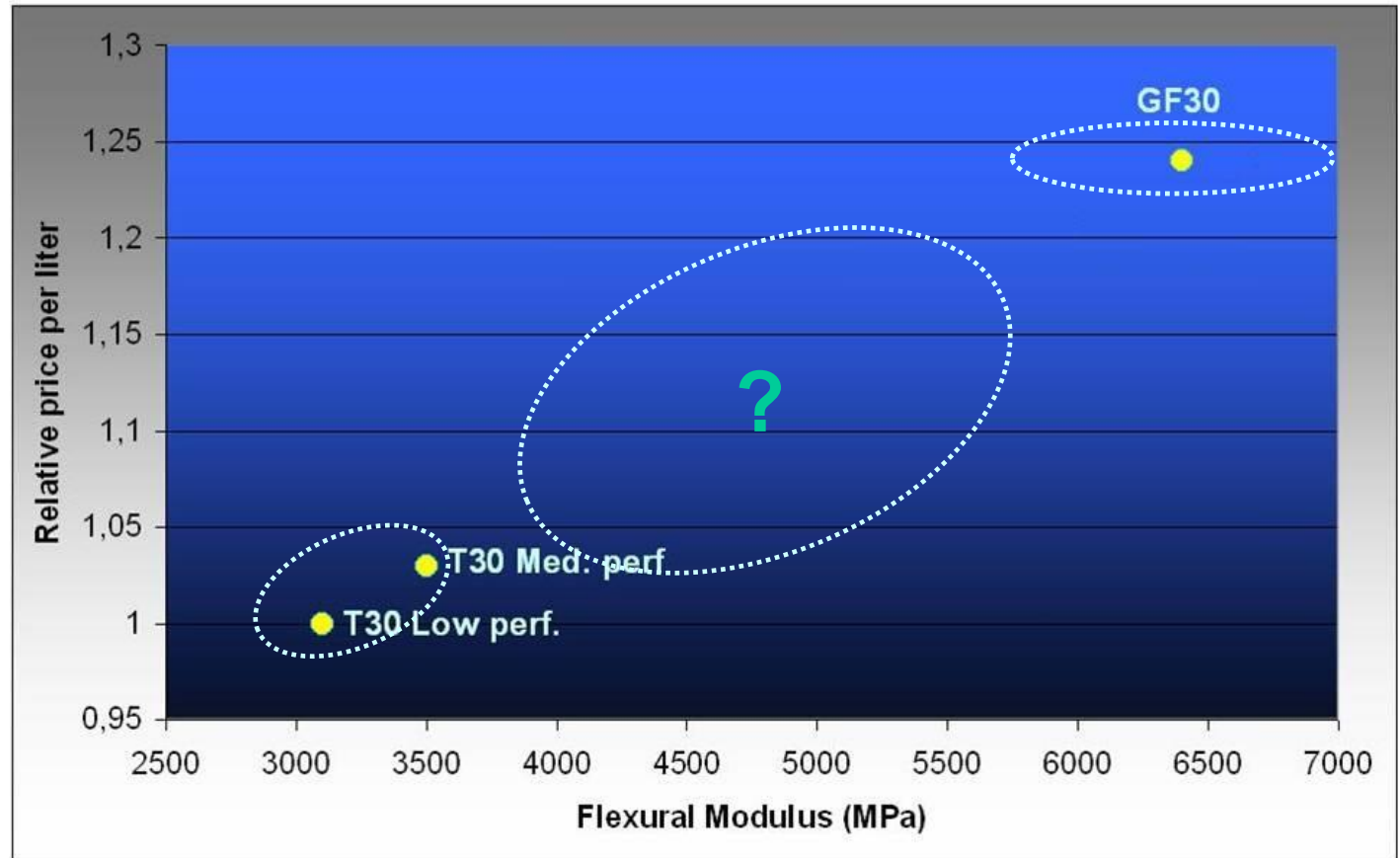


- Stiffness similar to PA6 and PBT GF30 at 80°C
- Long term properties can be ensured with optional heat stabilisation

Reducing weight with POLYfill HC – **It works!**



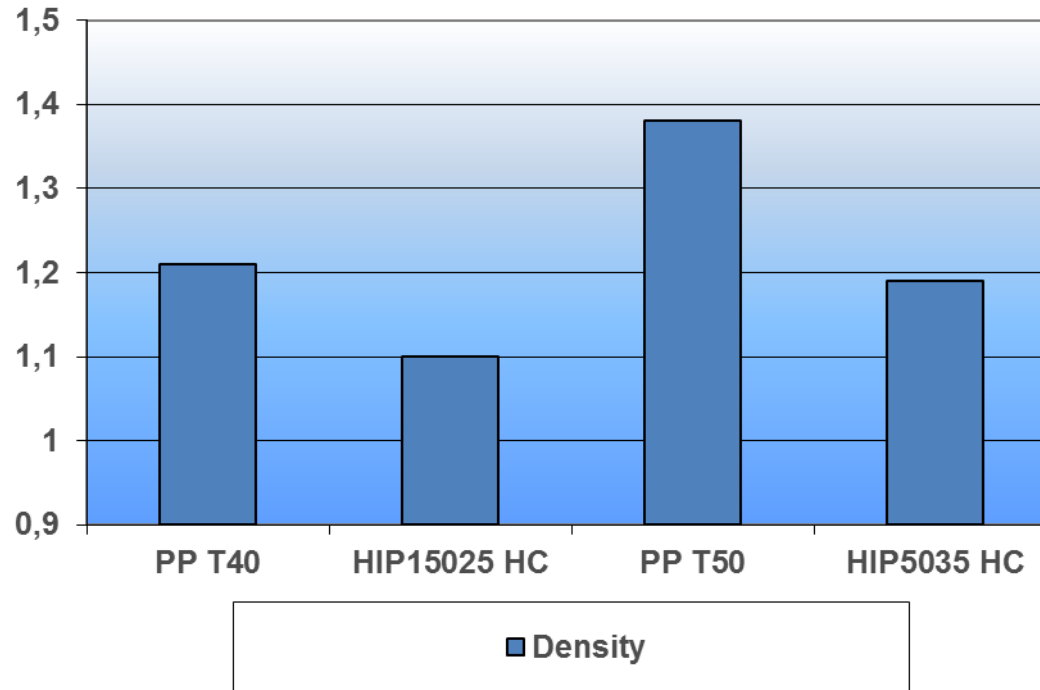
How can we push the boundaries of talc reinforced PP even further?



- ✓ Cost optimization of over engineered PP GF10-30
- ✓ Weight saving relative to PP T20-50

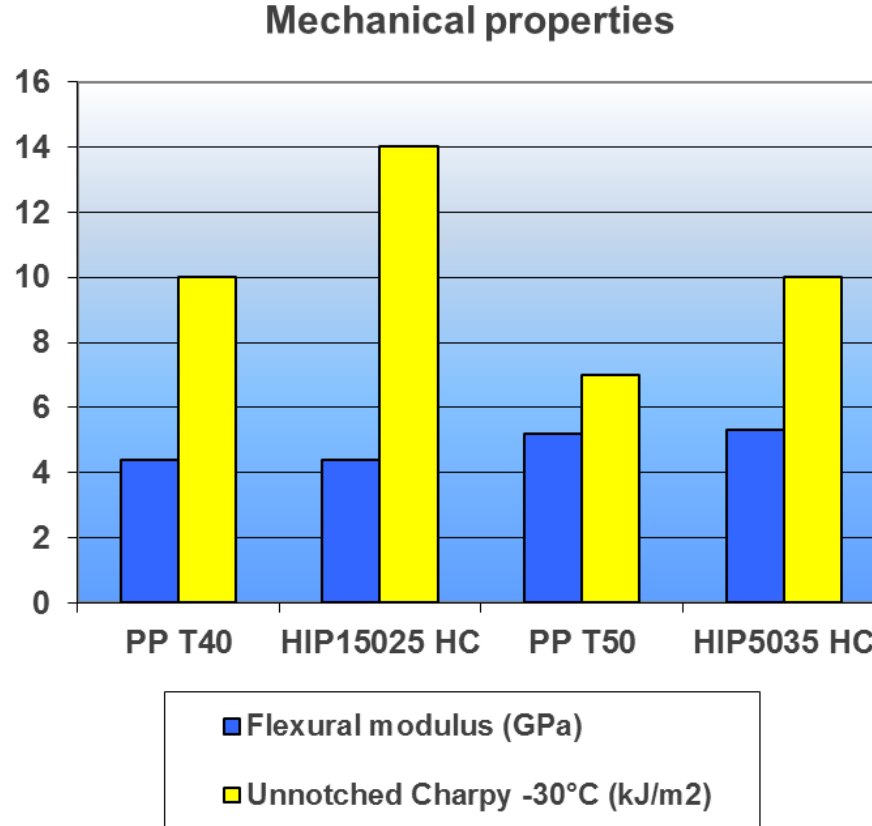
Weight saving by density reduction

15 units less talc reduces density by 10-14%



- ✓ Material substitution with a lower density material has an insignificant technical risk and enables a resource efficient and rapid implementation.

Less talc – same properties



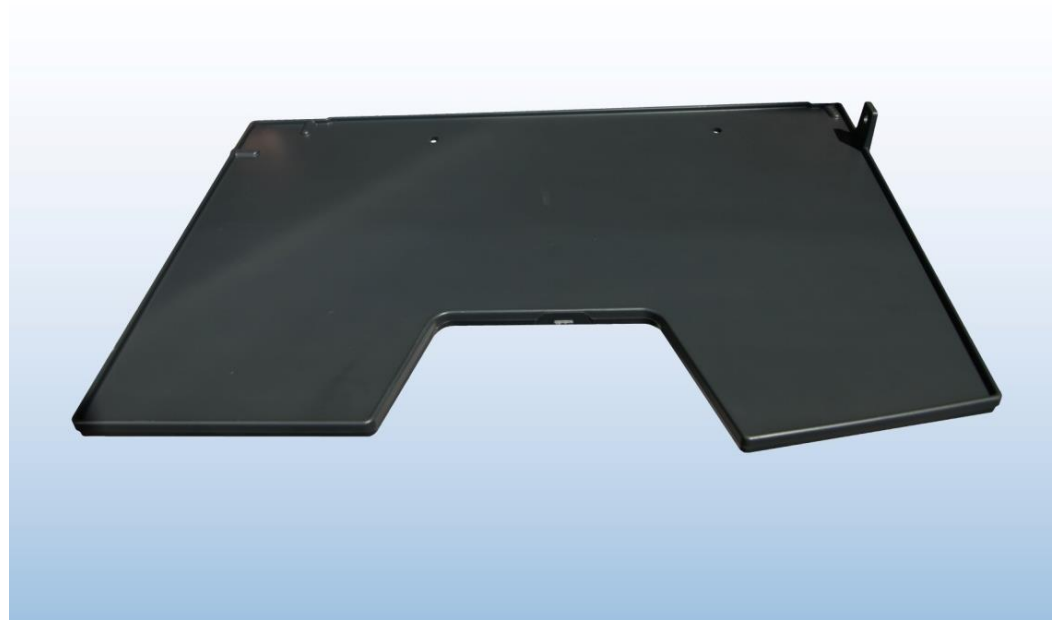
- ✓ Mechanical and thermomechanical properties are equal or better than traditional materials.
- ✓ 15 units less talc results in different shrinkage!

POLYfill HIP15025 HC used in VW XL1



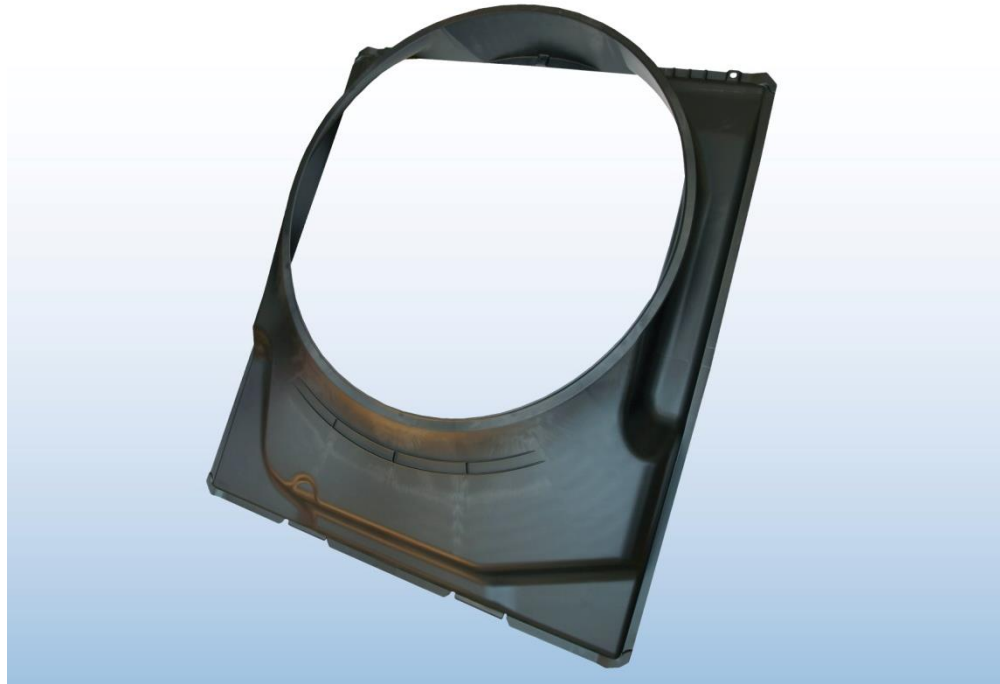
- ✓ Innovative material for an innovative car – HIP15025 HC employed in the headlight housing
- ✓ Weight saving compared to traditional PP T40

Commercialised - POLYfill HC:



- ✓ Storage shelf – Truck interior
- ✓ Material: POLYfill PP HIP15025HC Grey
- ✓ Has replaced an expensive metal & plastic hybrid
- ✓ Features: Improved scratch resistance, thermal stability, weight reduction and lower system cost

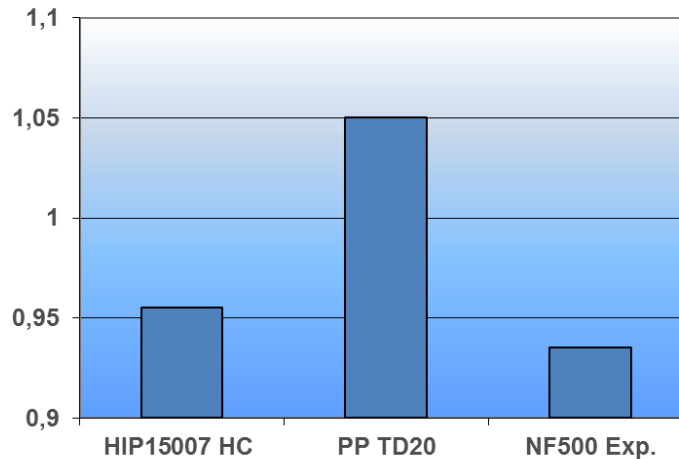
Commercialised - POLYfill HC:



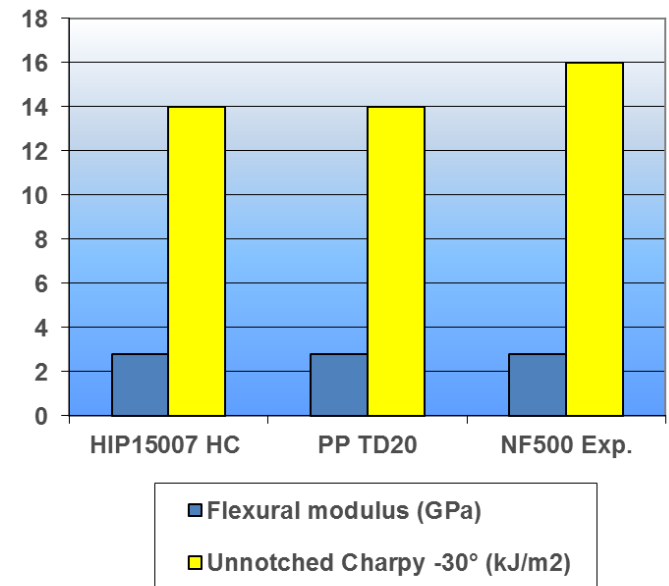
- ✓ Fan shroud – engine compartment - Truck
- ✓ Material: POLYfill PP HIP5035 HC VT2
- ✓ Has replaced PP with 50%Talc
- ✓ Features: Improved dimensional stability at high temperatures with reduced part weight

Next step – Confront PPH TD20

Density advantage



Mechanical properties



- ✓ Performance profile of traditional PP TD20 possible with only 7% talc!

Charpy unnotched at -30°C shown to accentuate the lack of differences in impact performance.

NF500 is an experimental grade with natural fibre.

High performance talc, high performance polymer...



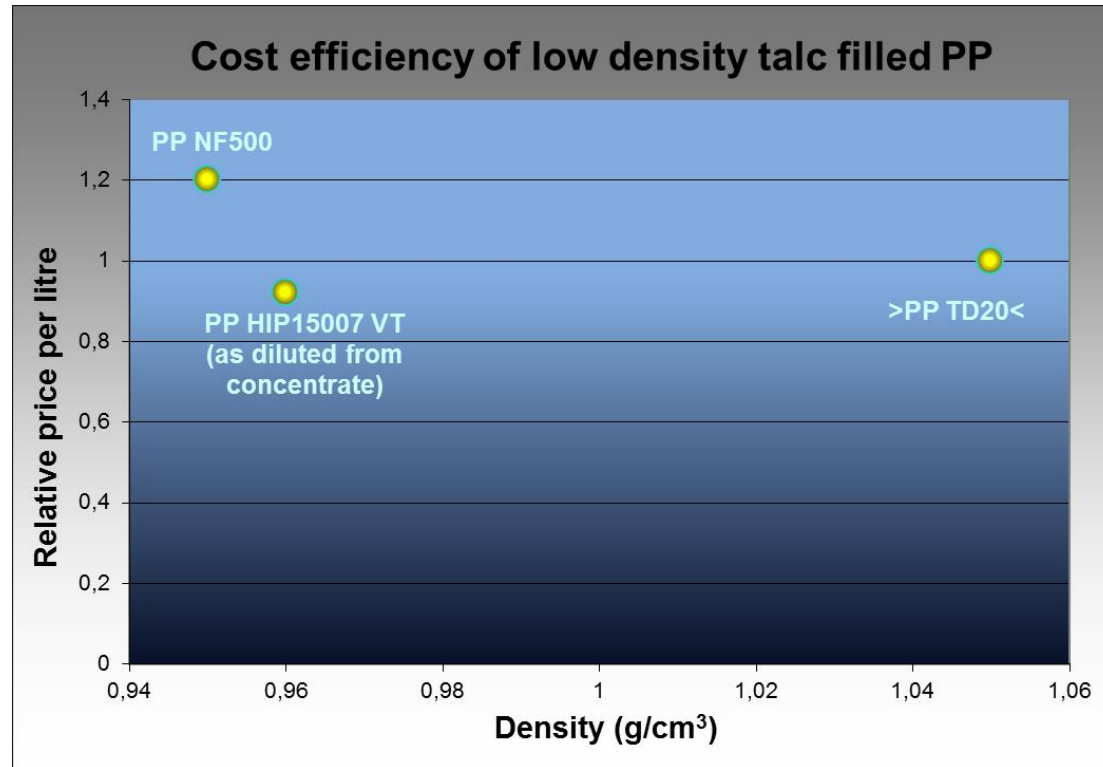
Can we really afford this?

Can a “salt & pepper-mix” be a route to superior PP TD07 cost efficiency?



- ✓ 1/3 concentrate with 21% + 2/3 reactor grade PPH dry blend significantly reduces production costs
- ✓ Automotive TIERs already mix PP LGF and PP Talc concentrates for structural parts and bumper fascias
- ✓ The molder can mix by himself or buy a premix

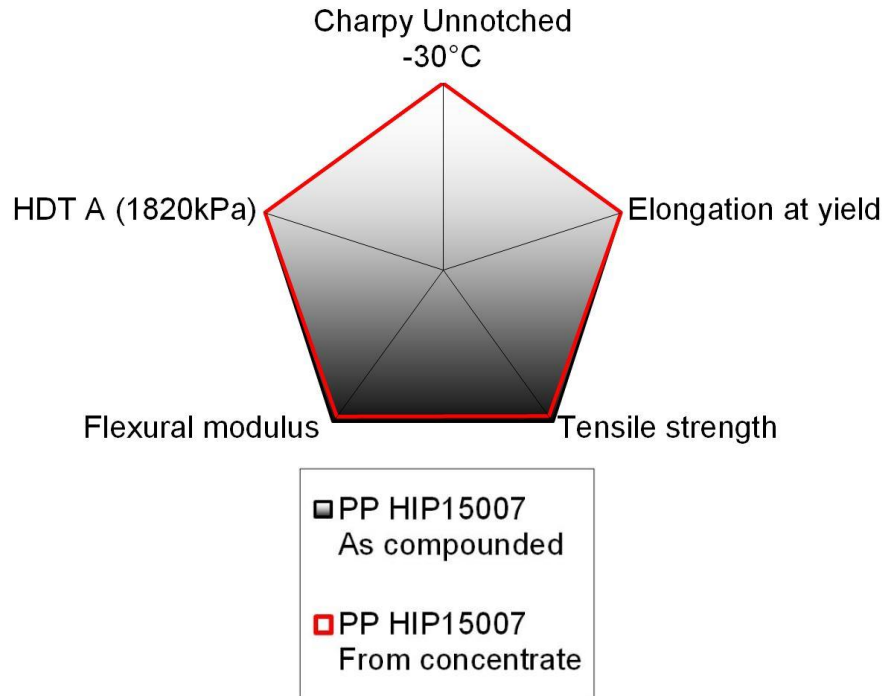
Cost saving by salt & pepper-mixing



- ✓ Weight reduction AND cost reduction are possible at the same time

The >PPH TD20< in the above comparison is a virgin, highly heat stabilised talc reinforced polypropylene homopolymer coloured black.
The natural fibre reinforced NF500 in the comparison is a 100% compound.

Dilution from concentrate



A 21% talc filled concentrate is diluted with a "generic" virgin high performance PP homopolymer that has a matching viscosity for maximum compatibility.

Specimen were produced on a 35T clamping force Arburg. Relative to typical settings the back pressure and fill time were slightly increased to somewhat increase the mixing taking place in the barrel.

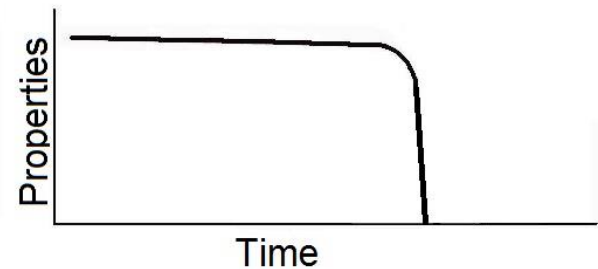
- ✓ Tests confirm dilution does not sacrifice properties
- ✓ Also dilution of concentrates from variations of HIP15007 has been confirmed possible
- ✓ Two grades of PP for dilution validated at this point

Long term heat ageing

- ✓ Design target – To be able to pass the infamous VW-heat aging test of 150°C for a minimum of 700 hours

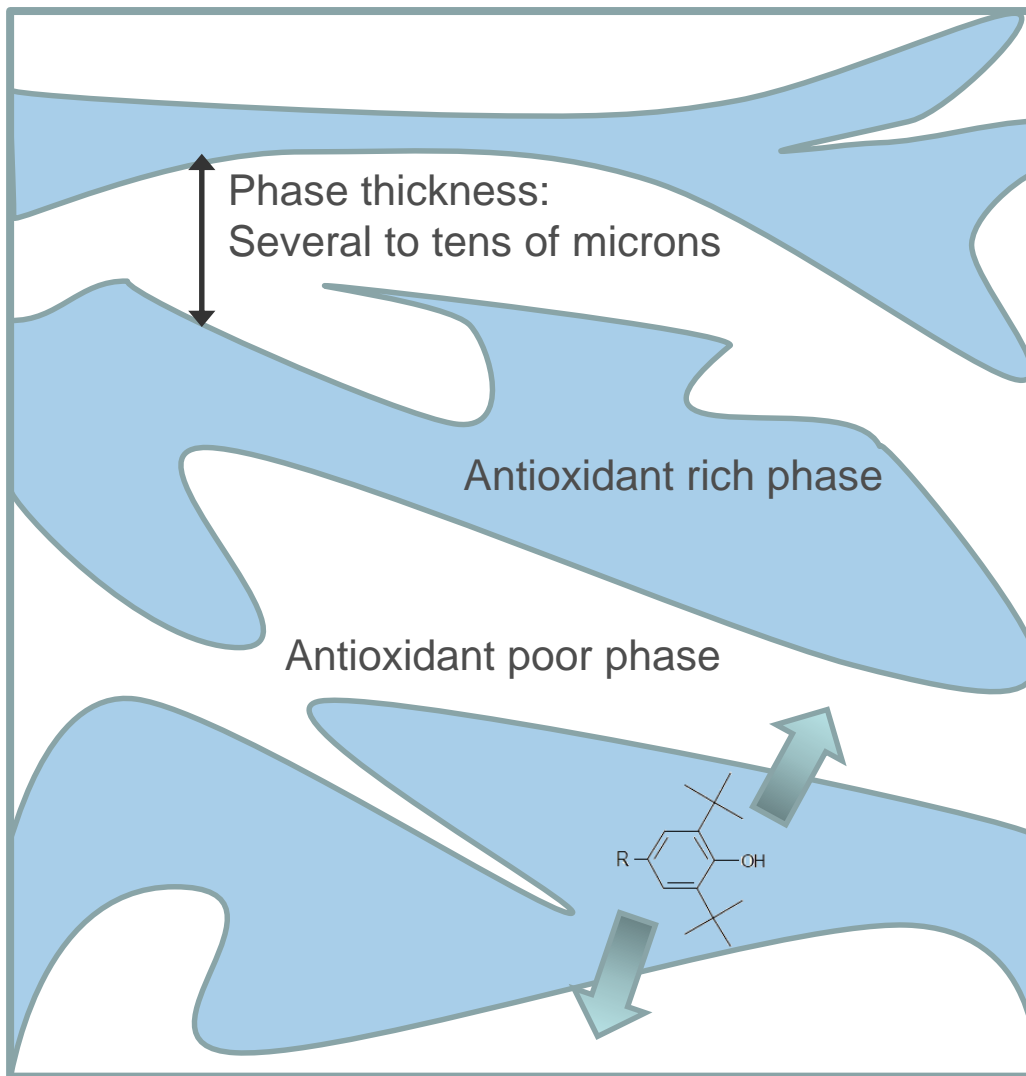
VW 44045:PP6 has the requirement for >PP-TD20< materials, for other than interior uses, to pass 700hours without showing "signs of disintegration typical for decomposed PP". Ageing is taking place continuously in an oven with mechanically circulated air.

Characteristic behaviour of PP during heat ageing:



- ✓ Procedure: Molded plates (thinnest section 1mm) are monitored for signs of ageing

Dry blend two phase morphology



- ❑ Virgin resin: Stabilized for 200-400h at 150°C
- ❑ Concentrate: Stabilized for >>1000h at 150°C
- ❑ Concentrate also contains talc and carbon black, which inhibits migration while it also destabilizes its own phase!

**This blend
survives
1000h at 150°C**

!



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Weight saving opportunities

Interior:

Dashboard structural parts
Parts of center console
Air intake duct

Existing material:

PPH TD20
PPH TD20
PPH TD40

POLYfill Proposal

HIP15007 HC
HIP15007 HC
HIP15025 HC

Under the hood:

Air filter box
HVAC Unit
Timing belt cover
Engine cosmetic cover

PPH TD40
PPH TD20
PPH TD40
PPH TD40

HIP15025 HC
HIP15007 HC
HIP15025 HC
HIP15025 HC

Exterior/Other:

Head light housing
Rear light housing
Fog lamp support
Fuel supply system canister
Cowl grille
Bumper technical parts
Central bumper reinforcer

PPH TD40
PPH TD20
PPH TD20
PPH TD40
PPH TD20
PPH TD20
PPH TD20

HIP15025 HC
HIP15007 HC
HIP15007 HC
HIP15025 HC
HIP15007 HC
HIP15007 HC
HIP15007 HC

Market references TD20: Hostacom M2 U02, Exxtral HMU202, CMU201

Market references TD40: Hostacom M4 U05, M4 U02, Exxtral CMW402

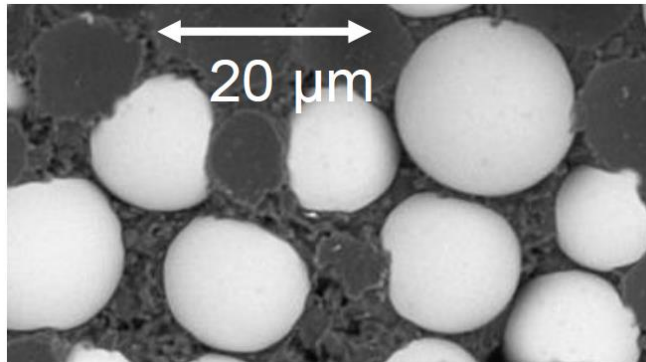
Challenges for a 7% talc compound

- ✓ The automotive industry has a preference for reducing weight with high profile step changes
- ✓ Implementation of the comparatively even more attractive offering with high performance PP GF materials has been slow
- ✓ The higher shrinkage prevents implementation in existing molds in many cases
- ✓ Recycled PP TD20 will still be cheaper in many applications



On the upside...

- ✓ Weight saving possible with very low risk, low implementation cost and reduced price per part
- ✓ Combination with glass bubbles, Mucell or other foaming technology can reduce density further, while nullifying the issue with higher shrinkage relative to PP TD20



PP homopolymer with 4% glass bubble & 6 % fine talc

Charpy Notched, (kJ/m ² , 23°C) ^{ISO 179}	2,7
Charpy Unnotched (kJ/m ² , 23°C) ^{ISO 179}	20
Charpy Unnotched (kJ/m ² , -30°C) ^{ISO 179}	12
Flexural modulus (MPa) ^{ISO 178}	2700
Flexural strength (MPa) ^{ISO 178}	54,4
Ash content (%)	10,3
Density (g/cm ³)	0,92

Average shrinkage HIP15007 VT: 1,8%

Average shrinkage 6% fine talc & 4% glass bubbles: 1,4%

On the upside...

- ✓ This is not some dubious "nano-magic"! This technology is reproducible, reliable and easy to wrap ones head around.



The properties we have with HIP15007 are more or less what the "nanoclay concept" promised ten years ago. That involved adding 6% nanoclay (costing ten times that of talc) to polypropylene, together with a few percent of coupling agent (costing twice that of polypropylene).

The talc approach is a lot smarter.

Thank you for listening!

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