

ME346380 Polylactic acid (PLA) granule

ME346380 (PLA) is a thermoplastic material derived from annually renewable resources and is specifically designed for high flow injection moulding applications. The higher flow capability of this grade makes it ideal for the moulding of thin wall components. It is designed for the injection moulding of both clear and opaque components requiring high gloss, UV resistance and stiffness.

Property (transparent)	Test method	Value	Units
Density	ASTM D792	1.24	g/cm ³
Melt flow rate (MFR) 210°C, 2.16 kgs	ASTM D1238	80	g/10 min
Melt flow rate (MFR) 190°C, 2.16 kgs	ASTM D1238	35	g/10 min
Intrinsic viscosity	ASTM D5225	2.5	
Peak crystalline melting point	ASTM D3418	165-180	°C
Glass transition temperature	ASTM D3418	55-60	°C
Tensile strength at yield	ASTM D638	62	MPa
Tensile elongation	ASTM D838	3.5	%
Izod impact strength, Notched	ASTM D256	16	J/m
Flexural strength	ASTM D790	108	MPa
Flexural modulus	ASTM D790	3.59	GPa
Heat distortion temperature	ASTM E2092	55	°C
Moulded liner shrinkage		0.3-0.5	%
Mould temperature		25	°C

Processing Information

This grade can be processed on most conventional injection moulding equipment. The material is stable in the molten state, provided that the drying procedures are followed. Mould flow is highly dependent on melt and mould temperatures. It is recommended to balance screw speed, back pressure, and process temperature to control melt temperature. Injection speed should be medium to fast.

Machine Configuration

PLA will process on conventional injection moulding machinery. A general-purpose screw designed to minimise residence time and shear works well. Select the size of machine that will limit the residence time of the molten material in the barrel.



Processing temperature profile

Melt temperature	188- 210°C
Feed throat	20°C
Feed temperature	166-177°C
Compression zone	182-193°C
Metering zone	188-205°C
Nozzle	188-205°C
Screw speed	100-200 rpm
Back pressure	3.5-6.9 bar

Process Details Startup and Shutdown

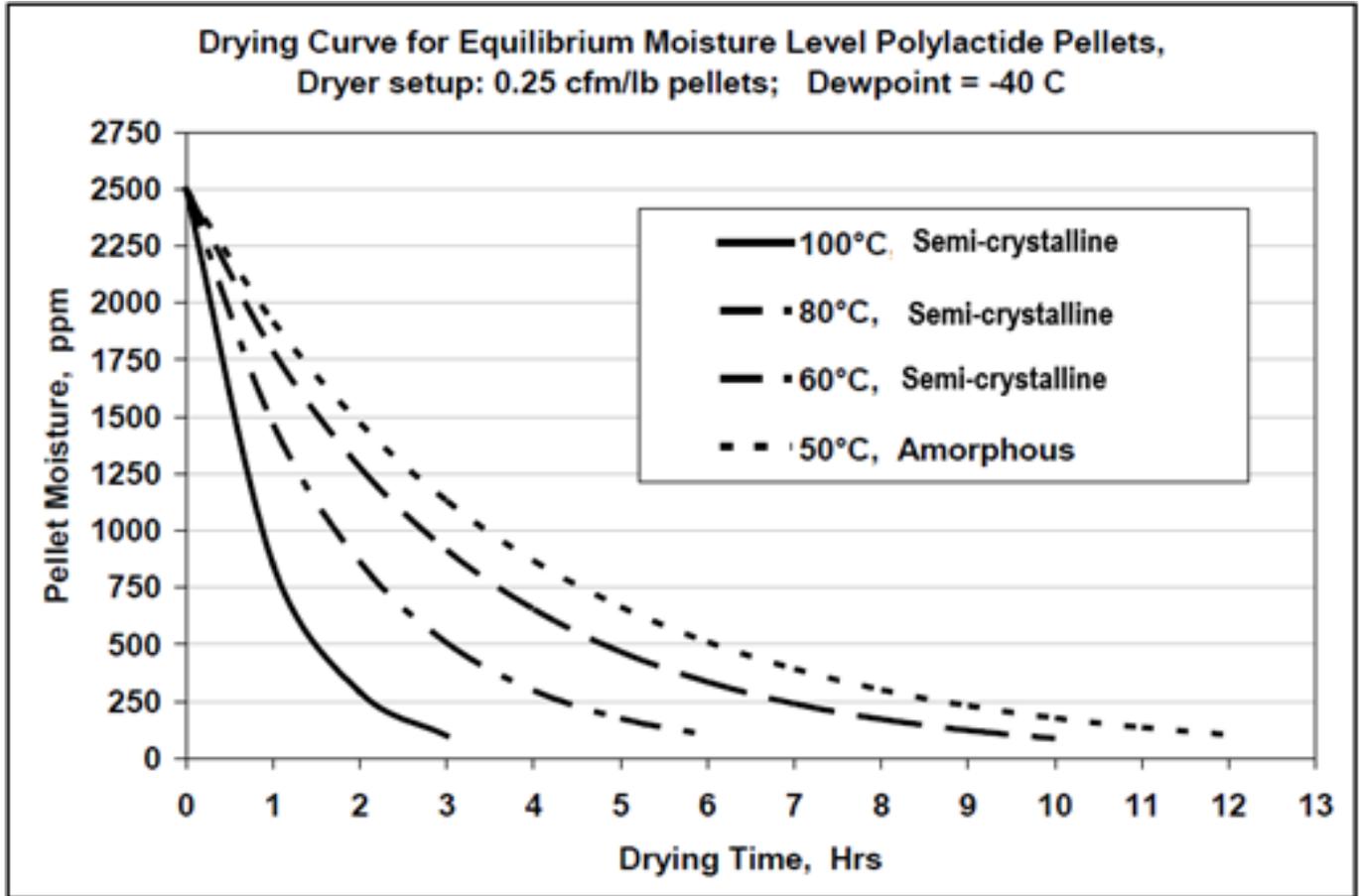
As PLA is not compatible with a wide variety of commodity resins, special purging sequences should be followed:

1. Clean extruder and bring temperatures to steady state with low viscosity, general purpose polystyrene or polypropylene.
2. Vacuum out hopper system to avoid contamination.
3. Introduce PLA into the extruder at the operating conditions used in Step 1.
4. Once PLA has purged, reduce barrel temperatures to desired set points.
5. At shutdown, purge machine with high viscosity polystyrene or polypropylene.

Drying

In-line is recommended drying may be required. A moisture content of less than 0.025% (250 ppm) is recommended to prevent viscosity degradation. Typical drying conditions for crystallised granules are 2 hours at 90°C or to a dew point of -40°C, airflow rate of greater than 16 kgs/m³ per hour of resin throughput. The resin should not be exposed to atmospheric conditions after drying. Keep the package sealed until ready to use and promptly reseal any unused material. Pellets that have been exposed to the atmosphere for extended time periods will require additional drying time. Amorphous regrind must be crystallised prior to drying, to assure efficient and effective drying. Amorphous polymer must be dried below 50°C.





Properties shown are typical values, they are not absolute material properties, and should be used for guidance only. It is recommended that materials and components are tested for their suitability for a specific application. For more information and advice please discuss your application with our sales staff.

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