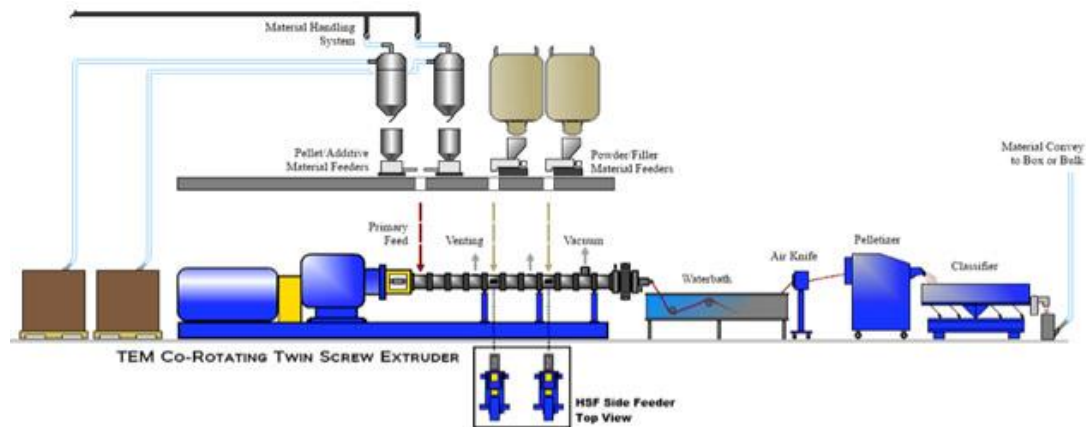


Foster Corporation

Compounding 101



Continuous Process Melt Extrusion

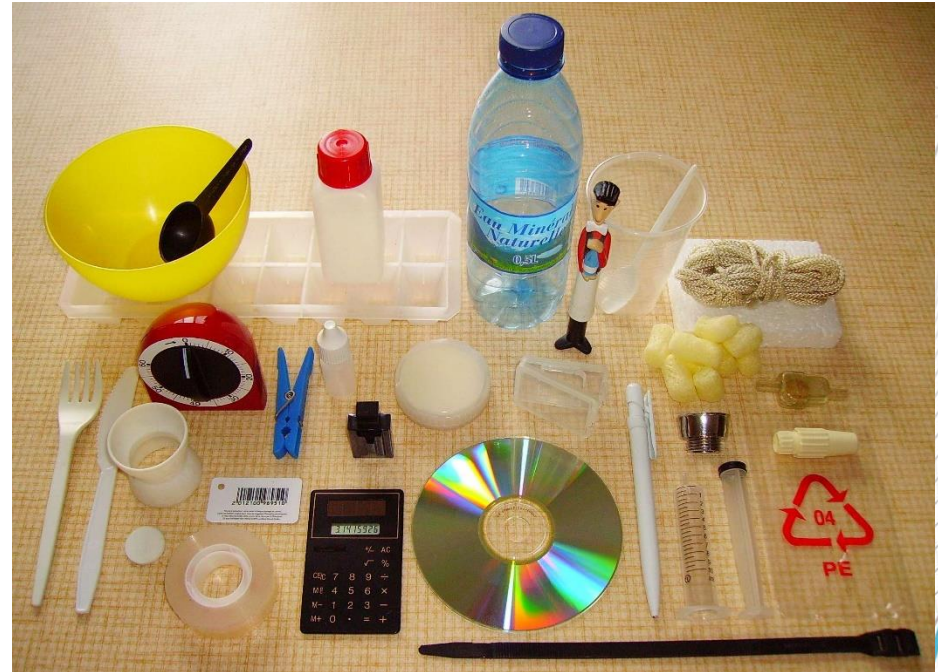
Polymer Compounding

- Definition
 - Upgrading or adding value of polymers or polymer systems through melt blending & mixing of additives into a polymer matrix or melt mixing two or more polymers together to make an alloy

Why Compound ?

Every plastic product has unique requirements – e.g. flexibility, strength, clarity, flammability, UV resistance, processability, color, etc...

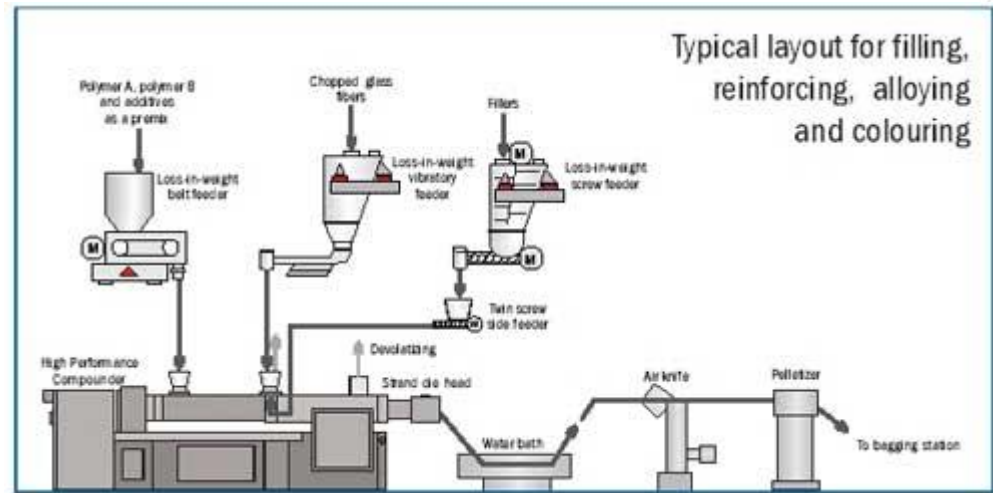
Most of these requirements cannot be met by using only the raw polymers, so someone has to blend the additives together with the polymers...



Compound Line

Consists of:

- Drying
- Feeding system(s)
- Extruder
 - Screw (s)
 - Barrel
 - Motor
 - Die
- Cooling
- Size reduction and segregation



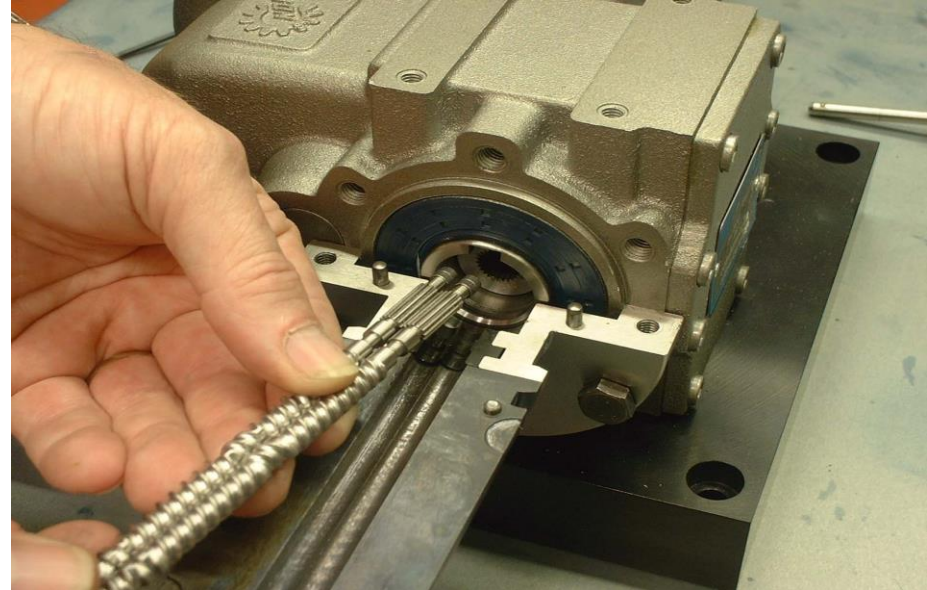
Twin Screw Extruder (TSE)

Comes In All Sizes



World's smallest twin-screw extruder

Diameter = 7.5mm

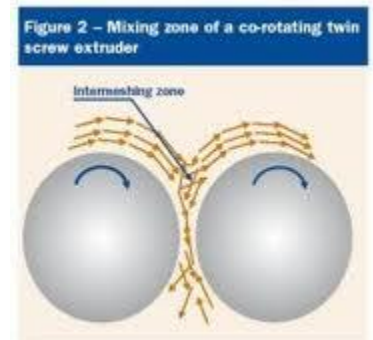
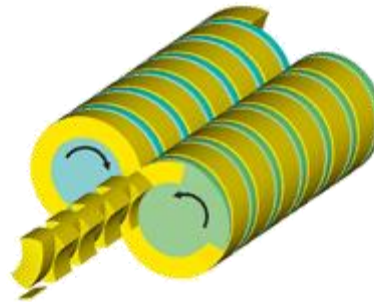
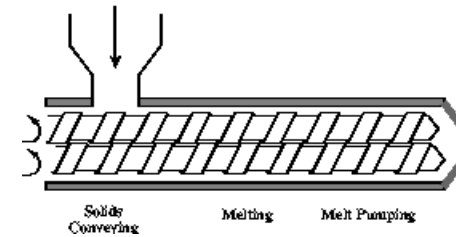
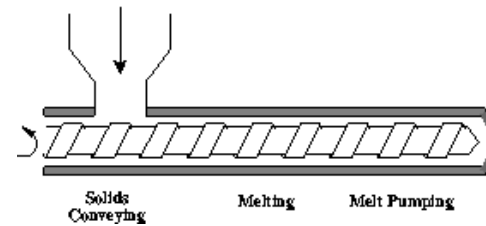


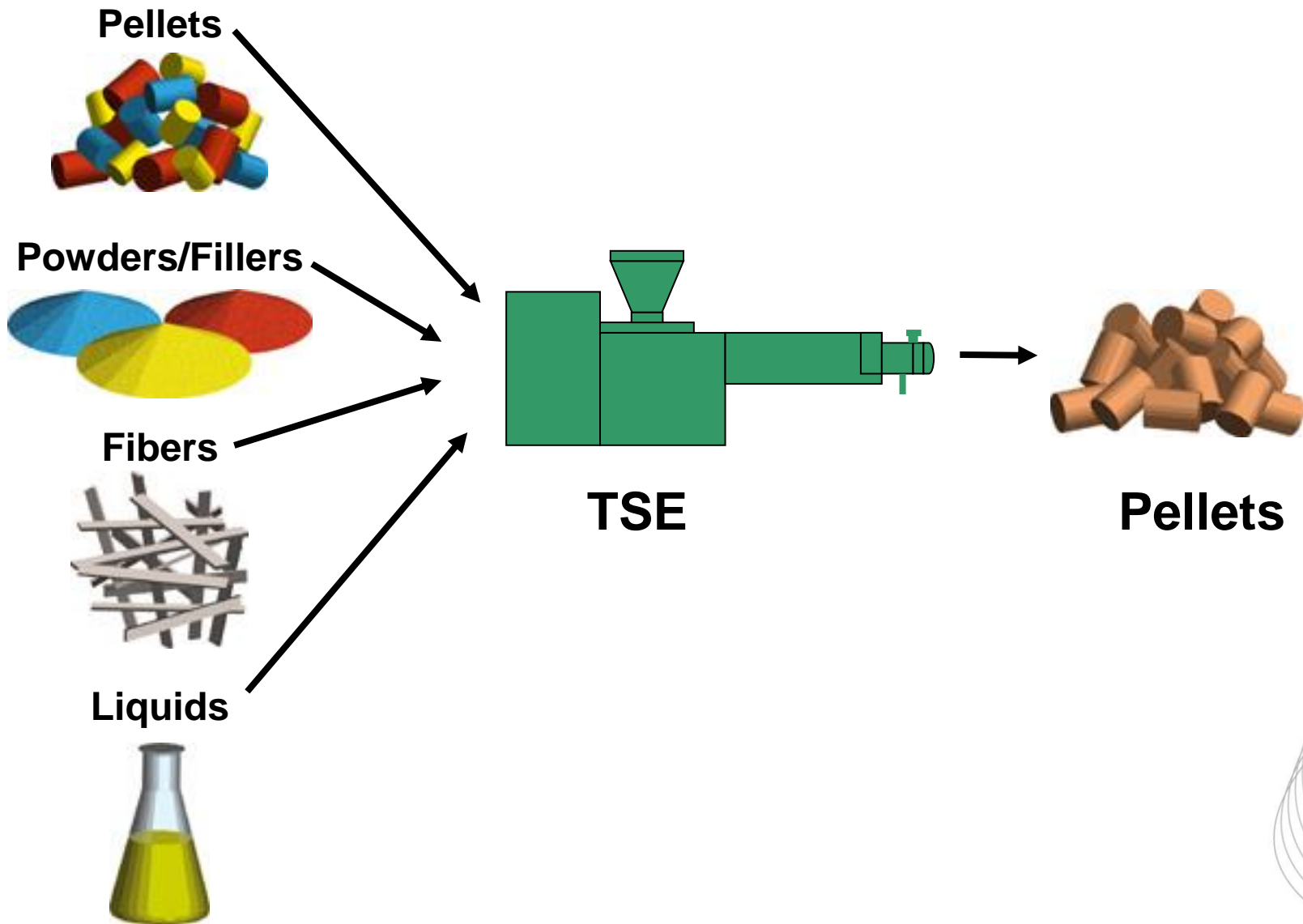
They make big ones too!!!



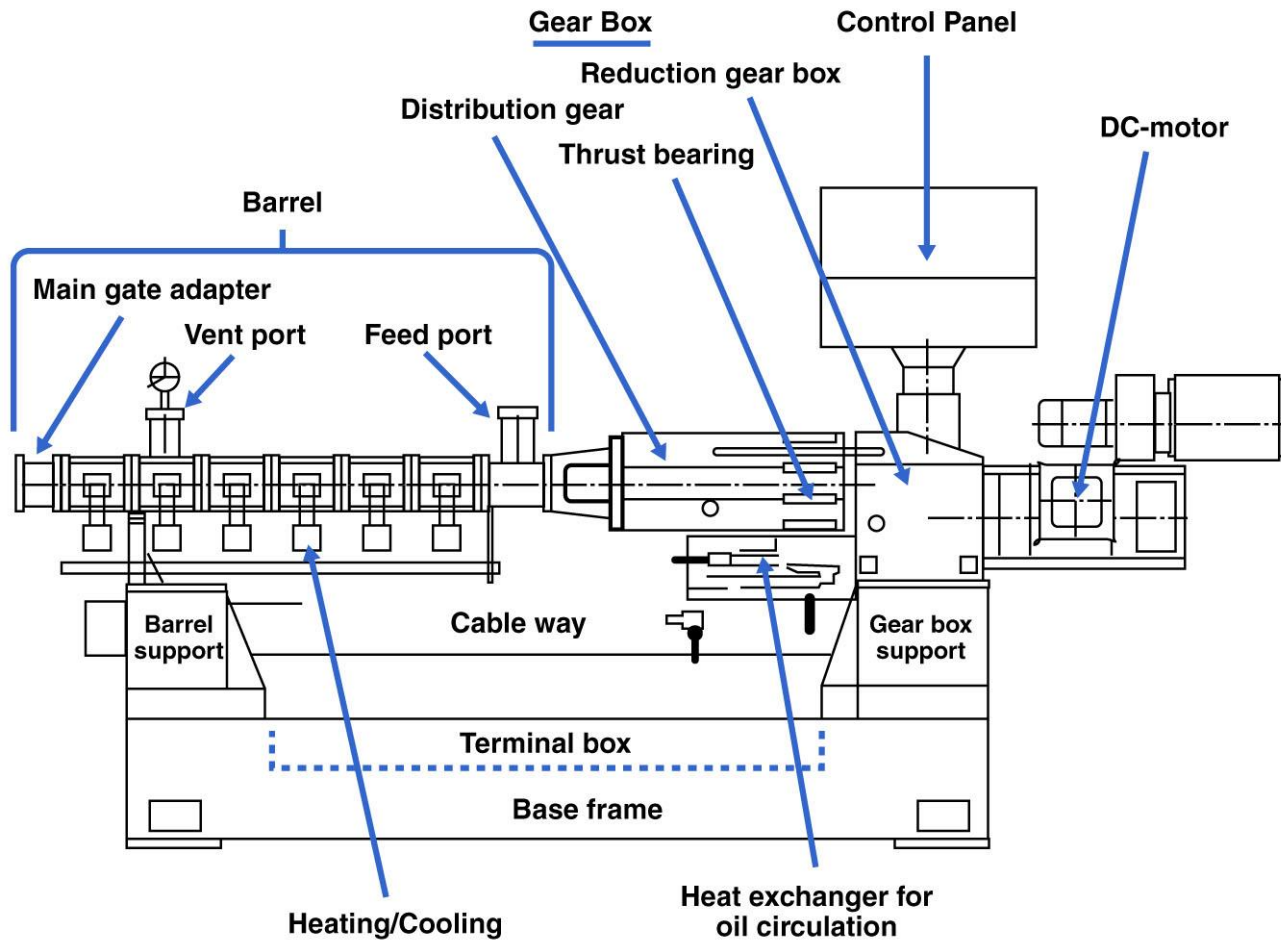
Compounder Types

- Single screw extruders
 - Used more for production of components
- Twin Screw Extruders
 - Co-rotating
 - Higher speed
 - Higher shear
 - More mixing capability
 - Used for dispersive compounding
 - Counter-rotating
 - Low speed
 - Low shear
 - Hi productivity
 - Used a lot for PVC products
- Hi intensity mixers
 - Intense mixing
 - Short time in barrel
 - High production





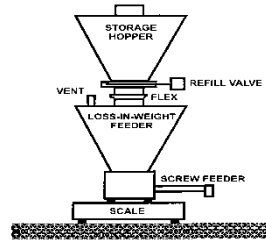
Twin Screw Extruder Schematic



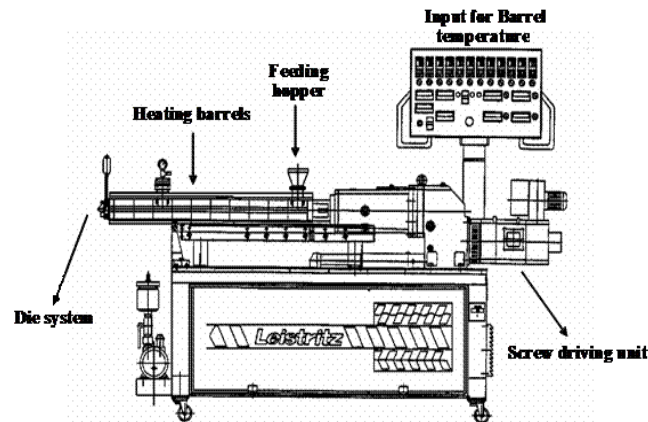
What Happens?

In a Compounding Operation

- Preparation of inputs
- Feeding of inputs
- Compounding
 - Conveying
 - Plasticizing/melting
 - Mixing
 - Homogenizing/Distributing
 - Dispersing
 - Devolatilizing
 - Reacting
 - Heating/cooling
 - Viscosity breakdown
 - Cooking pressurizing
- Cooling
- Size reduction and packaging

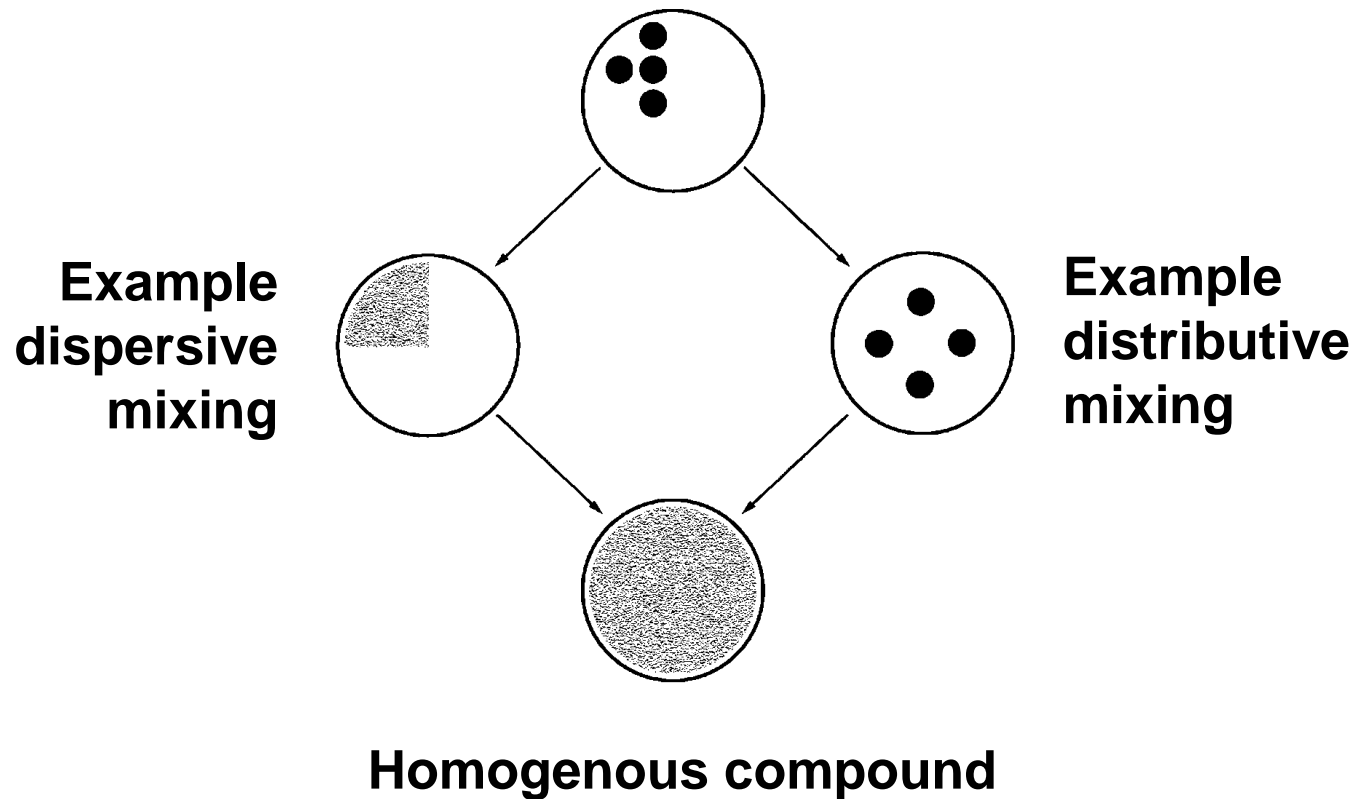


Inside Extruder



Example of Compounding

Conceptual representation
of components prior to compounding

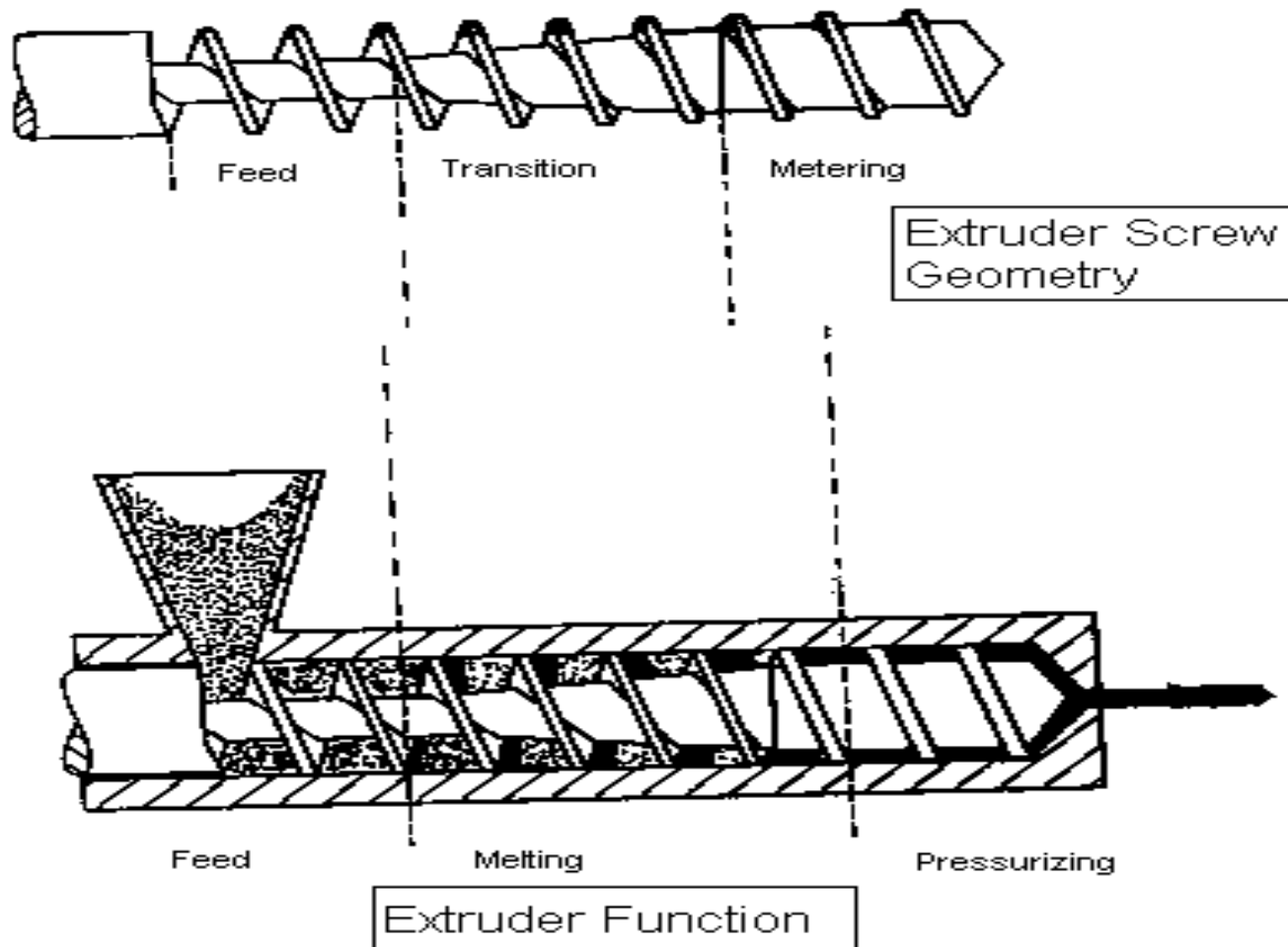


Mixing

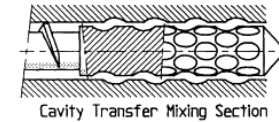
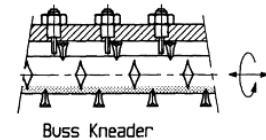
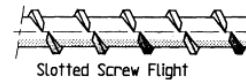
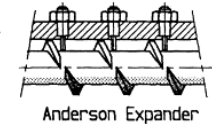
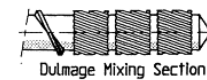
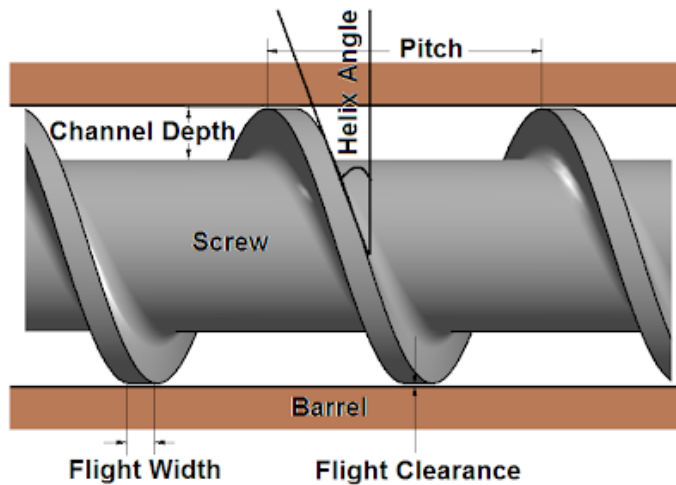
- Distributive
 - Uniformly distributes ingredients without using high shear stresses
- Dispersive
 - Intense process that employs high stress techniques to break up cohesive agglomerated solids
- Foster uses both methods



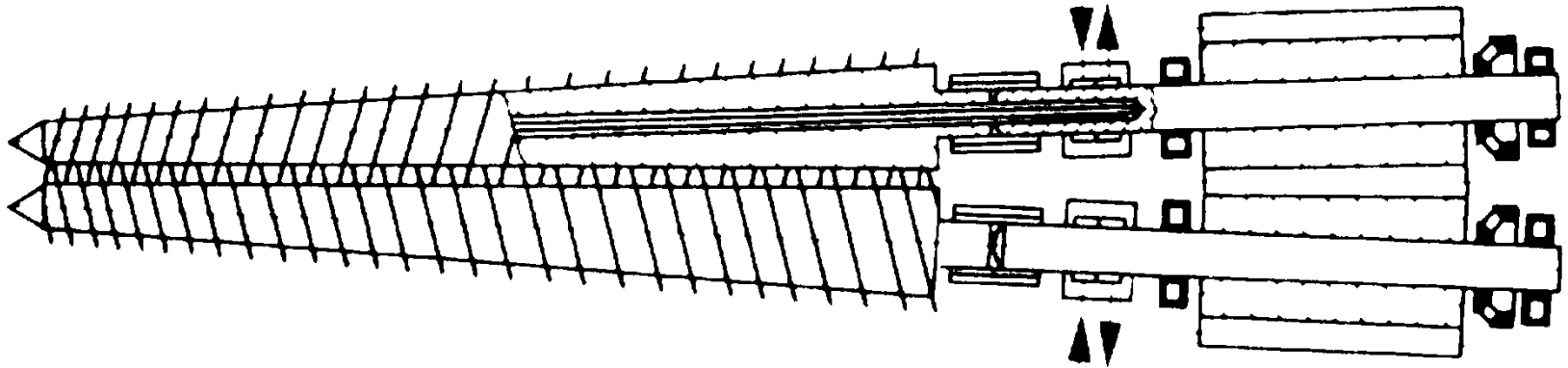
Screw: Geometry Vs Function



Screw Design



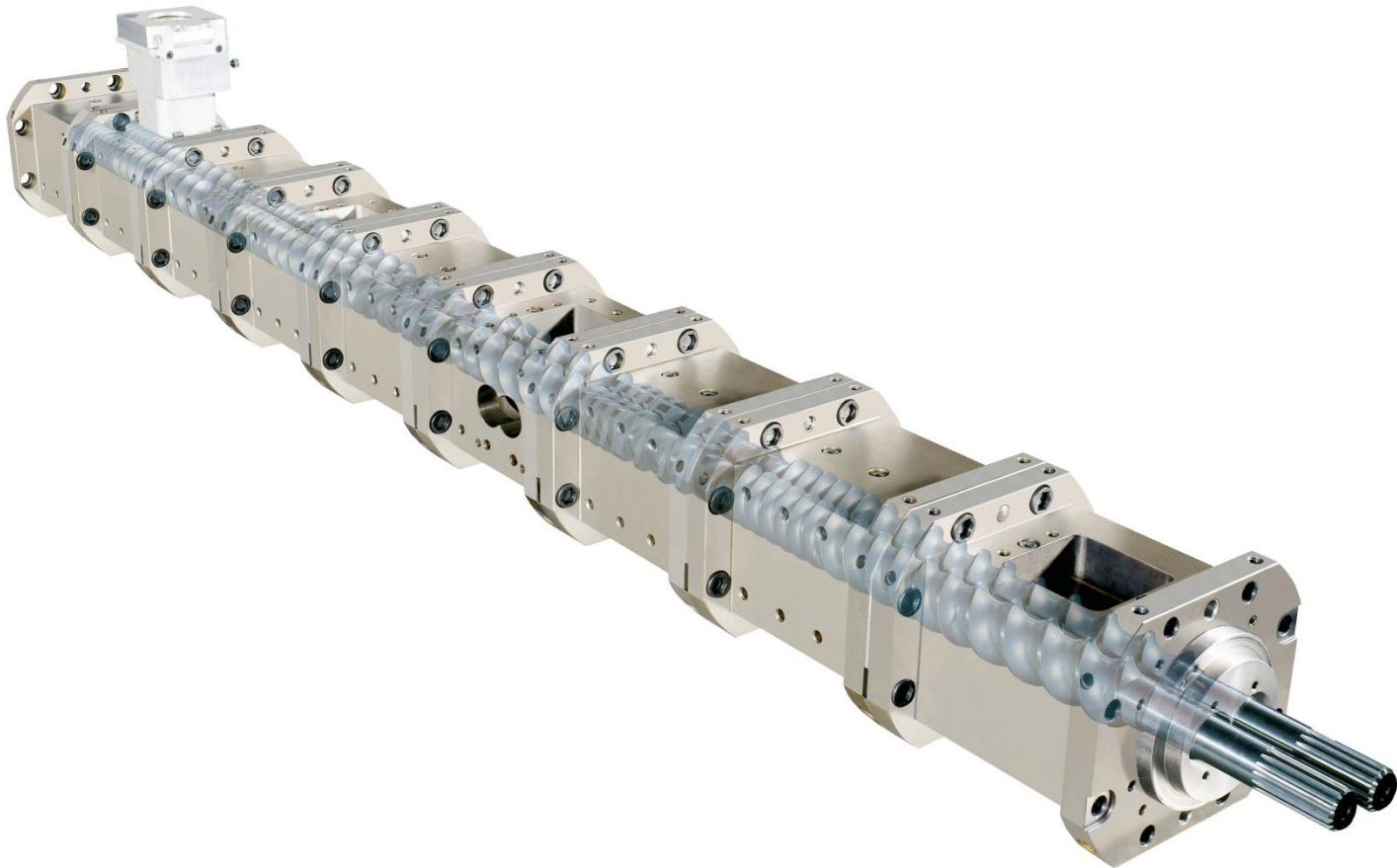
Conical Twin Screw Extruder



- Small bench-top HAAKE conical twin screw extruder
 - minimum 1 pound runs
 - good for small R & D blending
 - does not scale up to production well

Design Flexibility

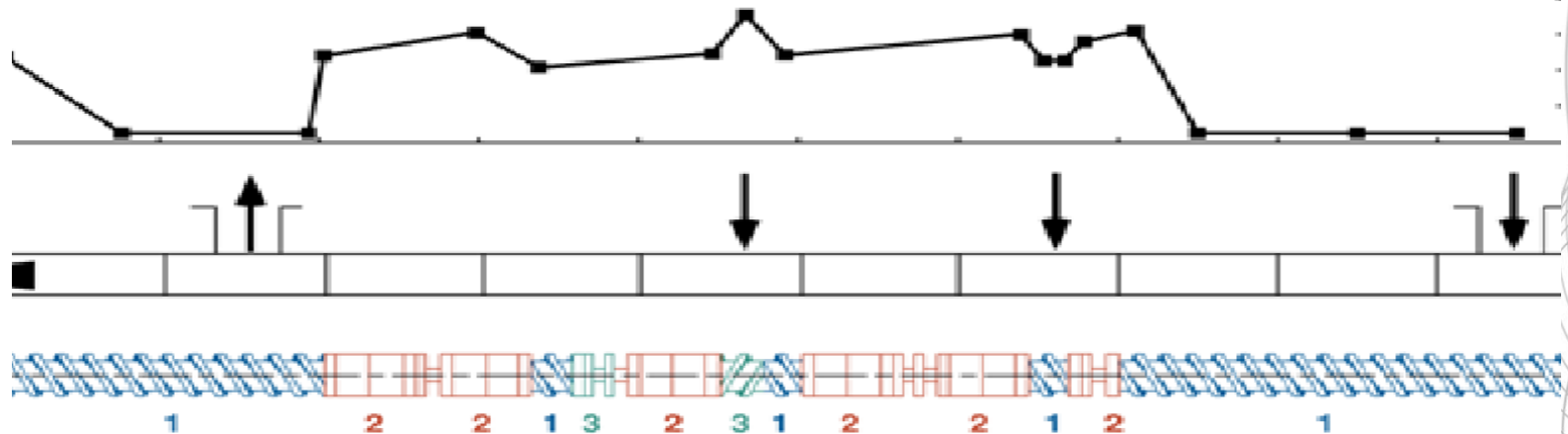
Typical Process Section



3 Categories of Screw Elements

Design Flexibility

- **Flighted/Feed Elements**
- **Mixing Elements (dispersive & distributive)**
- **Zoning Elements**

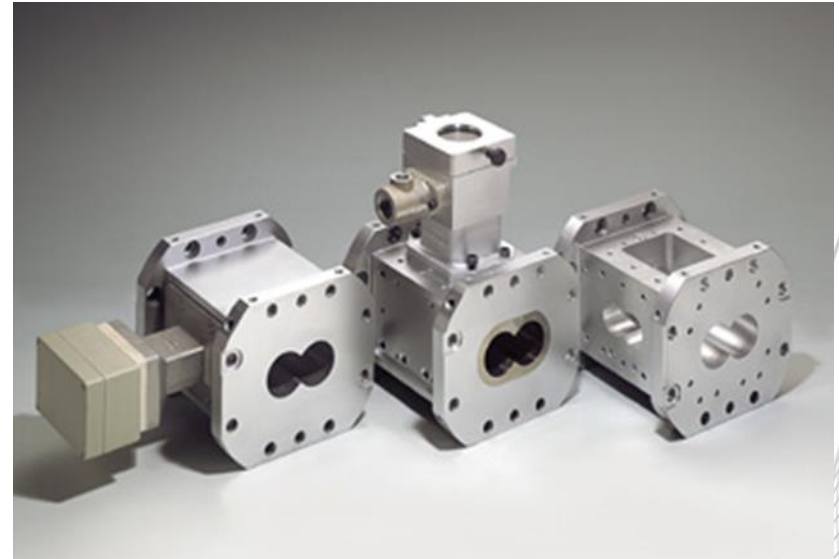


Screws & Barrels Are Modular

Design Flexibility

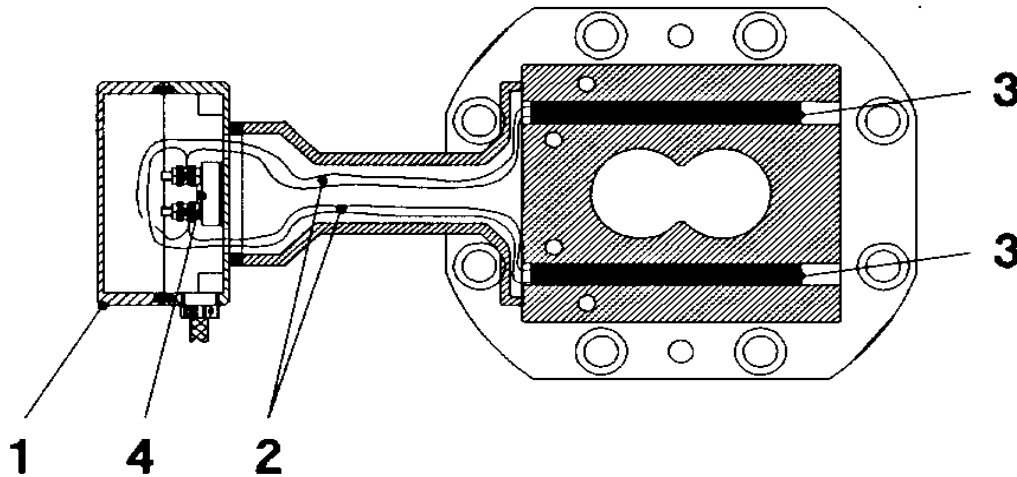


Screws are assembled on high torque splined shafts

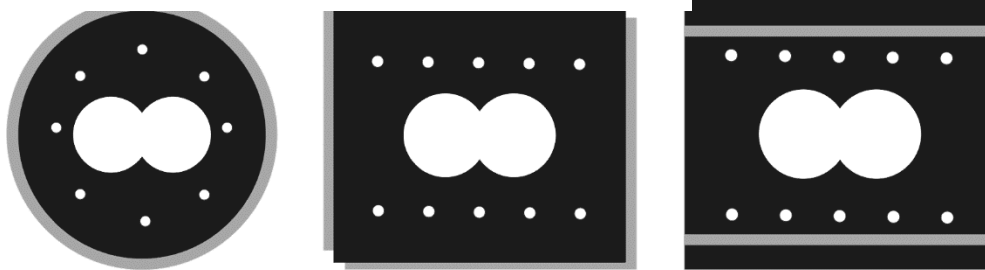


Flanged barrels, electrically heated and liquid cooled

Barrel Cooling



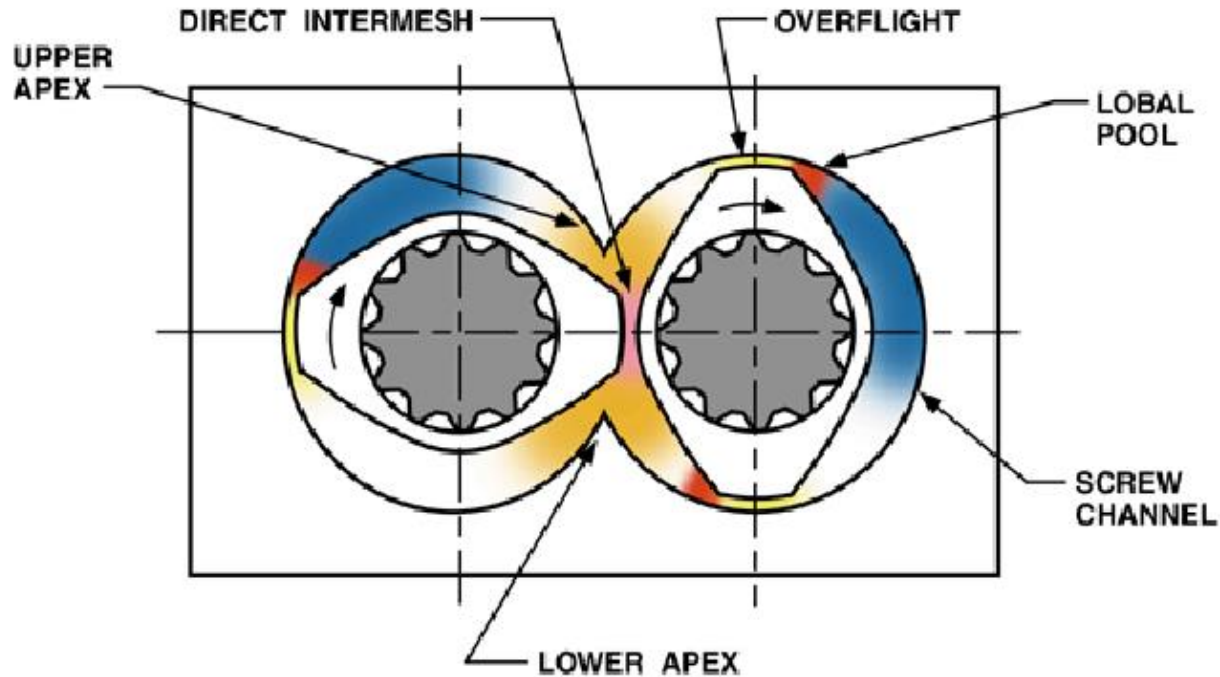
The processing unit is cooled with air, water or oil by means of axial bores in the barrel.



The temperature of the processing unit can be controlled exactly

Twin Screw Theory

5 Mass Transfer Regions

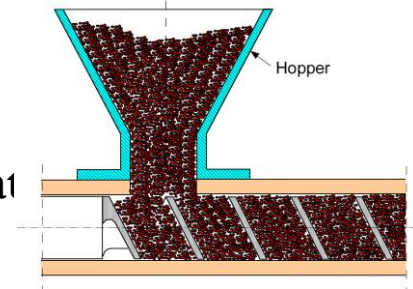


Feeding/Dosing

Twin screw extruders are starve-fed, NOT flood fed

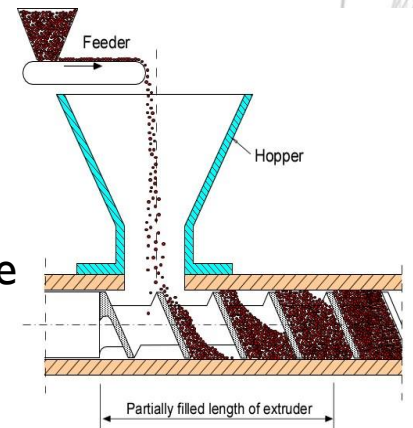
Single screw extruders:

- SSE are “flood” fed, hopper sits over screw, screw rpm determines rate
- SSE are high pressure machines used mainly for pumping



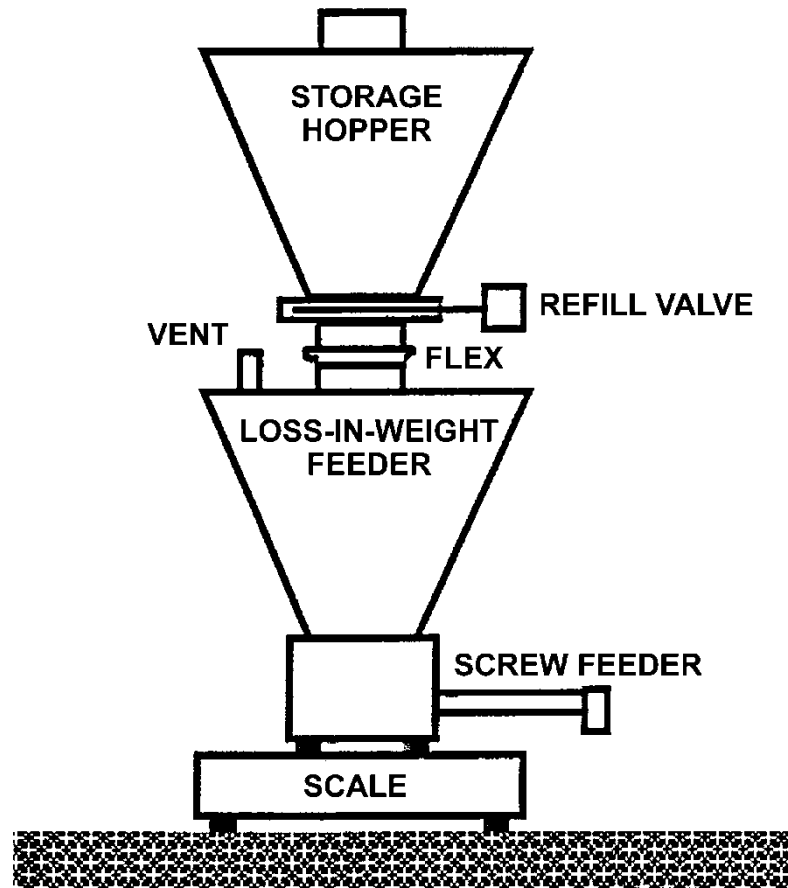
Twin screw extruders:

- TSE are “starve” fed
- Feeders set rate for twin screw extruder, screw rpm independent
- TSE screw rpm up to 1200, used to optimize compounding efficiency
- Pressure gradient is controlled in TSE, and 0 for much of the process
- 0 Pressure in TSE facilitates sequential process operations



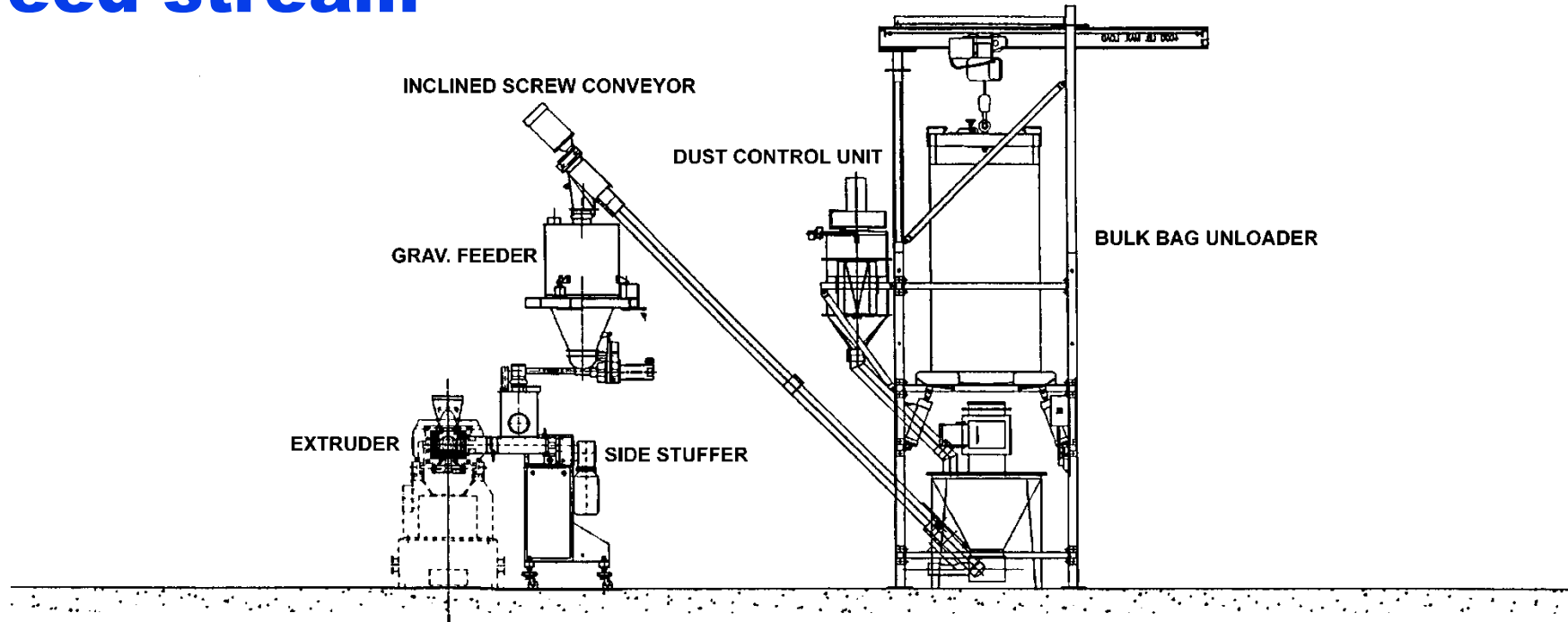
Feeding/Dosing

Example of a Loss-in-Weight Feeder



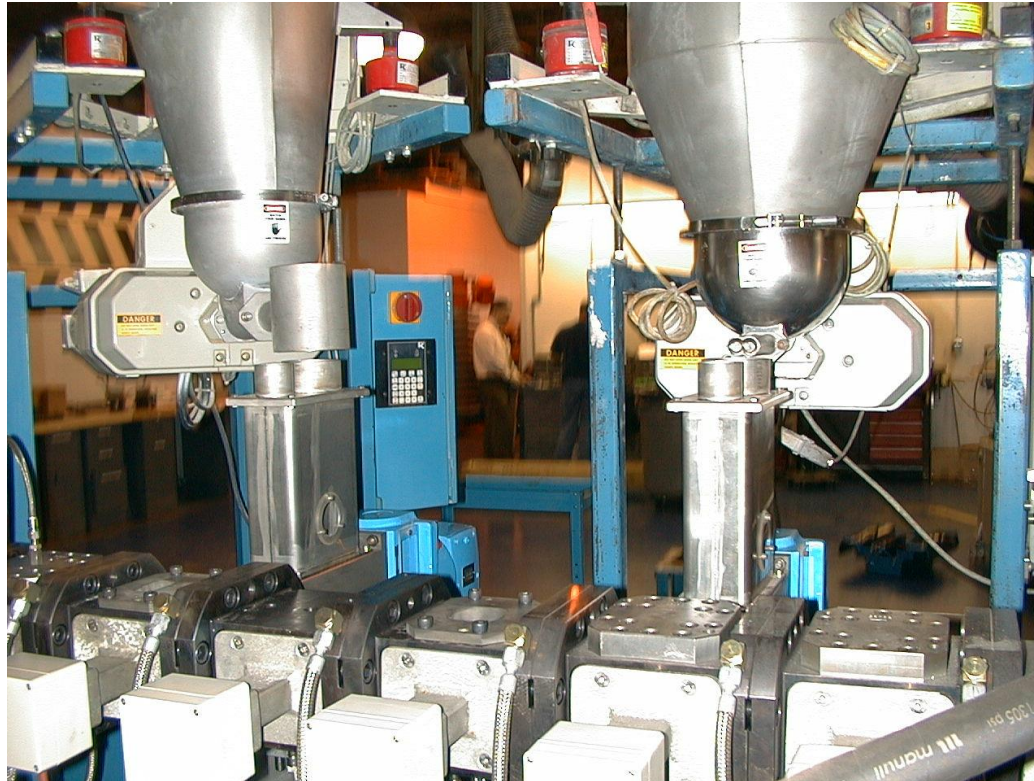
Feeding/Dosing

Typical Filler/Powder Feed-stream



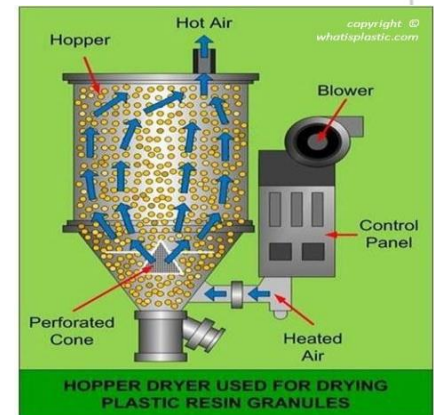
Feeding/Dosing

Multiple Downstream Feeders



Drying

- Very important pre-compounding operation
 - Many polymers are hydroscopic (attract water)
 - Polymers with water present will lose properties
 - Drying drives moisture out of the polymer for optimal processing and properties
 - Desiccant/dehumidifying - most common type
 - Can be hopper based or stand alone
 - Hot air (stand alone) - Tray dryers
 - Vacuum dryers (stokes tumbler was originally a vacuum dryer)



Types of Pelletization

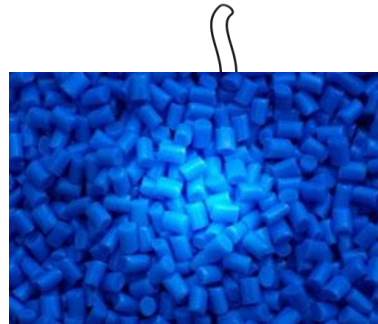
- Underwater

- Foster

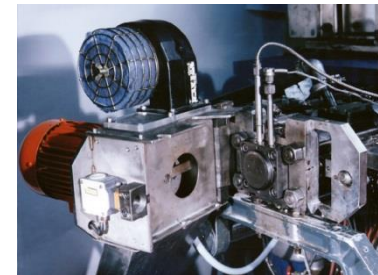


- Strand cut

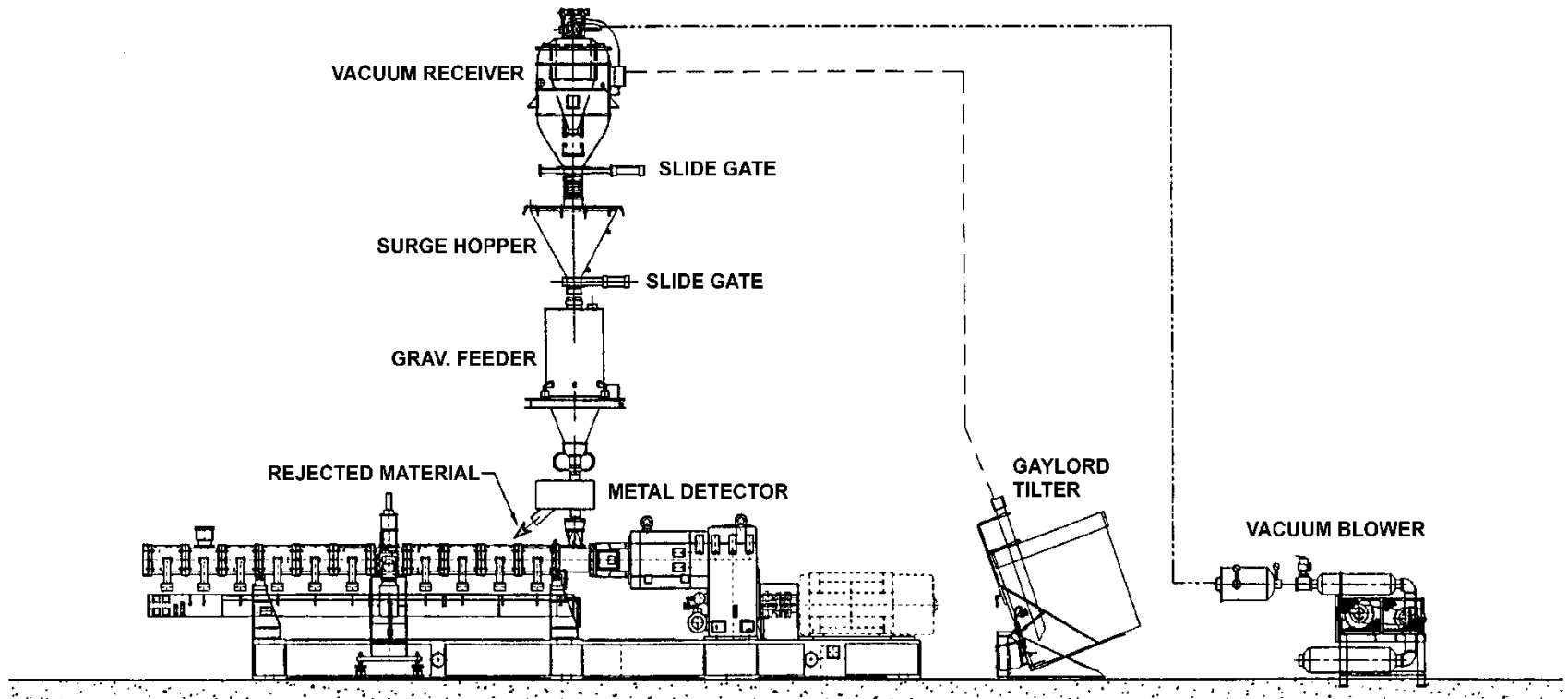
- Foster



- Die face cut



Typical Pellet/Regrind Feed-stream







Thank You!