



Polo di innovazione tessile

17° Innovation Day «Tessili e Materiali Compositi»

29 Ottobre 2014

Compositi termoplastici: soluzioni light-weight a basso impatto ambientale. Stato dell'arte, tendenze del mercato

Marco Monti

proplast

PLASTICS INNOVATION POLE

Proplast - Consorzio per la promozione della cultura plastica

Strada Savonesa, 9 - 15057 Rivalta Scrivia – AL

Tel: 0131 1859711 - Fax: 0131 1859789

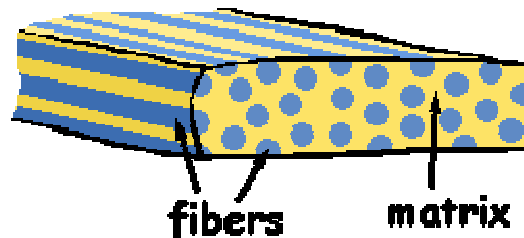
www.proplast.it

I **compositi** sono materiali costituiti da **due fasi** tra loro chimicamente differenti. Entrambi i componenti mantengono la loro **identità chimica** e fisica producendo una combinazione di proprietà che non si può avere dai singoli costituenti

Compositi fibrorinforzati a matrice polimerica

Matrice: **Polimero**

Rinforzo: **Fibra**

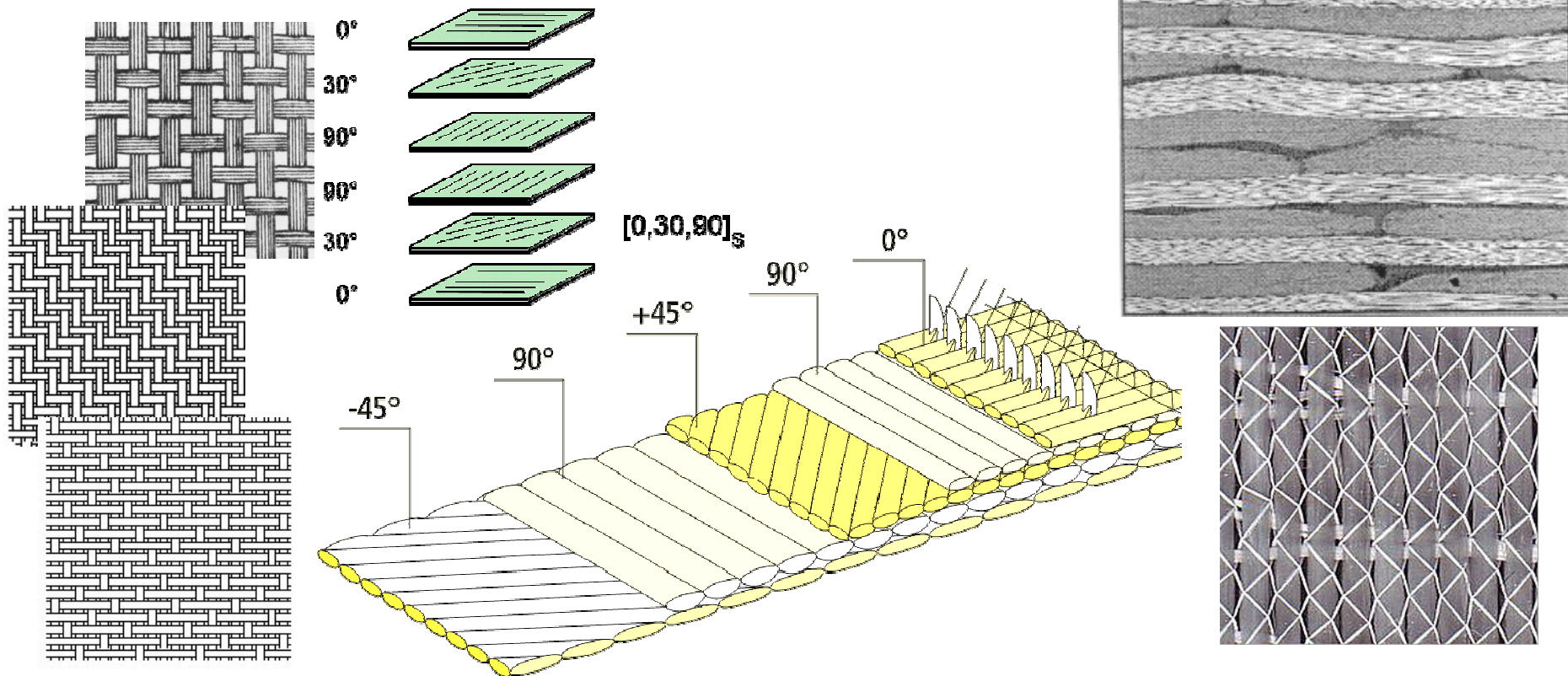


Perché si sono diffusi?

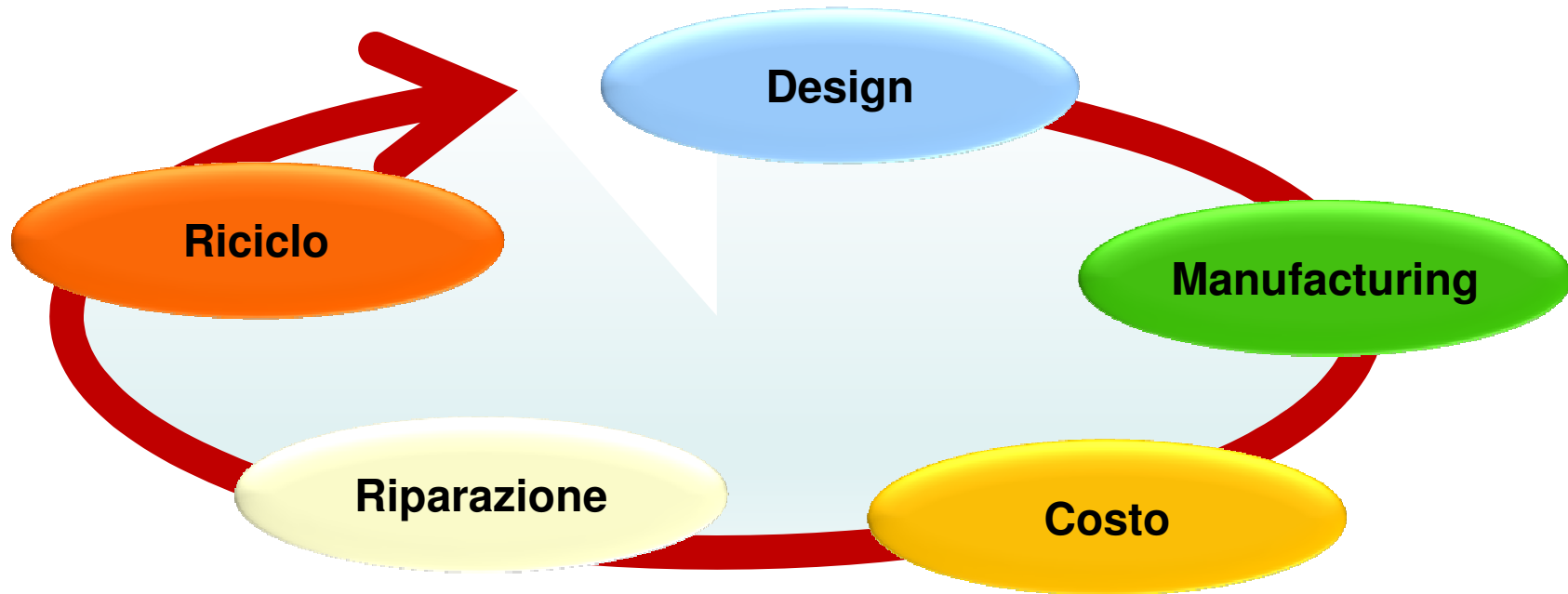
- Offrono un migliore **rapporto prestazione/peso** rispetto ai metalli
- Presentano altri **vantaggi collaterali** (es. resistenza alla corrosione)

In generale nei materiali compositi fibrorinforzati le proprietà meccaniche sono fortemente influenzate dalla **direzione** delle fibre.

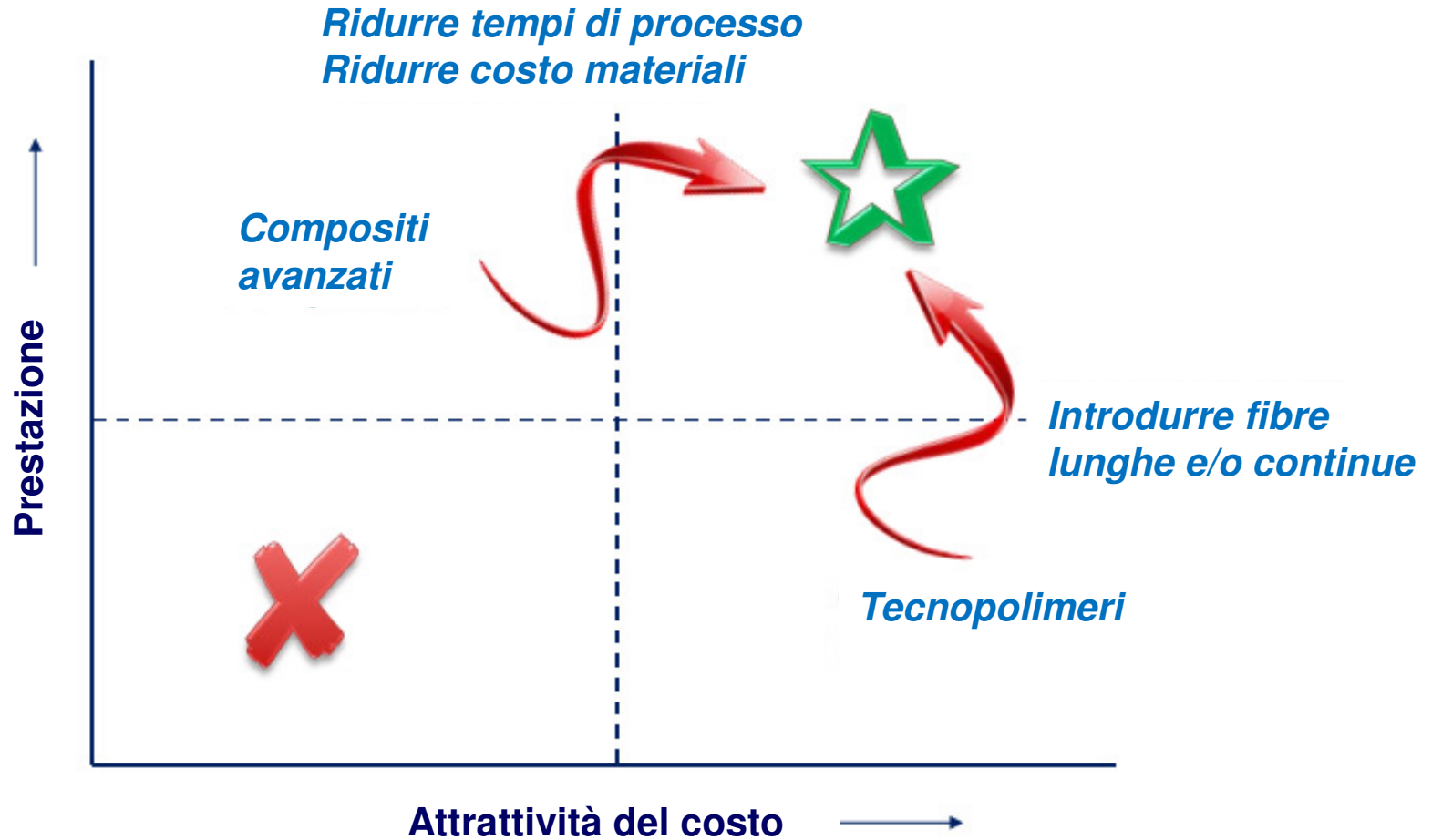
Nella fase di progettazione si deve tenere presente quali saranno le direzioni preferenziali dei carichi a cui sarà soggetta il componente e **progettare l'orientazione** delle fibre di conseguenza.



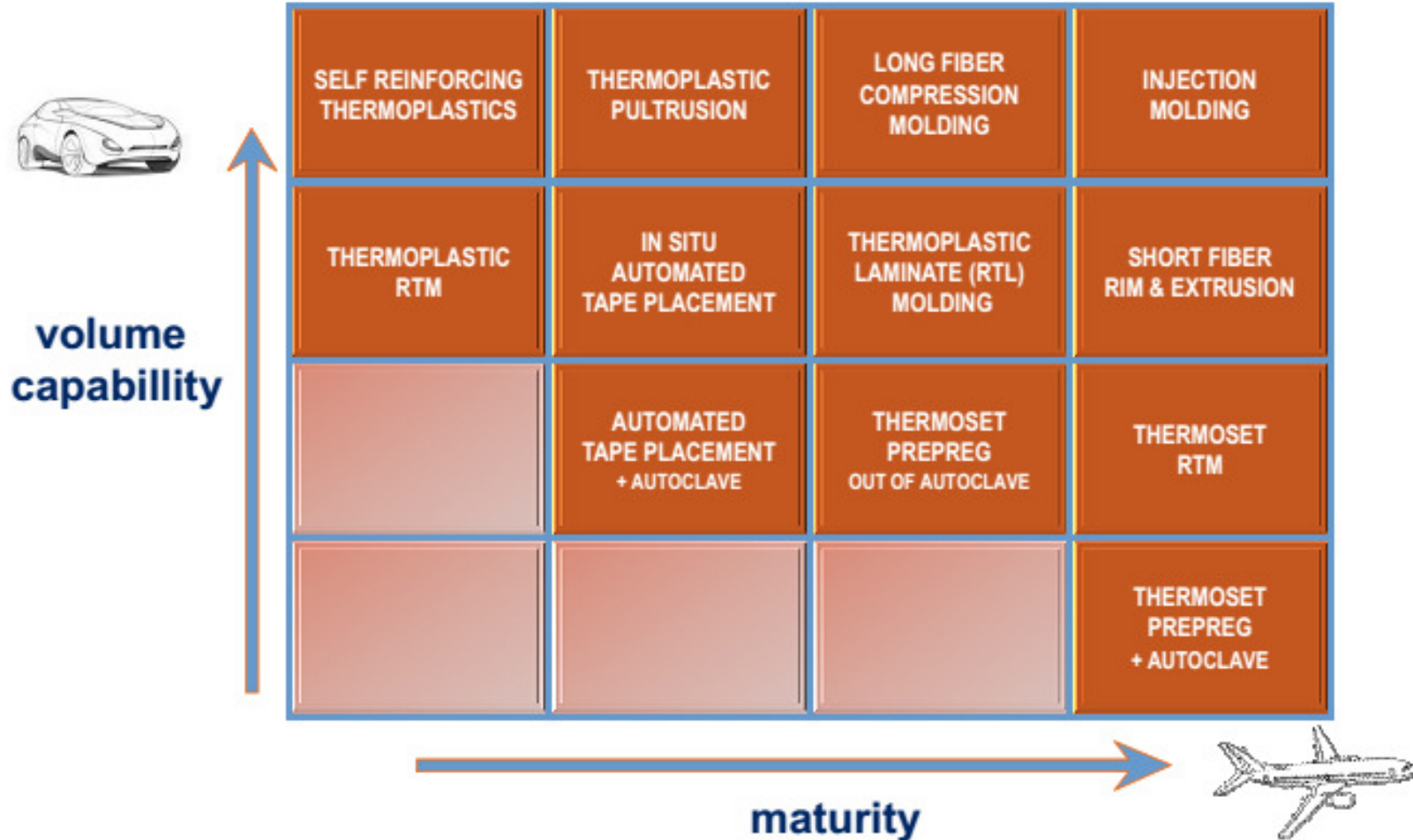
Materiali compositi: questioni da affrontare



Target dei compositi



Tecniche di produzione





Compositi fibre corte

- Compound estrusi

Compositi fibre lunghe (LFT)

- Granuli pultrusi

Compositi fibre continue (laminati)

- Fabric
- Tape
- GMT



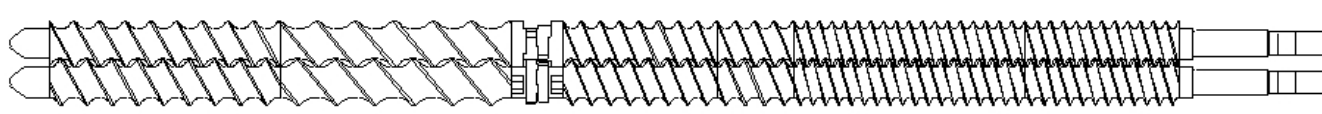
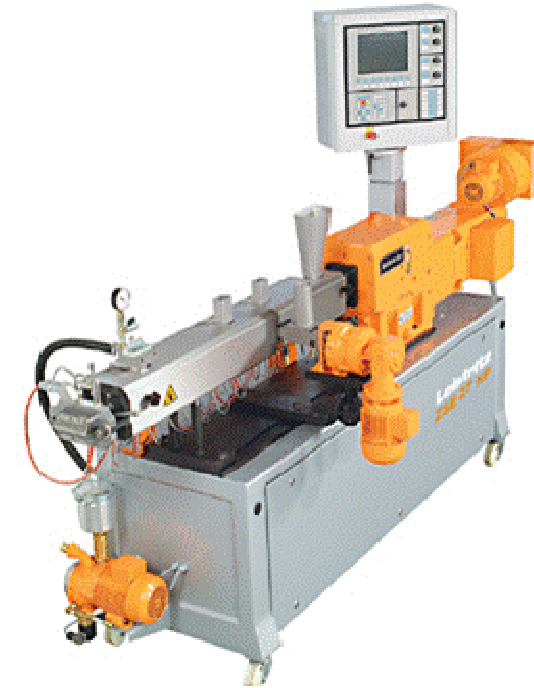
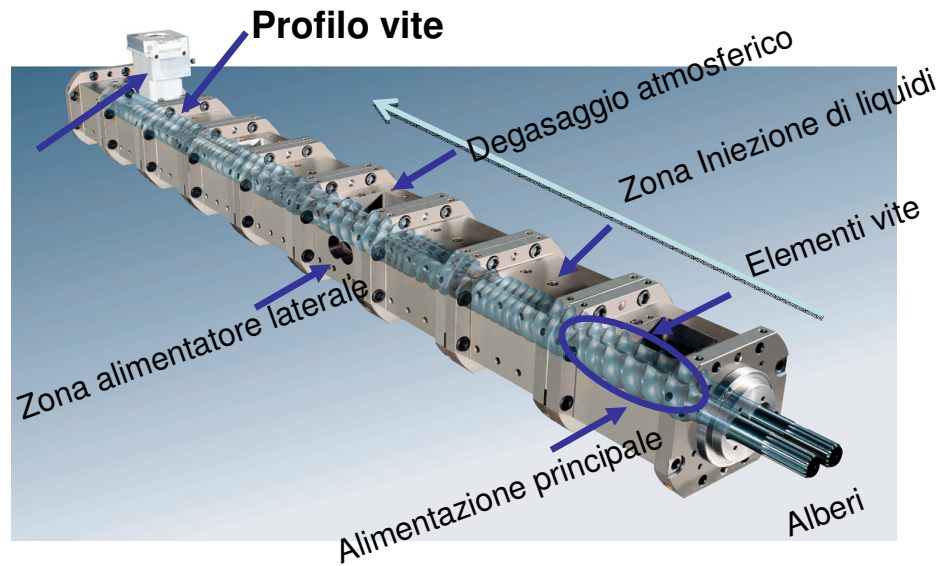
proplast

PLASTICS INNOVATION POLE

Compositi fibre corte: il compound tradizionale



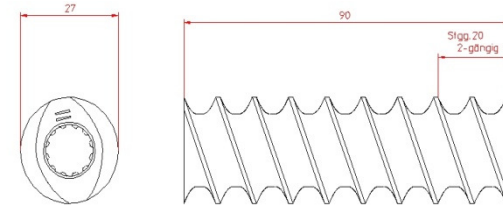
Estrusore bivate



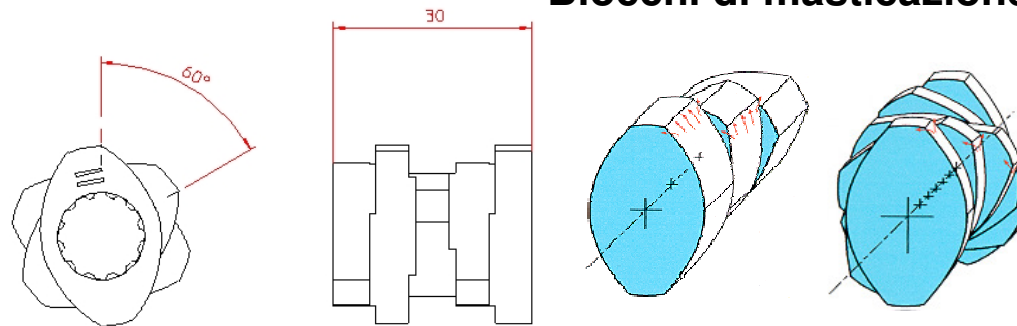
L'estrusore bivate è quello maggiormente utilizzato per la realizzazione di **compound** (miscelazione di polimeri e cariche), **blend** polimerici (miscelazioni di polimeri con altri polimeri) e **estrusioni reattive** (polimerizzazioni)

Elementi della vite

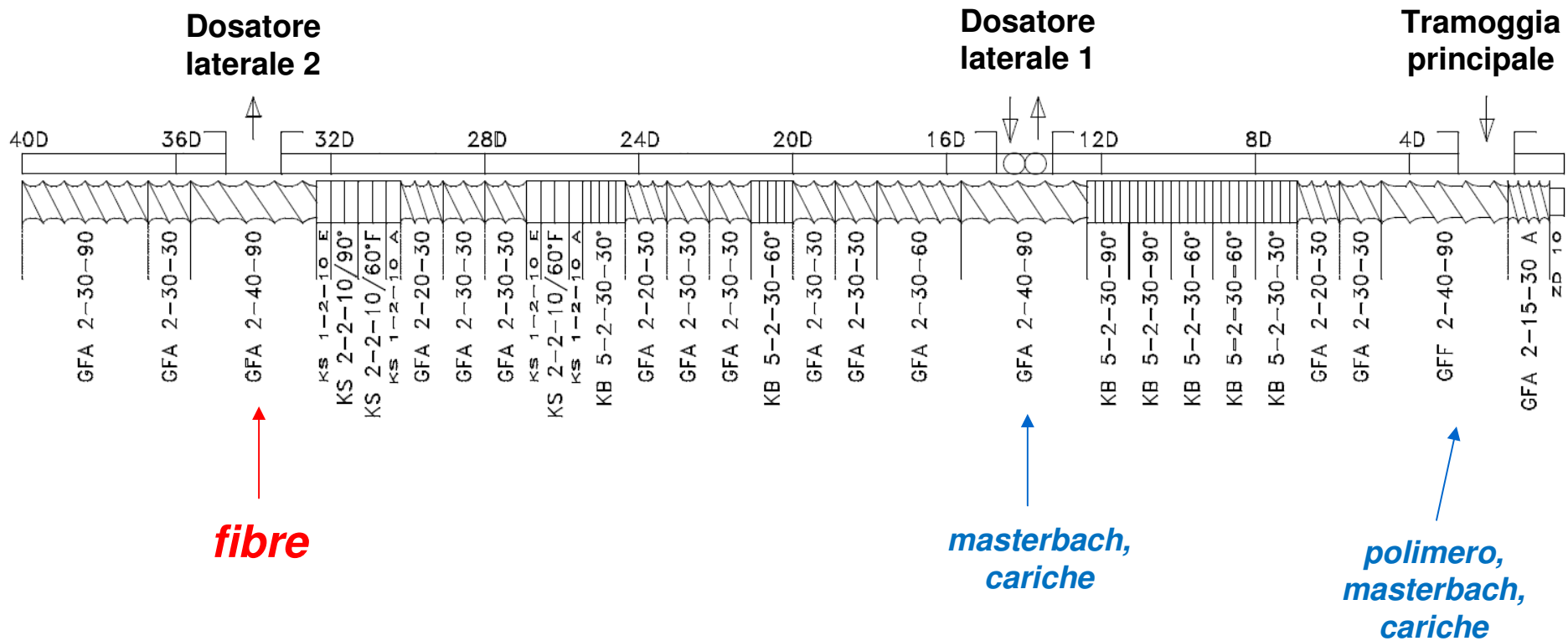
Elementi di trasporto



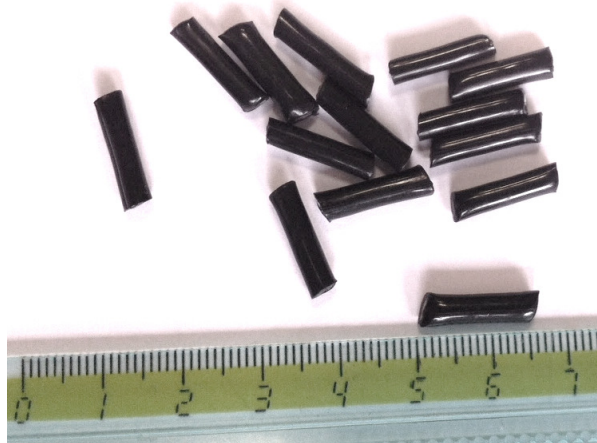
Blocchi di masticazione

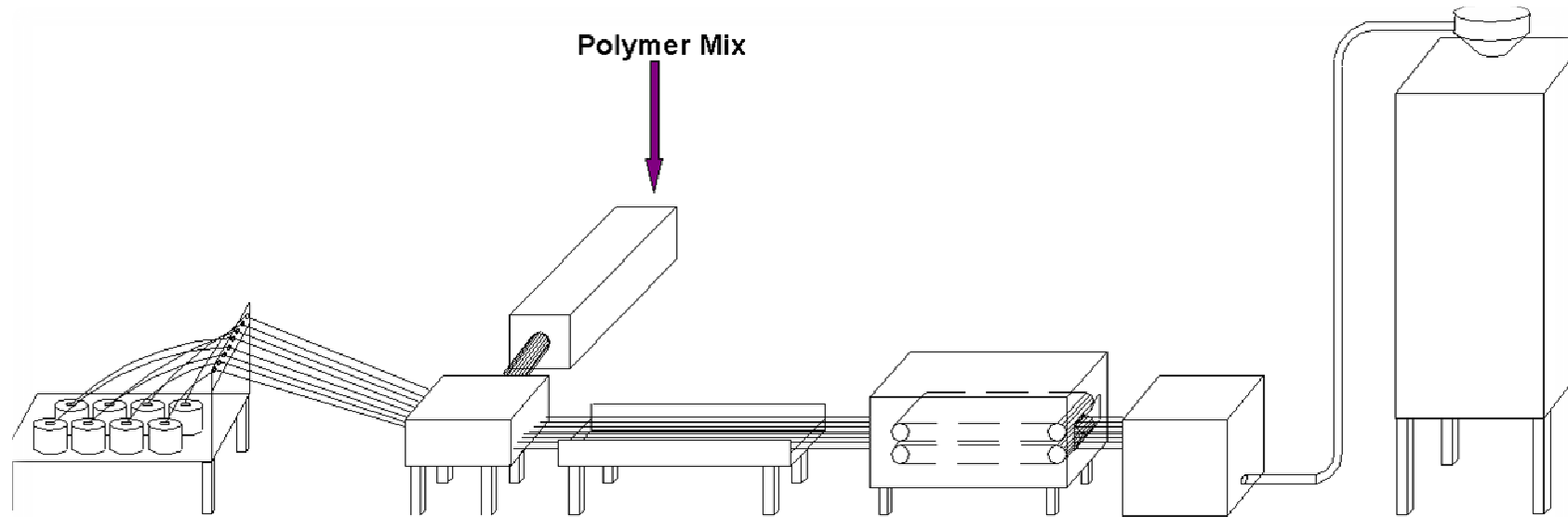


Tipico profilo vite da compound

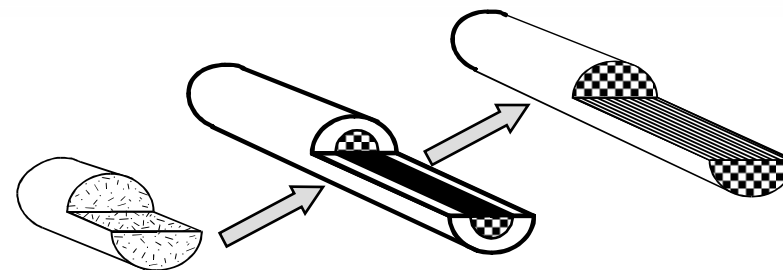


Compositi fibre lunghe (LFT)





Glass Creels → Pultrusion Block → Wet Bath → Puller → Pelletizer → Finishing/Packaging



Short Fiber Granule
Fiber Length =
0,2 - 0,4 mm

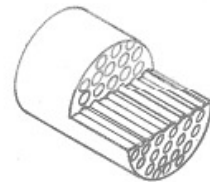
Partially
impregnated
(Poor quality
solution)

Fully
impregnated
Long Fiber
Granule
Fiber length =
granule length

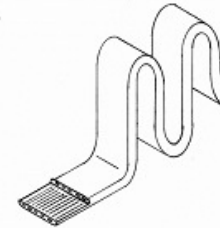
Compositi fibre lunghe (LFT)



Short fiber thermoplastic material, granules with fiber length up to 1 mm



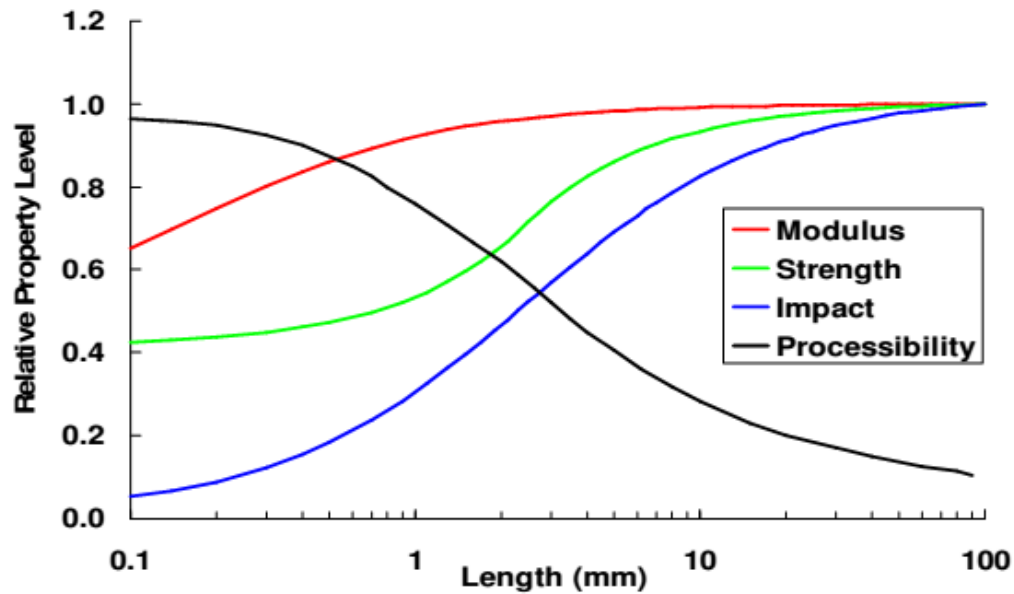
Long fiber thermoplastic material - fiber length approx. 2-5 mm



Continuous reinforced thermoplastic material

Injection M.

Compression M. / Thermoforming





Materiali da stampaggio a iniezione

Fibra lunga

Fibra corta

1	PP + 30% LGF	SABIC	STAMAX 30YM240
2	PP + 30% GF	SABIC	PP G3230A

Processing

Stampaggio in pressa a iniezione

Arburg Allrounder 370S 500/170 (50 t)

Diametro vite 25 mm

Stampo: standard per provini

(in corso di messa a punto dello stampo placchette per LFT)



Confronto fibra lunga - fibra corta

Trazione

Materiale	Modulo elastico (MPa)		Sforzo massimo (MPa)		Deformazione allo sforzo massimo (%)		Sforzo a rottura (MPa)		Deformazione a rottura (%)	
	Media	DevSt	Media	DevSt	Media	DevSt	Media	DevSt	Media	DevSt
PP+LGF	6053	(114)	109.0	(0.8)	2.4	(0.1)	108.5	(1.5)	2.4	(0.1)
PP+GF	6651	(72)	99.4	(1.0)	2.7	(0.0)	99.3	(1.1)	2.8	(0.1)

Impatto Charpy

Materiale	Energia (J)		Energia (%)		Resilienza (J/m)		Resilienza (KJ/m2)	
	Media	DevSt	Media	DevSt	Media	DevSt	Media	DevSt
PP+LGF	0.46	(0.01)	22.73	(0.66)	58.27	(1.70)	14.83	(0.43)
PP+GF	0.28	(0.02)	13.96	(0.8)	35.78	(2.05)	9.10	(0.52)

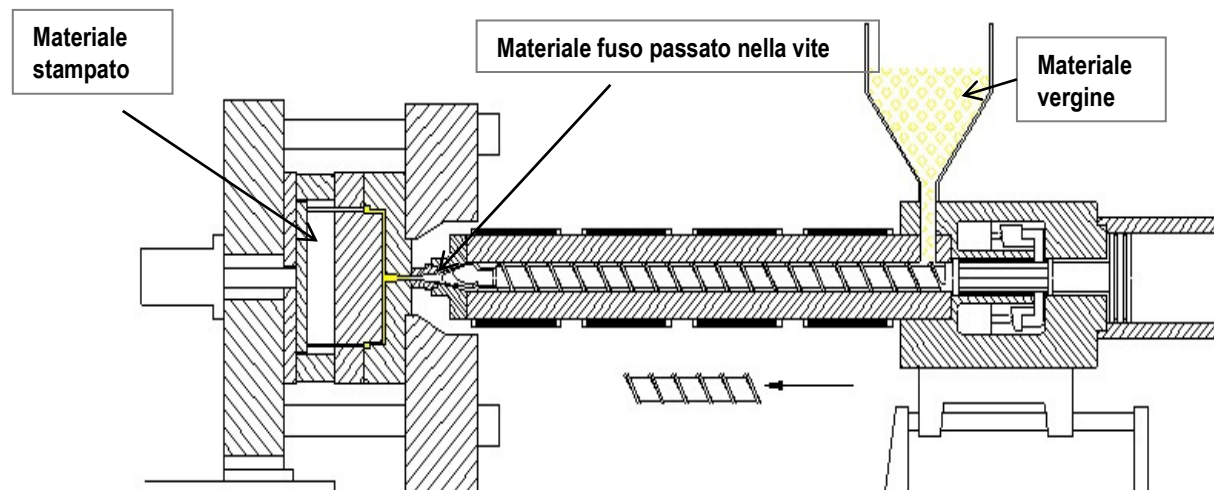
HDT

Materiale	Temperature [°C]	
	Media	DevSt
PP+LGF	157.8	(1.3)
PP+GF	153.8	(0.9)

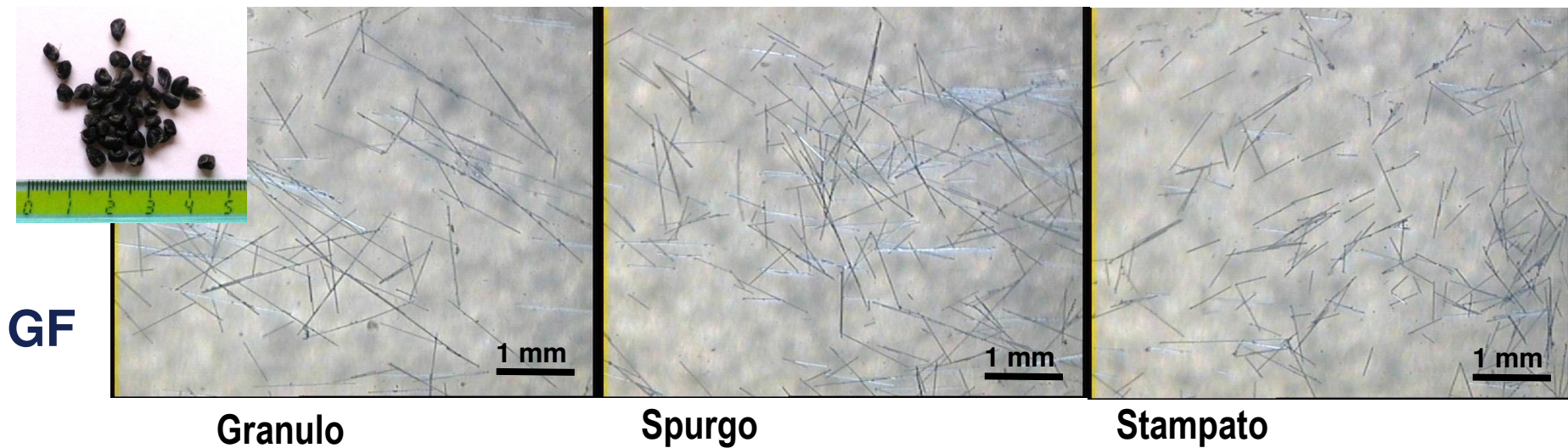
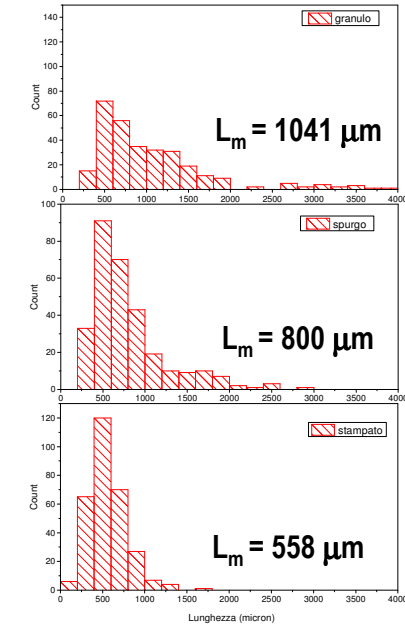
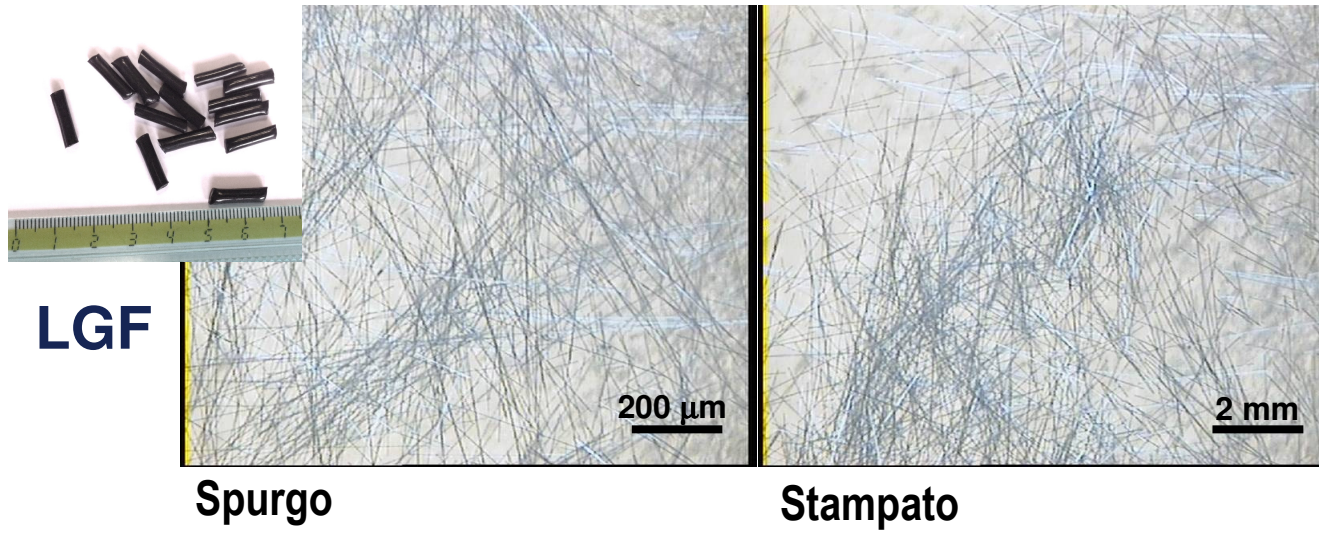
Lunghezza fibre

I materiali per stampaggio a iniezione sono stati sottoposti a test per la valutazione della lunghezza della fibra di vetro, prima e dopo il processo di stampaggio

L'analisi è stata effettuata sui due gradi Sabc - LGF e GF



Confronto fibra lunga - fibra corta





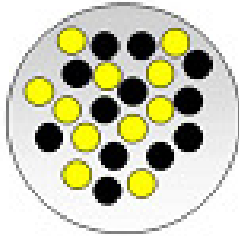
proplast

PLASTICS INNOVATION POLE

Compositi fibre continue

Compositi fibre continue

Intra-yarn (co-mingling)



Carbon fibres and oriented polymer fibres mixed at the yarn level.

Intra-layer (co-weaving)



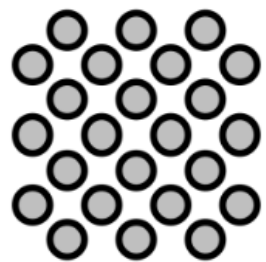
Carbon fibre prepreg co-woven with oriented polymer tapes

Interlayer (Interlayer)



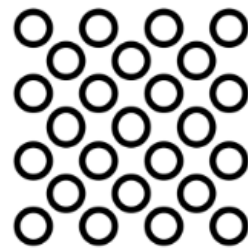
Carbon fibre composite sheets layered with pure SRC

Processing



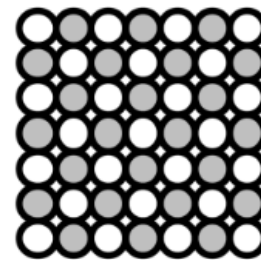
Fibre polimeriche

+



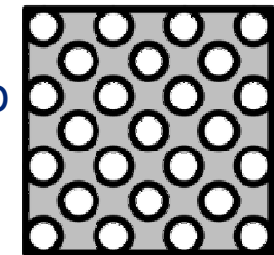
Fibre di rinforzo (CF,GF,...)

=



Preforma commingled

Consolidamento



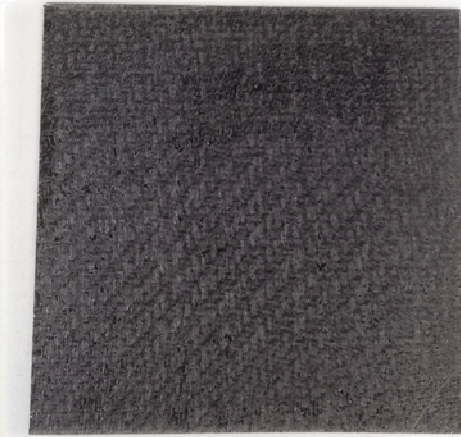
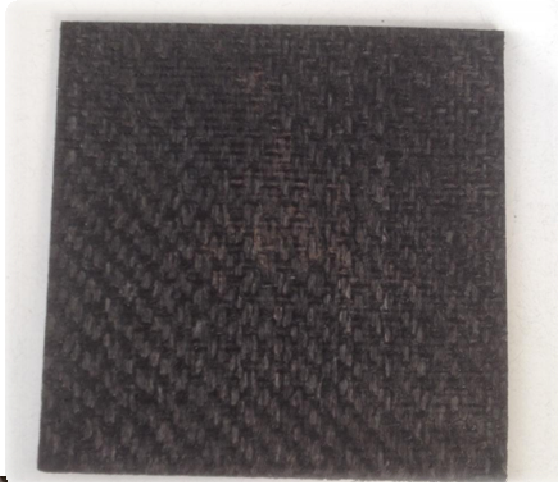
Laminato composito



prop last

PLASTICS INNOVATION POLE

Compositi commingled

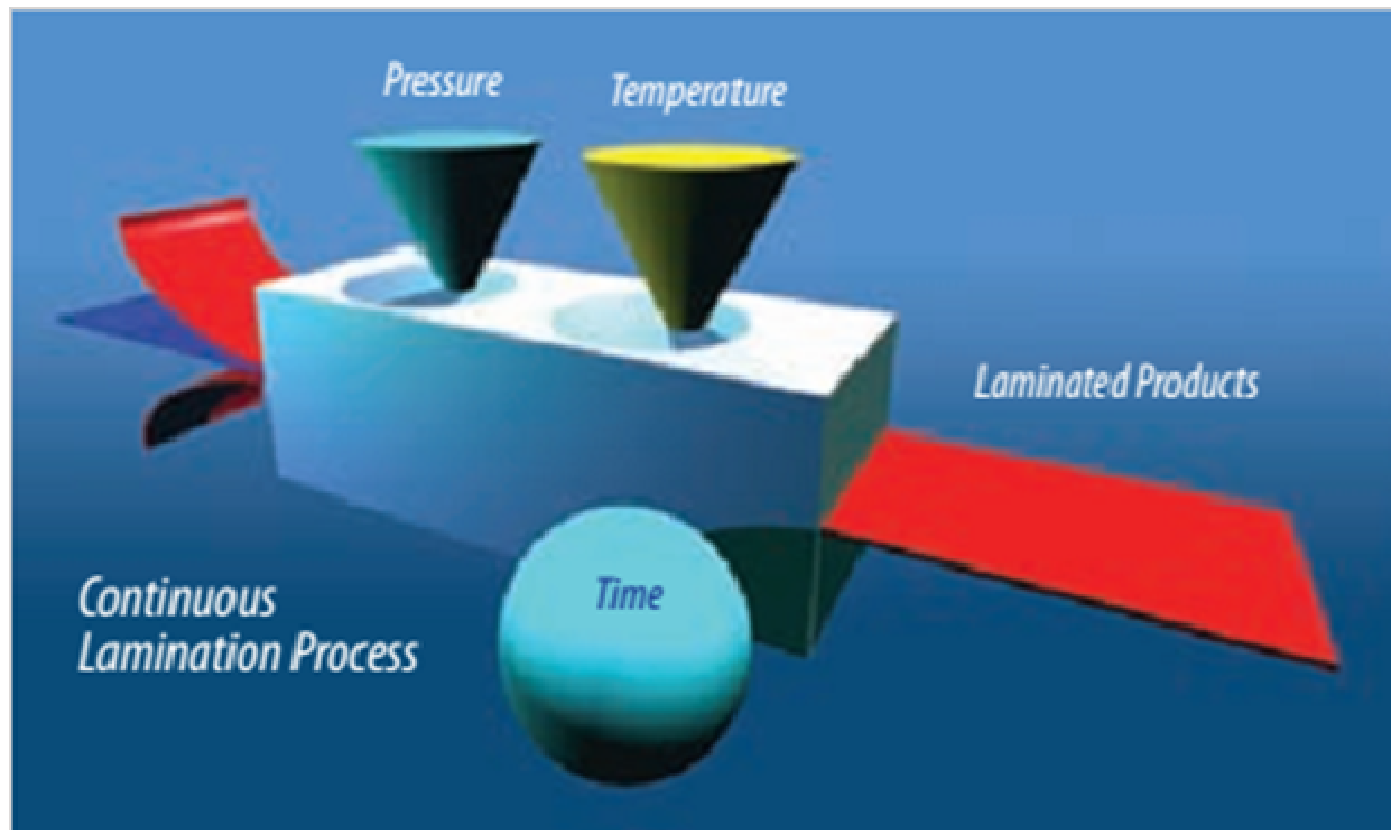




prop^olast

PLASTICS INNOVATION POLE

Laminati interlayer

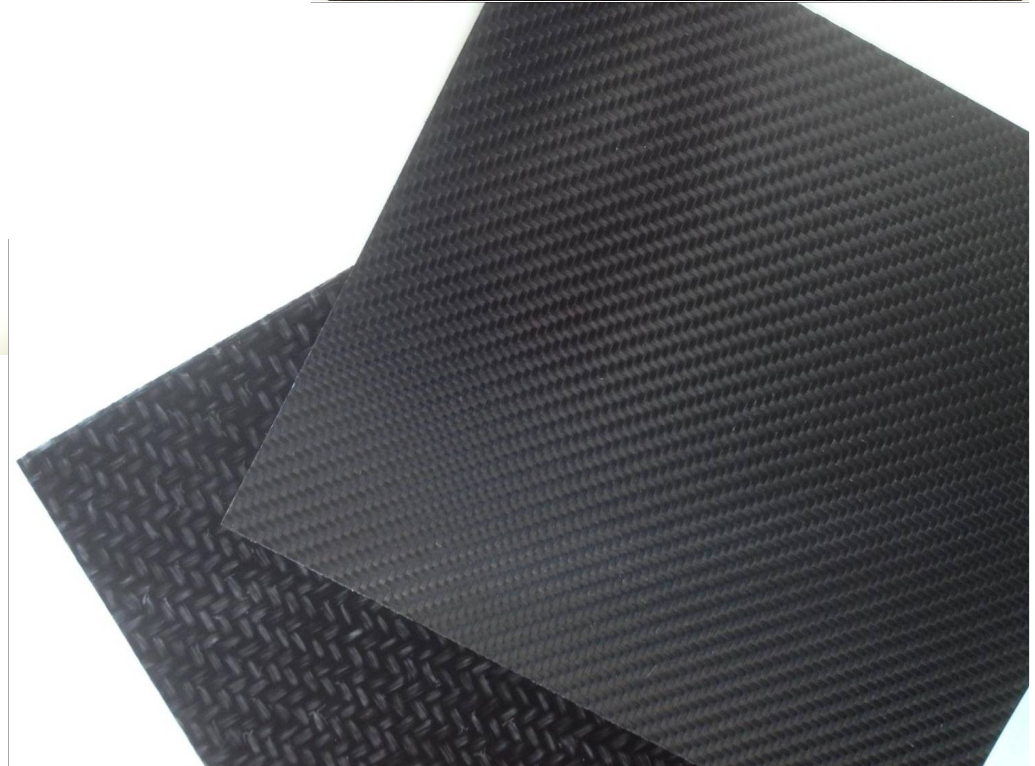
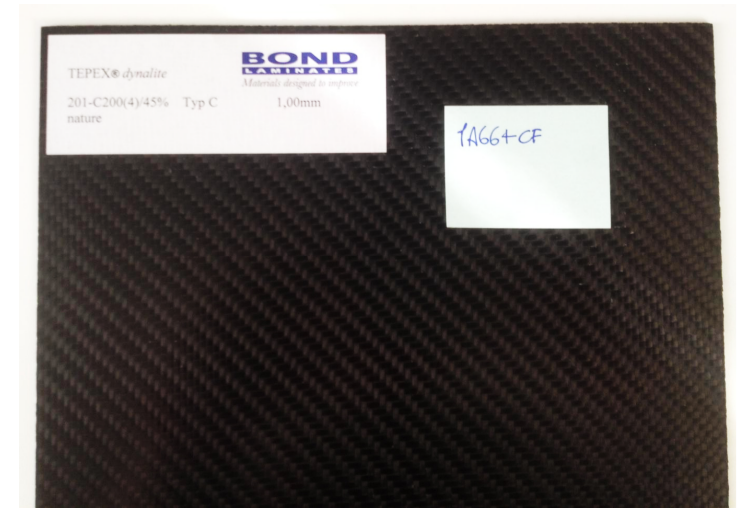
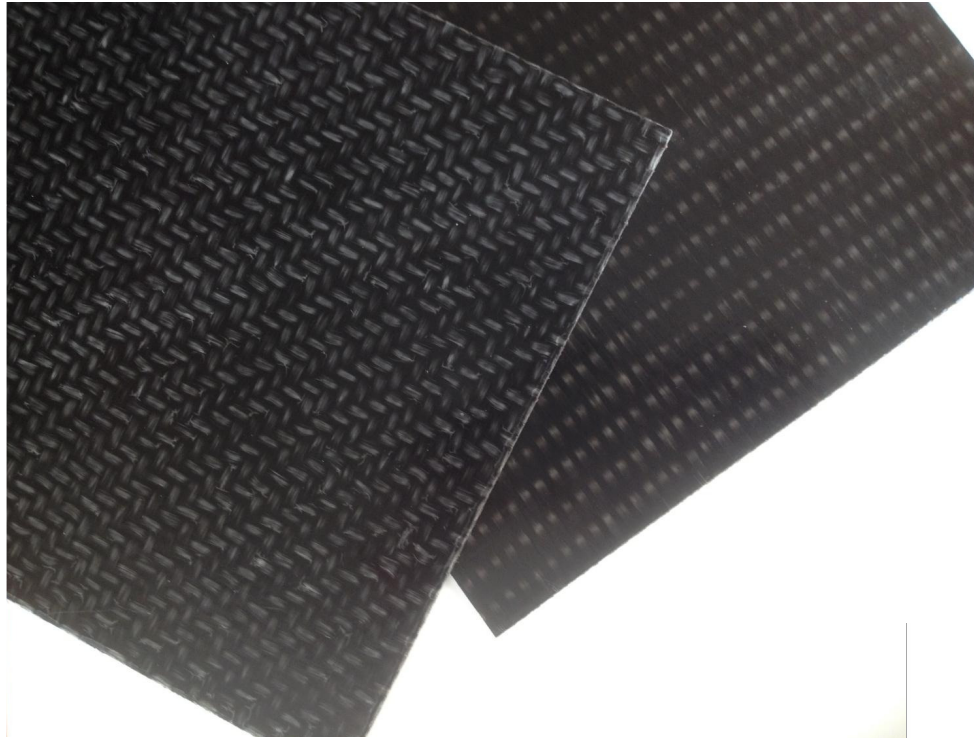




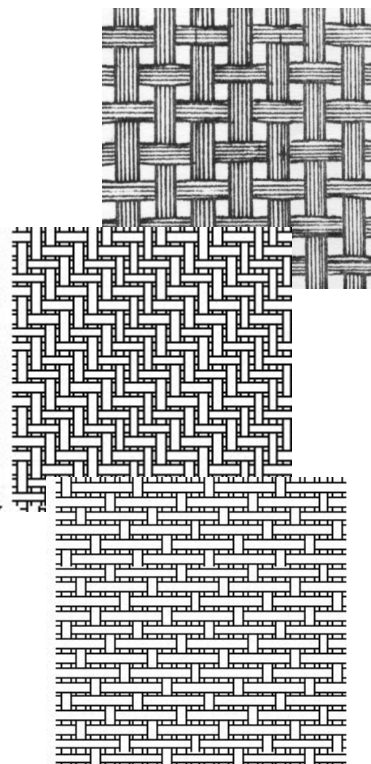
prop^olast

PLASTICS INNOVATION POLE

Laminati interlayer

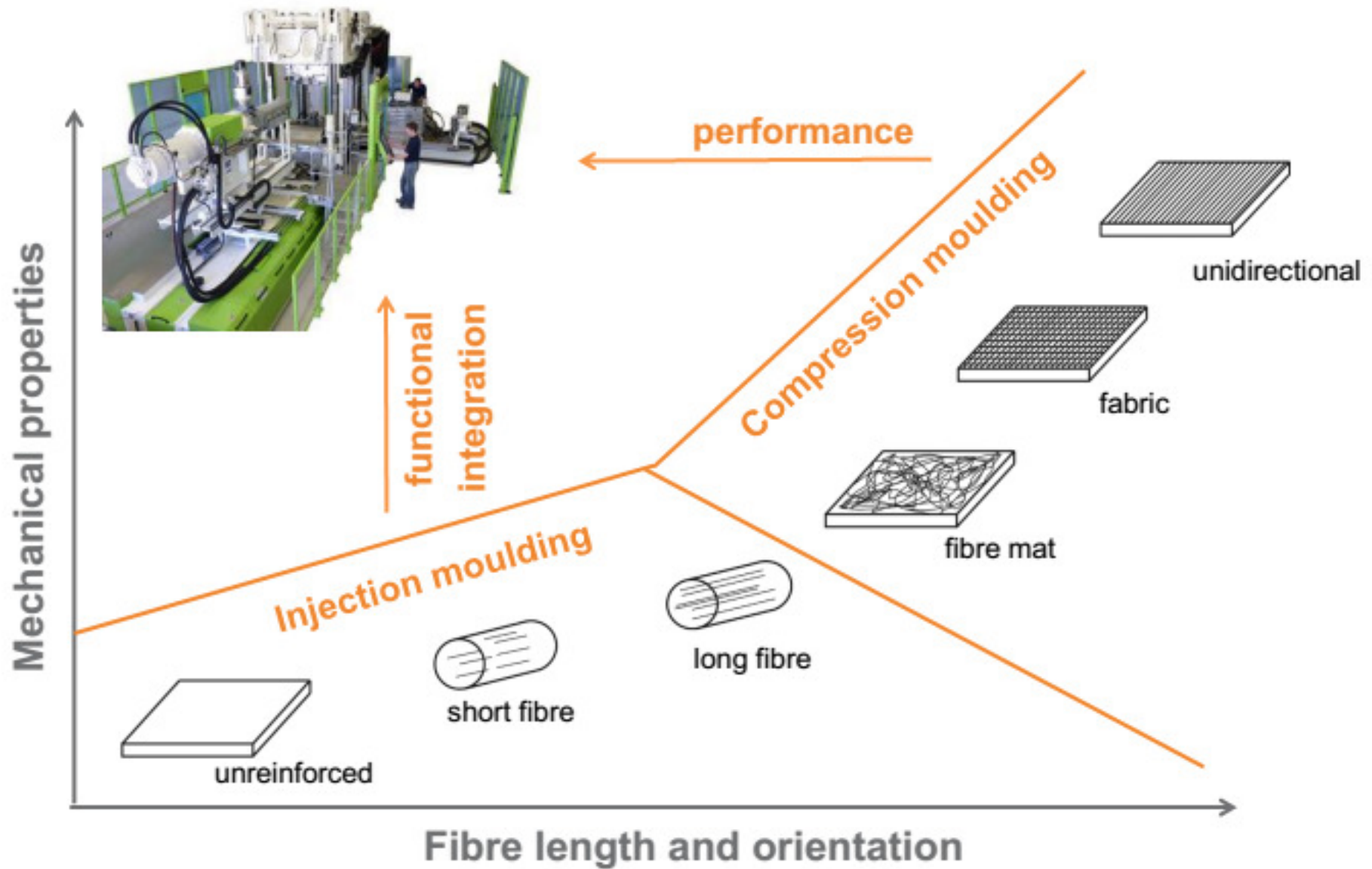


Quale tipologia di tessuto?



Property	Plain	Twill	Satin
Good stability	B	C	D
Good drape	D	B	A
Low porosity	C	B	A
Smoothness	D	C	A
Balance	B	B	D
Symmetrical	A	C	E
Low crimp	D	C	A
Cosmetics	B	A	D
Ease of use	A	A - B	C - D

(Key: E=very poor, D=poor, C=acceptable, B=good, A=excellent)





proplast

PLASTICS INNOVATION POLE

Grazie dell'attenzione!

proplast

PLASTICS INNOVATION POLE

Marco Monti, PhD

Materials Engineering Department

Tel: +39 0131 1859782

Mobile: +39 348 2421850

marco.monti@proplast.it