

Figure 1: Addition reaction of unsaturated polyester and styrene.

See J. F. Monk, Thermosetting Plastics, George Godwin, Limited (1981), on reserve in Deike Library.

Thermoset Molding CHEMISTRY

Phenolic novolak resin (formed by combination of phenol and formaldehyde in a 5:4 ratio in presence of acid catalyst)



Figure 2: Condensation reaction of phenolic resin.

Thermosets are becoming less popular because they cannot be recycled.

Thermoset Molding COMPRESSION MOLDING



Figure 3: Compression molding thermoset resins.

Advantages:

- 1. Small residual stresses
- 2. Suitable for fiber filled composites (can use long fibers & cavity is not eroded by filler)
- 3. Inexpensive equipment

Disadvantage — Cannot Recycle

Thermoset Molding TRANSFER MOLDING



Figure 4: Transfer molding.

Advantages:

- 1. Less flash than compression molding
- 2. Suitable for small intricate parts

Disadvantages:

- 1. Flow creates orientation of fibers and wear of mold surfaces
- 2. Equipment is more expensive than for compression molding
- 3. Sprue and runners must be discarded

Thermoset Molding INJECTION MOLDING



Figure 5: Thermoset injection molding machine.

Similar to injection molding of thermoplastics, but pressures are much lower.

Thermoset Molding INJECTION MOLDING

Barrel temperature	75°–80°C
Temperature of plasticized material	115°–125°C
Screw speed	40–60 rpm
Screw back time	10 s
Screw back-pressure	2–10 bar
Set injection pressure	
Stage 1	400-800 bar
Stage 2	0–250 bar
Actual injection time	2 s
Injection hold time	8 s
Cure time	30 s
Mould face temperature (fixed and moving halves)	160°–170°C
Total cycle time	45 s

Figure 6: Injection molding of a 70gram switch cover (largest thickness is 6mm).

With Thermosets:

viscosity of unreacted resin is low keep extruder temperature low to prevent reaction in extruder heat mold to cure resin injection pressure is low

With Thermoplastics: heat extruder to keep viscosity low cool mold to solidify part injection pressure is huge