

# Molding of Thin Sheets Using Impact Micro-injection Molding

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# Outline

- Introduction
- The Impact Micro-Injection Molding
- Experiment Setup
- Results and Discussion
- Conclusions

# The Definition of Micro-Injection Molding

1. micro-injection molded parts (micro- molding)
  - a parts with a mass of a few milligram, not necessarily having dimension on the  $\mu\text{m}$  scale
2. injection molded parts with micro-structured regions
  - characterized by the  $\mu\text{m}$  order such as the micro-hole and micro-slot
3. micro-precision parts
  - parts could have any dimensions, but has tolerances in the  $\mu\text{m}$  range

Kukla et al (1998)

# The Application of Micro-Injection Molding (1/3)

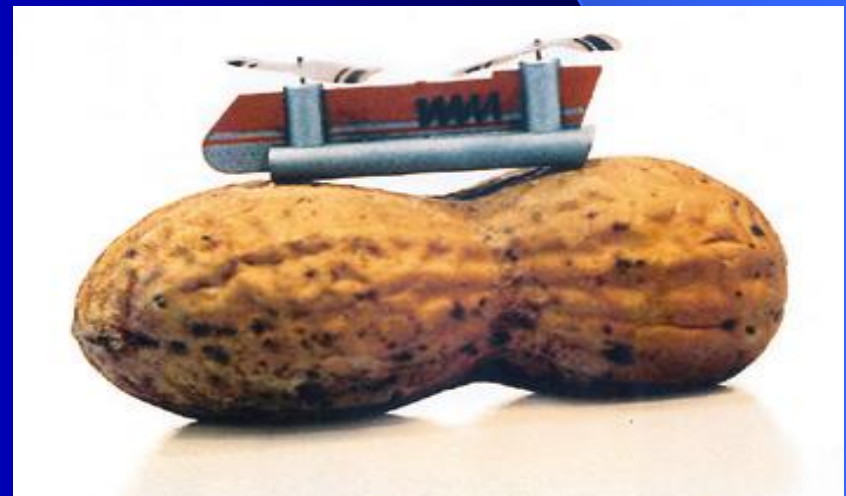
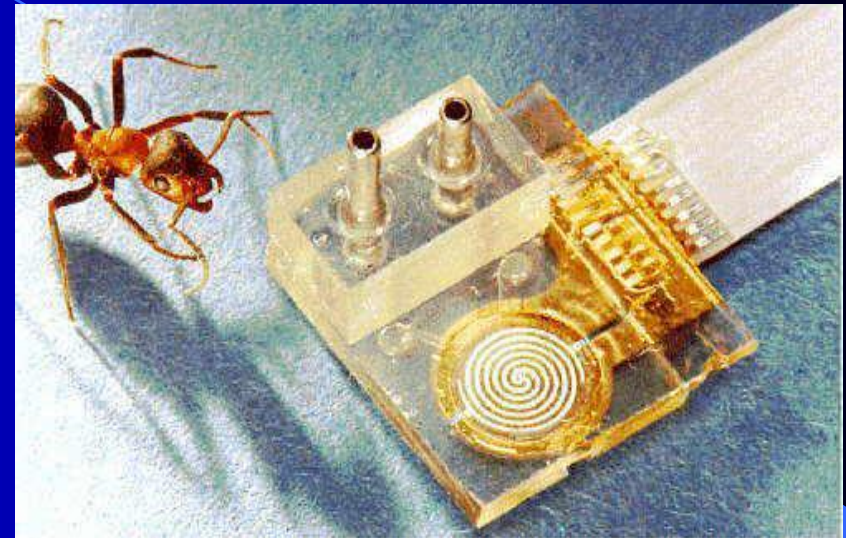
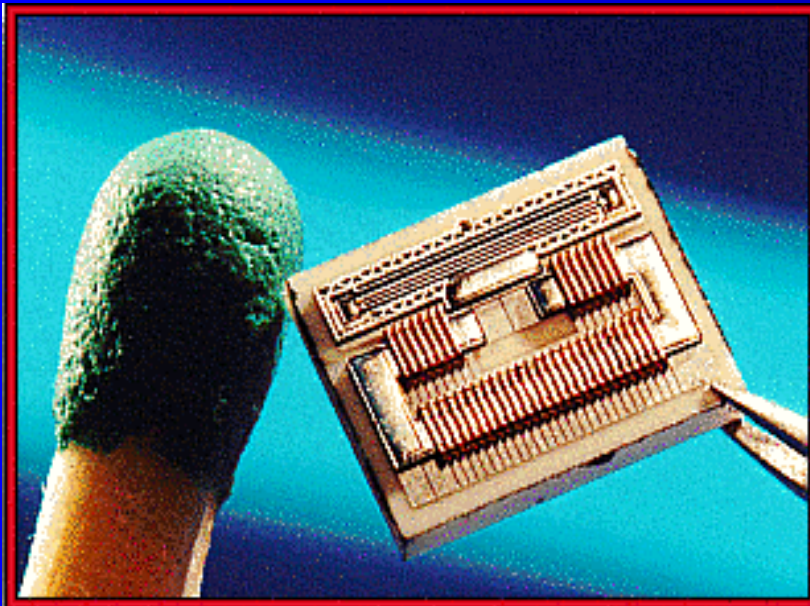
## ➤ Precision Micro-parts





# The Application of Micro-Injection Molding (2/3)

- Micro-Electro-Mechanical System (MEMS)

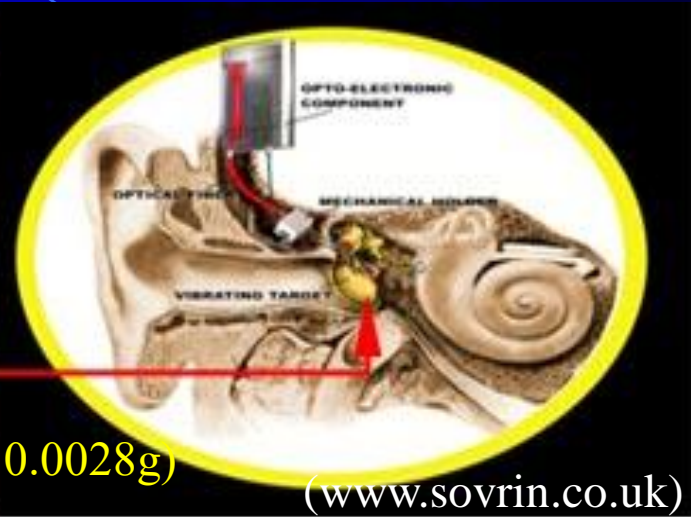


# The Application of Micro-Injection Molding (3/3)

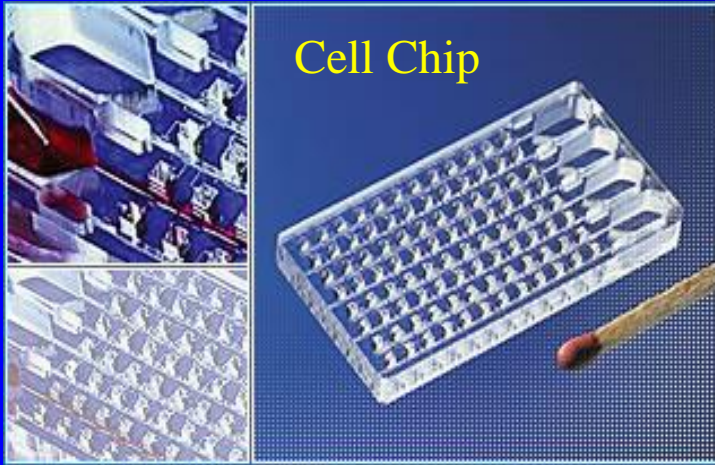
## ➤ Biotechnology



Component of audiphones ( $\psi 0.8\text{mm}$   $0.0028\text{g}$ )

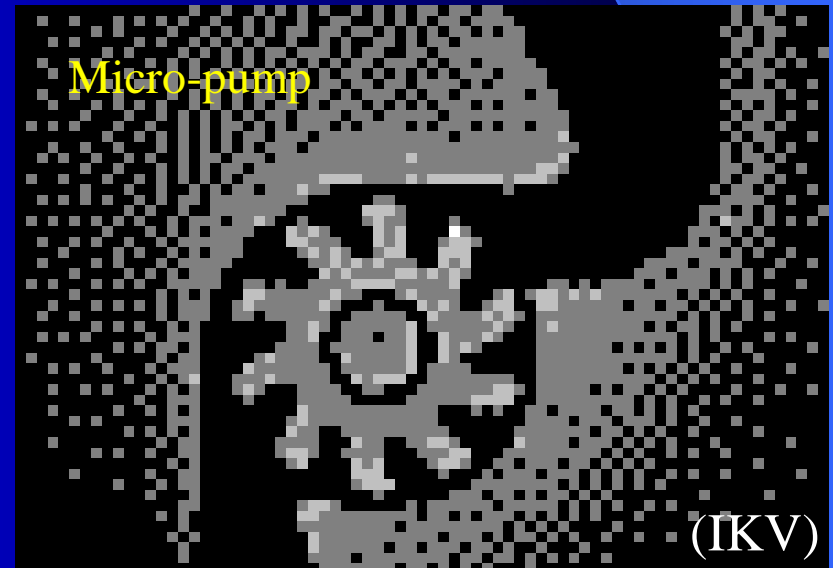


([www.sovrin.co.uk](http://www.sovrin.co.uk))



Cell Chip

(LILLIPUT)

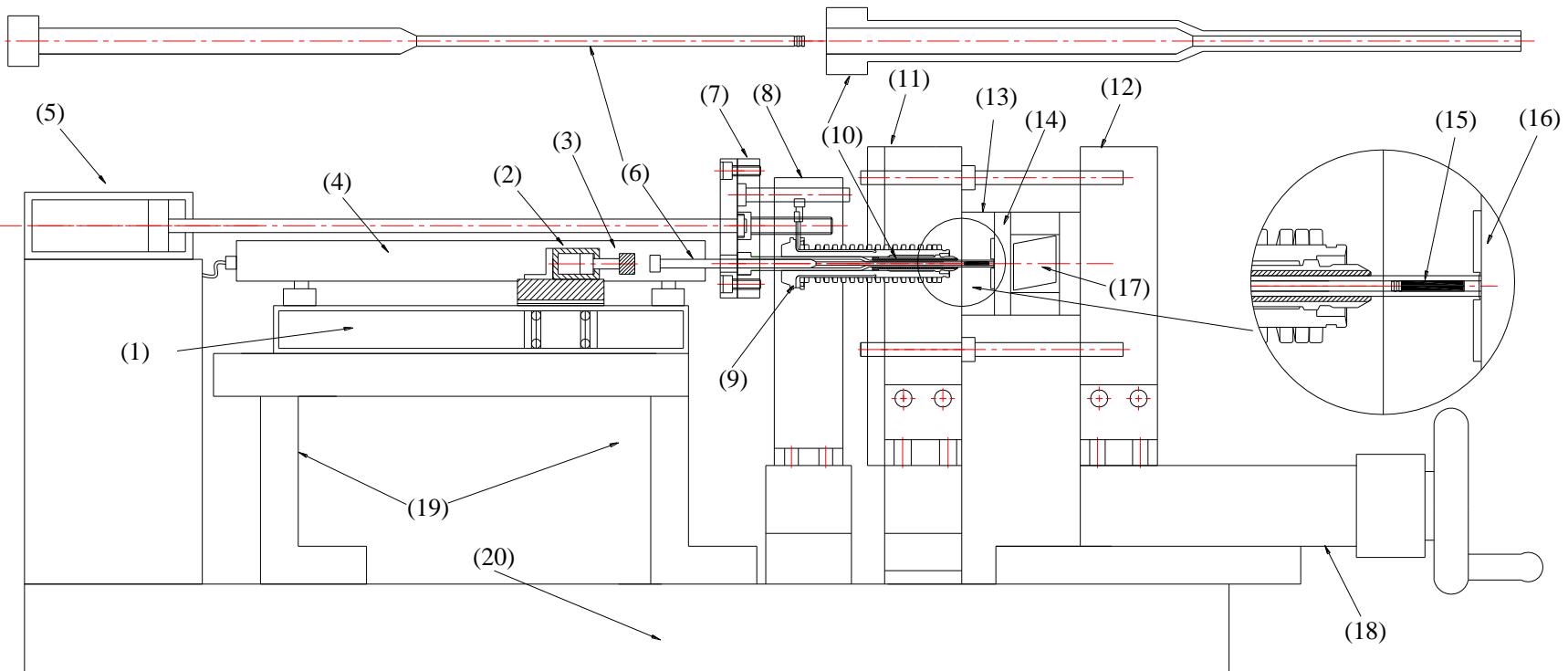


Micro-pump

(IKV)

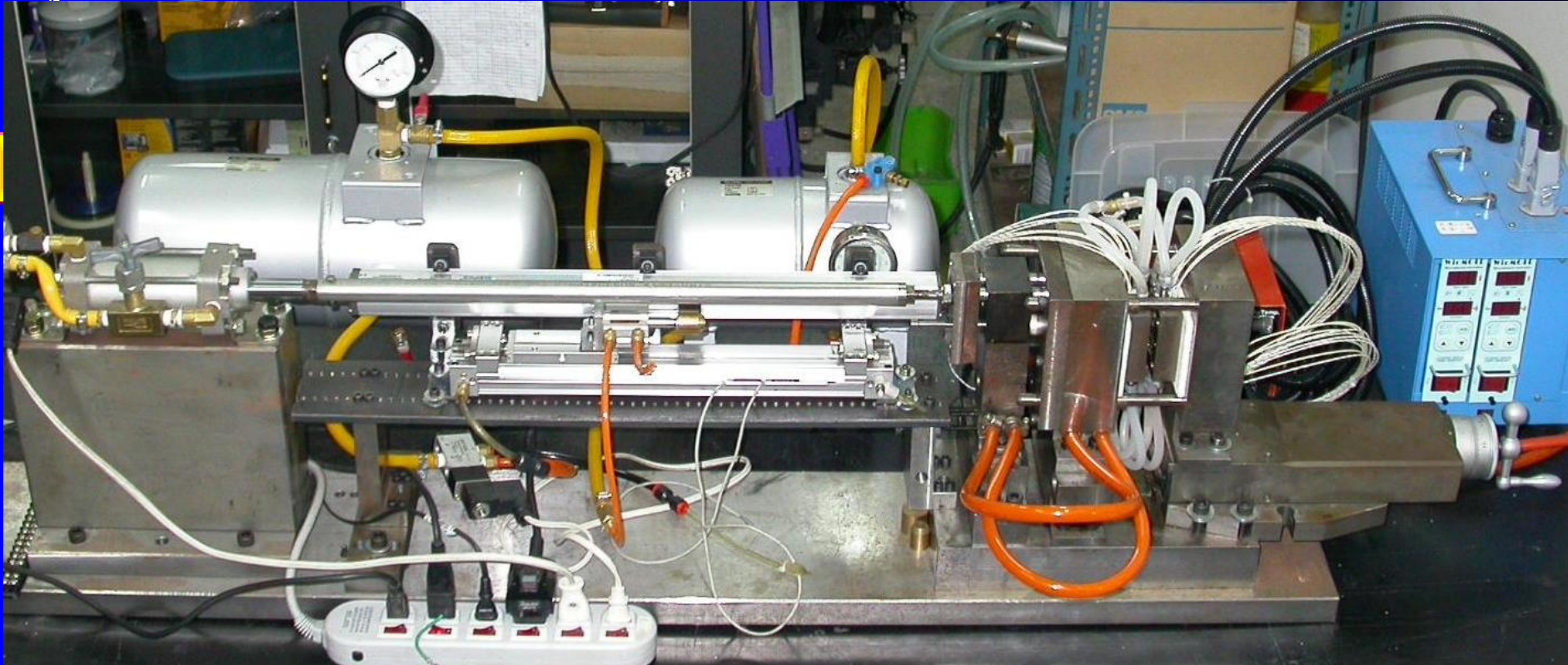
# The Impact Type Micro-Injection Machine

➤ Length:1400mm, Width:200mm, and High:300mm



(1)air cylinder of impact accelerating (2)air cylinder of packing pressure (3)impact hammer (4)linear variable differential transfer (5)air cylinder of sleeve moving (6)injection plunger (7)injection sleeve stationary base (8)melt unit stationary base (9)melt unit (hot runner) (10)injection sleeve (11)stationary-side mold base plate (12)movable-side mold base plate (13) injection mold (14)tempered glass (15)plastic billet (16)mold cavities (17)reflection mirror (18)clamping device (19)supporting frames (20)stationary base of the machine



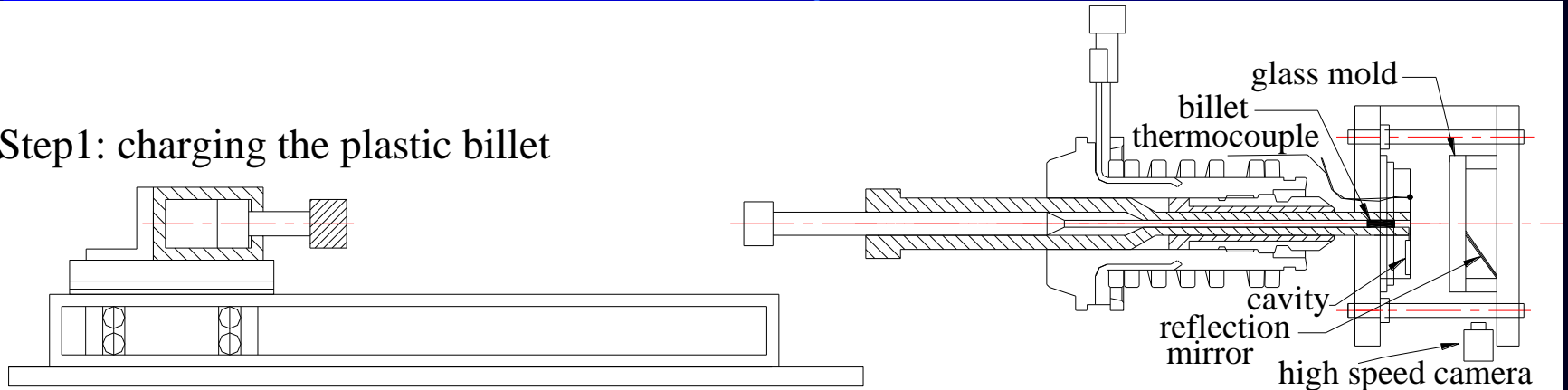


Air Pressure	0.2MPa	0.4MPa	0.6MPa	0.8MPa
Piston Thrust	6.3kgf	12.6kgf	18.8kgf	25.1kgf
Packing Pressure	20MPa	40MPa	60MPa	80MPa
Impact Speed	2580mm/s	4300mm/s	5620mm/s	6580mm/s
Notation	Diameter of Accelerating and Packing Cylinders : 20mm Diameter of Injection Plunger : 2mm			

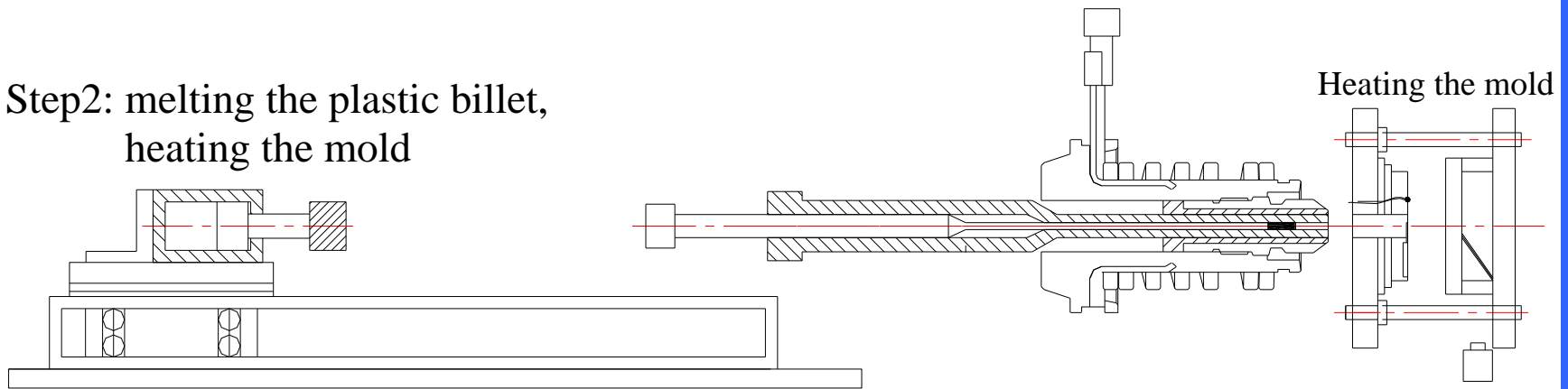


# The Procedures of Impact Type Micro-Injection Molding <sup>1/2</sup>

Step1: charging the plastic billet

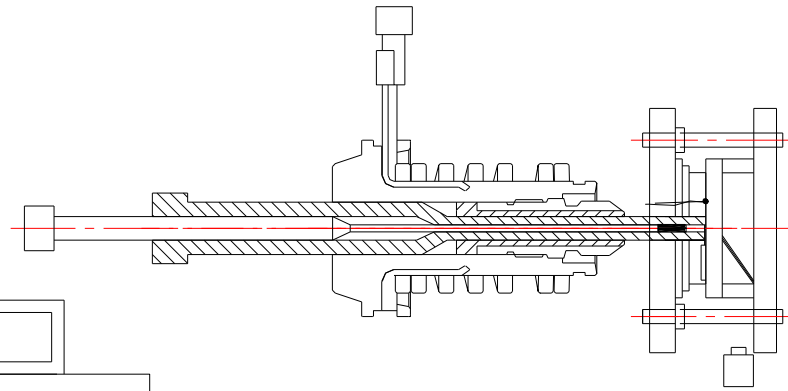
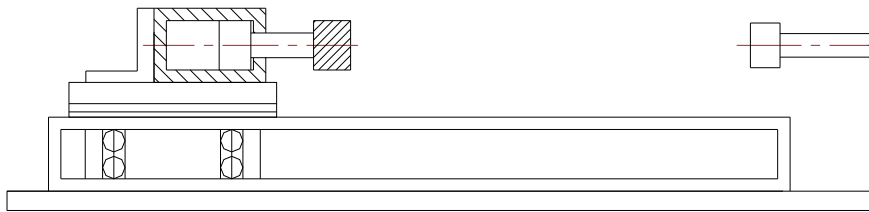


Step2: melting the plastic billet, heating the mold

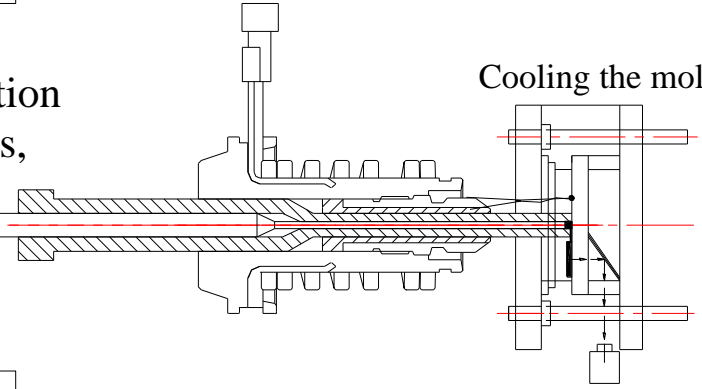
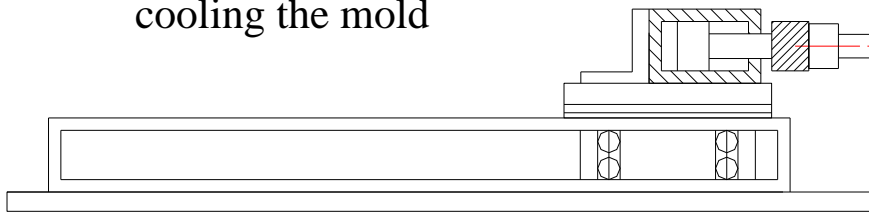


# The Procedures of Impact Type Micro-Injection Molding <sup>2/2</sup>

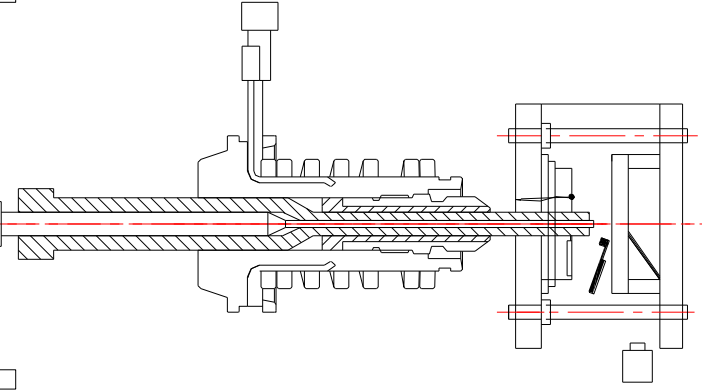
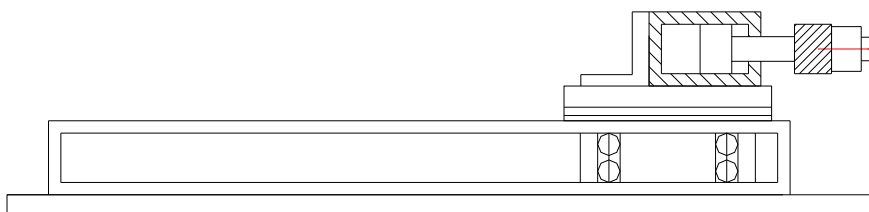
Step3: closing the mold,  
moving forward the injection unit



Step4: actuating the air piston to impact the injection  
plunger causing the melt to fill the cavities,  
cooling the mold

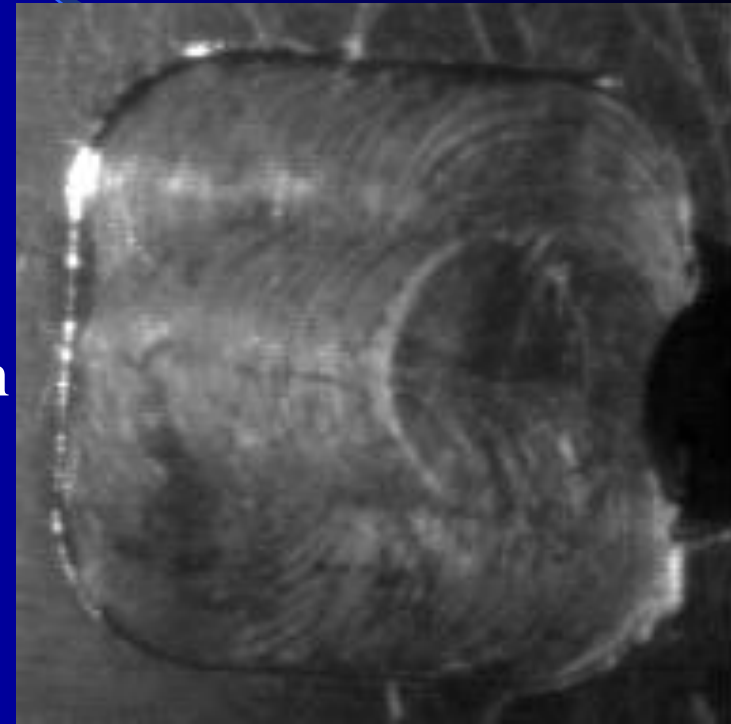


Step5: opening the mold and ejecting the parts



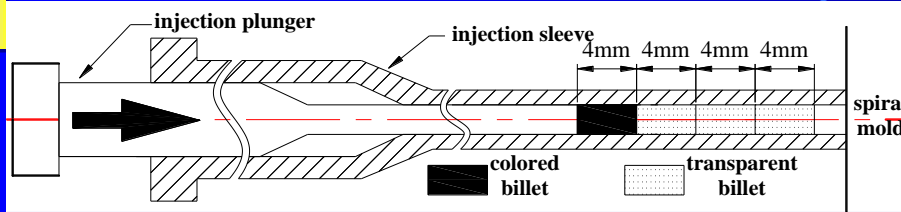
# The Three Stage of Impact Injection Molding

- Impact-filling stage
  - occurs at the impact twinkle
  - driving force : impact energy
- Pressure-filling stage
  - after the impact energy dissipation
  - driving force : plunger thrust
- Pressure-holding stage
  - after the cavity be filled
  - driving force : plunger thrust





# The Images of Melt Flow in Spiral Mold With 300 $\mu$ m Depth Cavity and 2mm Width

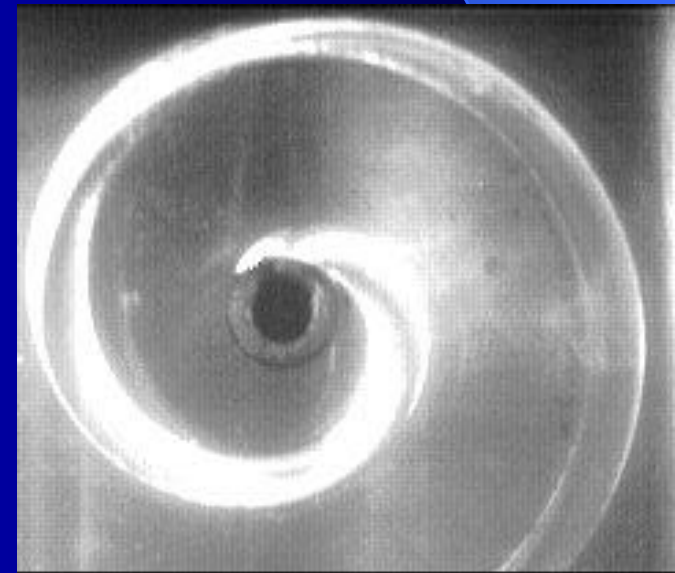
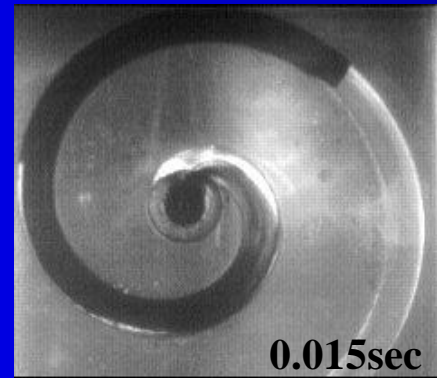
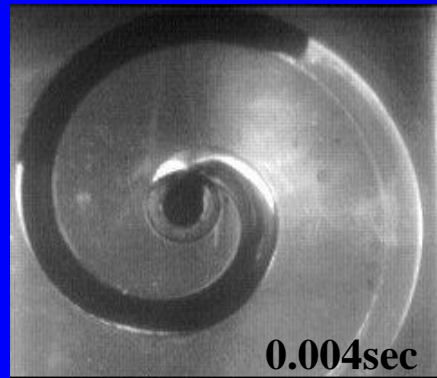
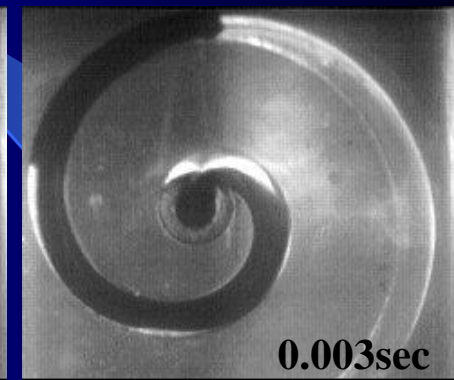
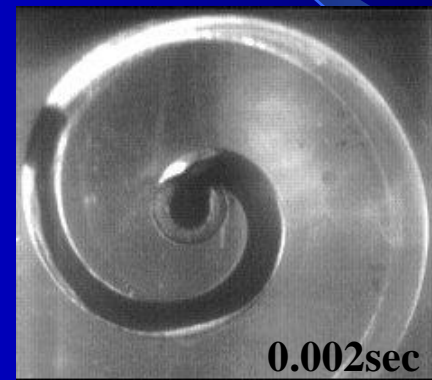
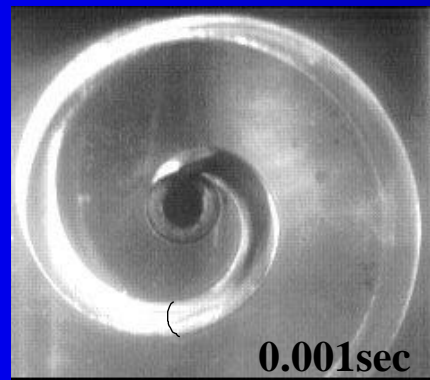
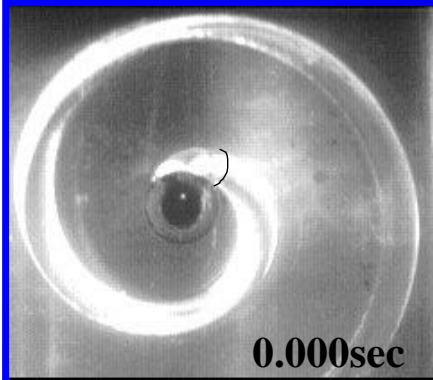


Melt Temp. = 230°C

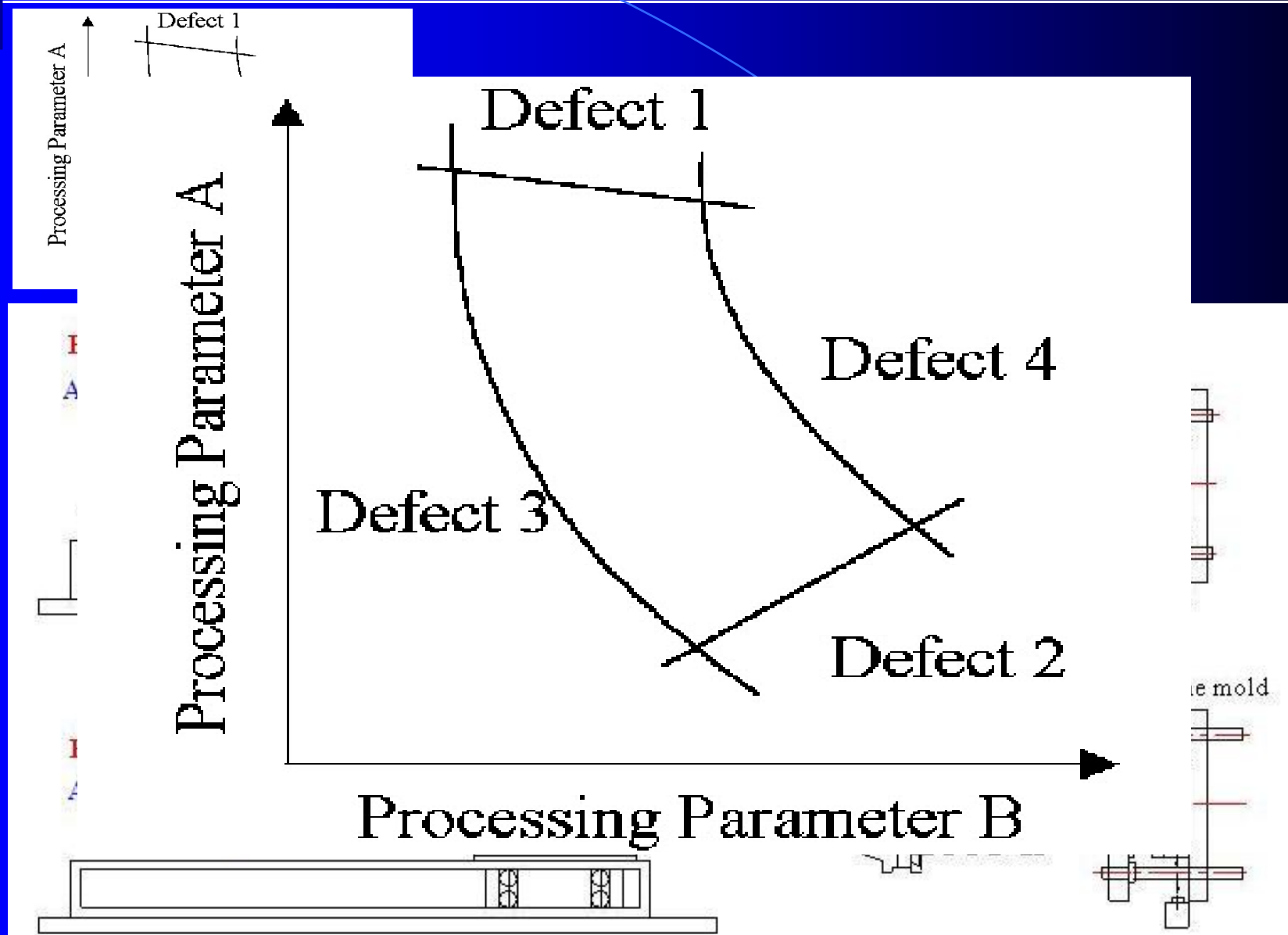
Mold Temp. = 80°C,

Pressure of Accelerating Cylinder = 0.8MPa

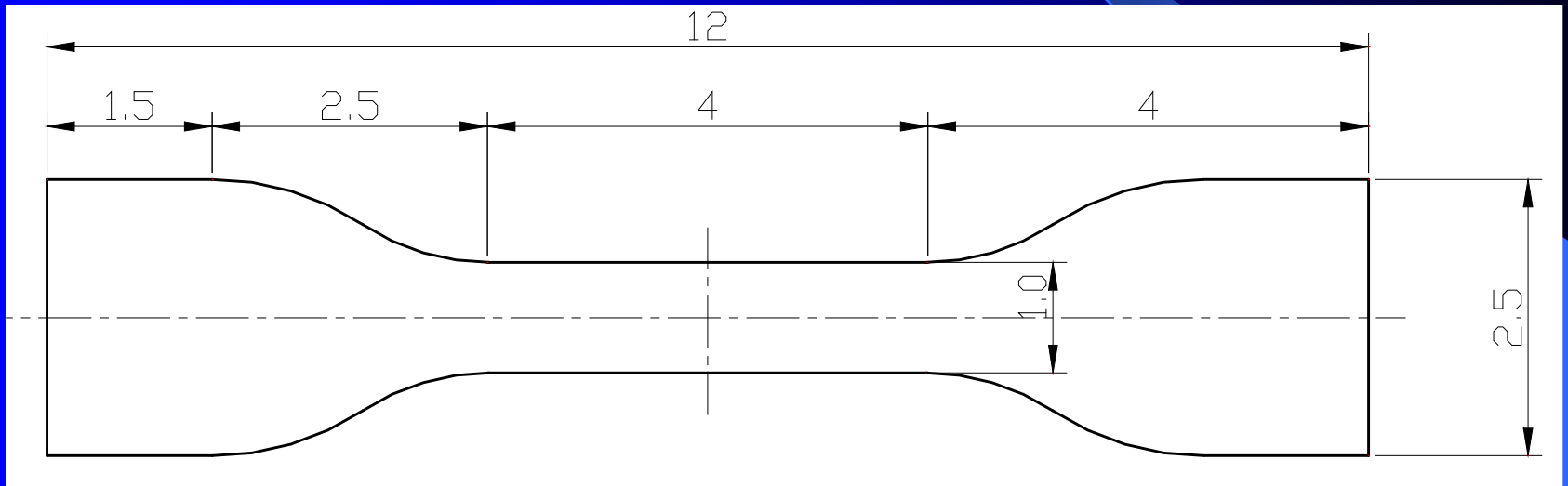
Pressure of Accelerating Cylinder = 0.6MPa



# The definition of Operation Window



# The Dimensions of the Test-Sheet



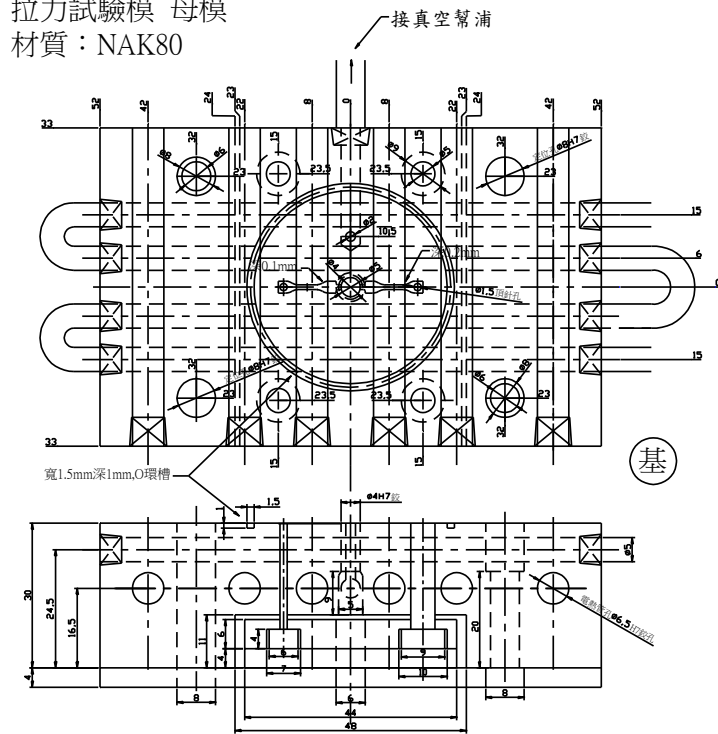


# The Experiment Parameters of Test-Sheet Molding

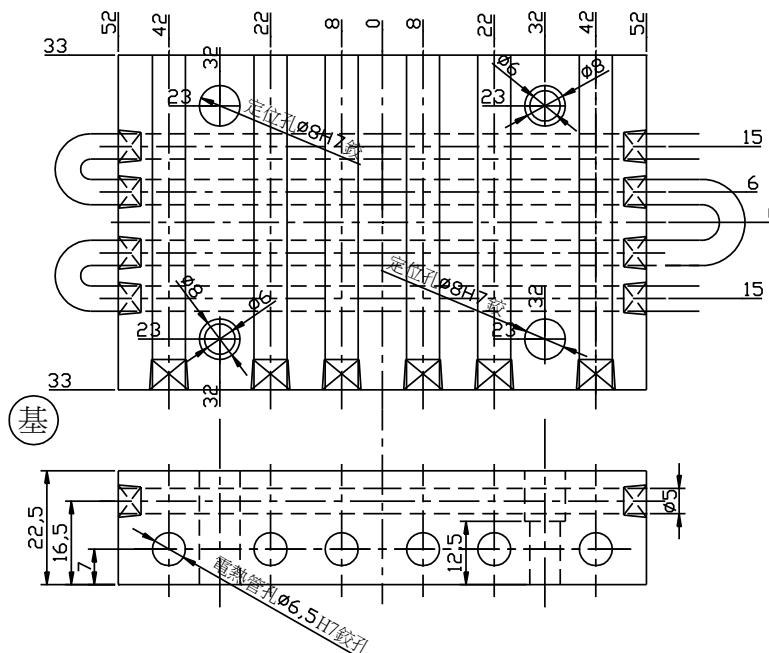
Parameters	Cavity Depth (Depth)	Melt Temp. ( $T_{melt}$ )	Mold Temp. ( $T_{mold}$ )	Air Pressure of Accelerating Cylinder (Pa)	Air Pressure of Packing Cylinder ( $P_p$ )
Levels	100 $\mu$ m 200 $\mu$ m	230 $^{\circ}$ C	30 $^{\circ}$ C 60 $^{\circ}$ C 90 $^{\circ}$ C 120 $^{\circ}$ C 150 $^{\circ}$ C	0.4MPa 0.6 MPa 0.8 MPa 1.0 MPa	0 MPa 0.2 MPa 0.4 MPa 0.6 MPa 0.8 MPa 1.0 MPa

# The Dimensions of Test-Sheet Mold

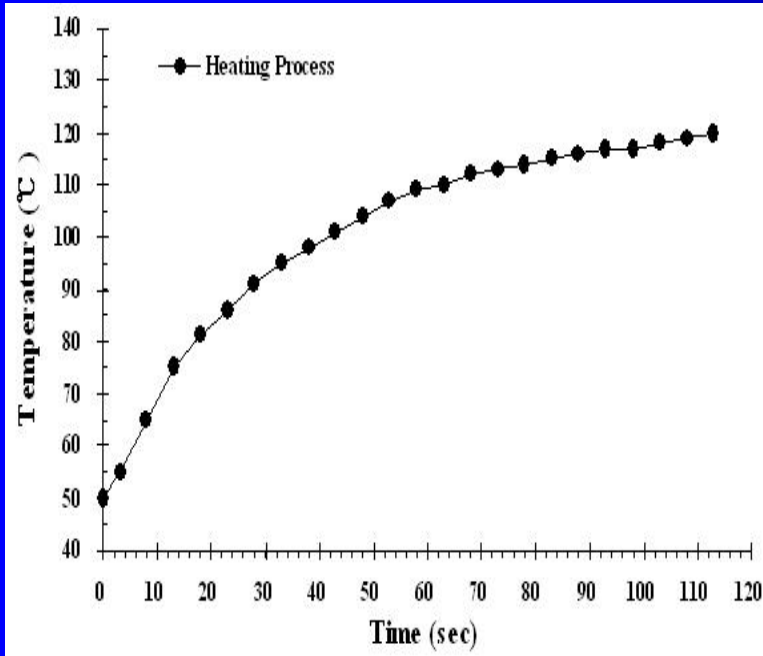
拉力試驗模 母模  
材質：NAK80



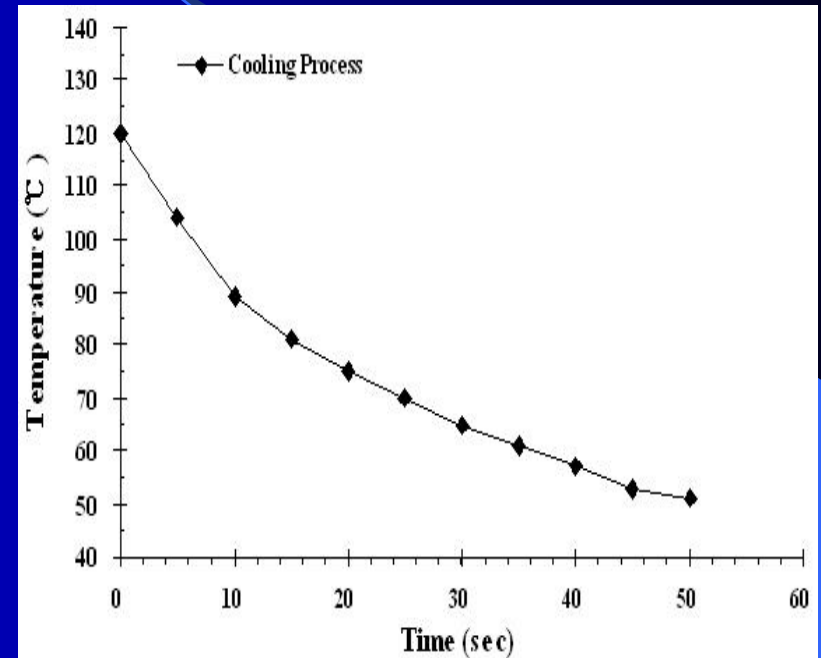
拉力試驗模 公模  
材質：NAK80



# The Variotherm Process of Molding Test-Sheets



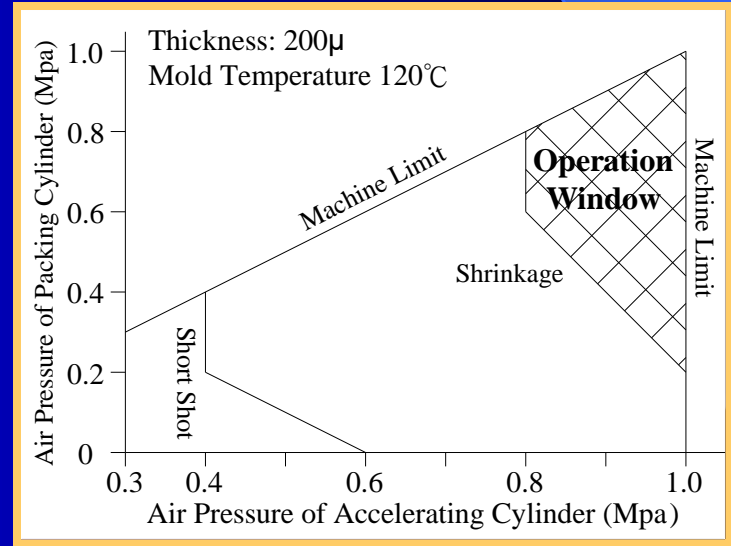
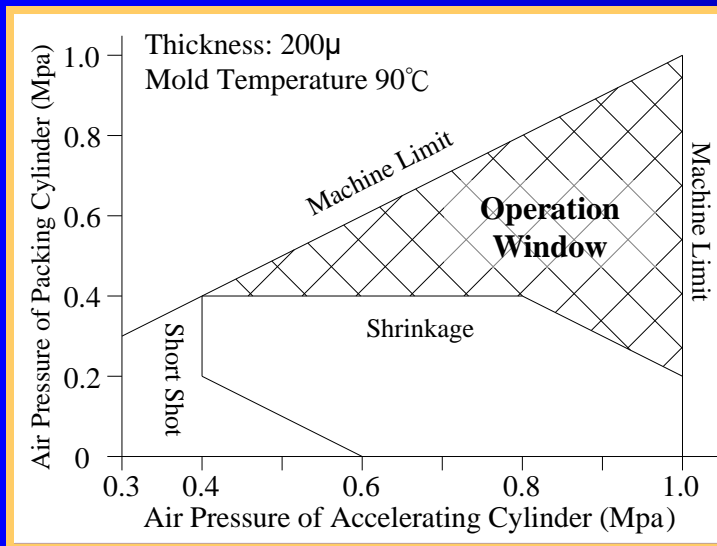
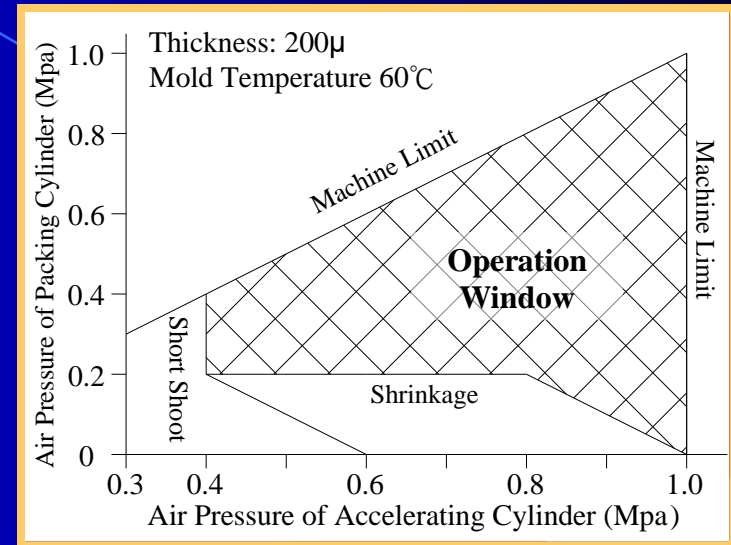
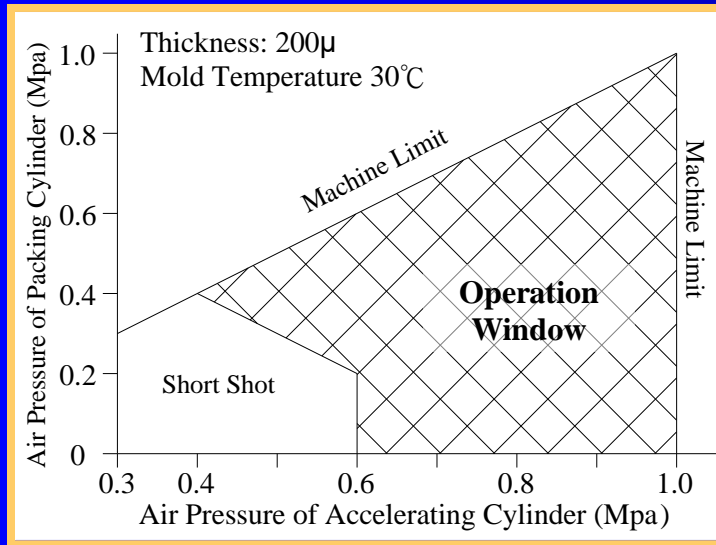
Heating



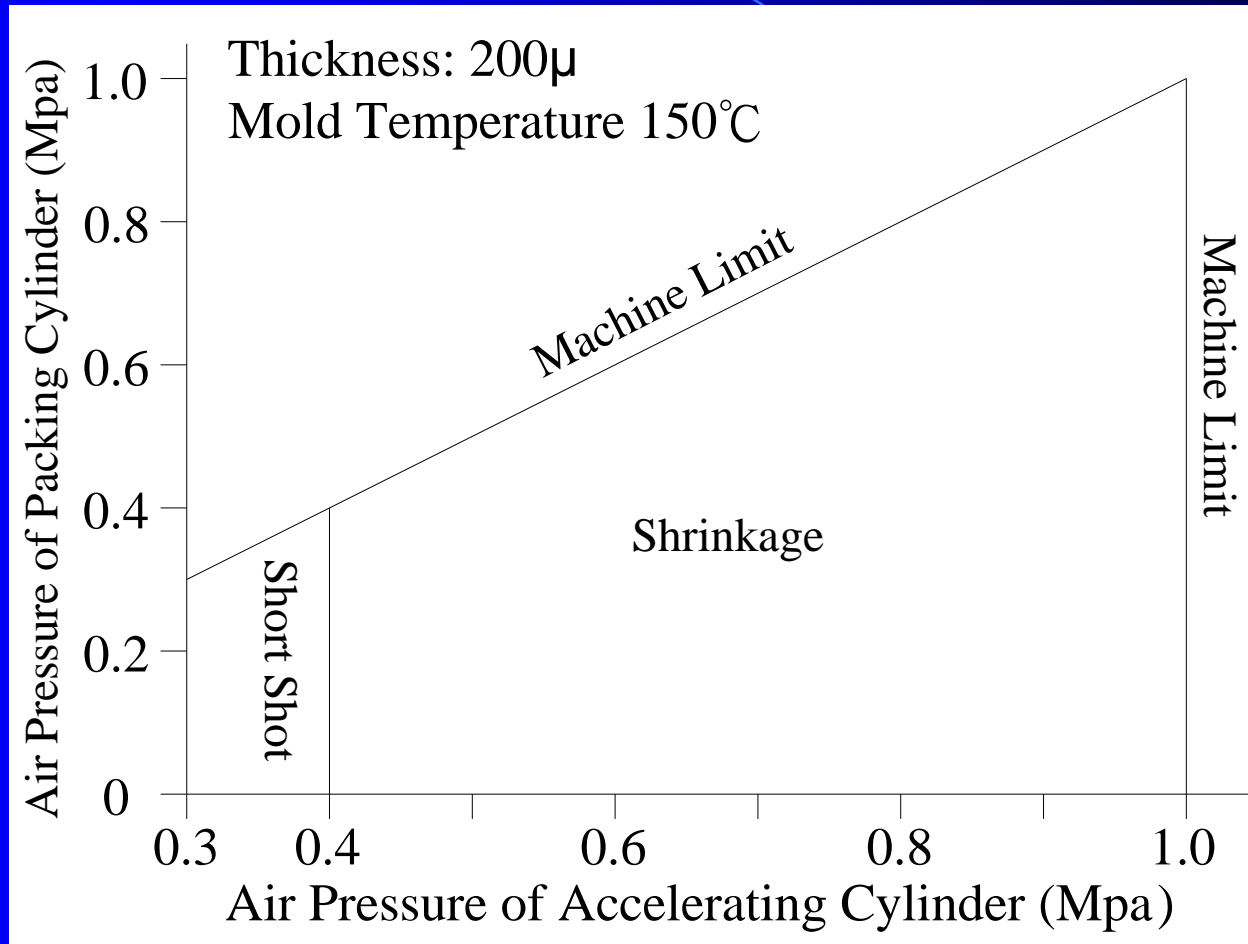
Cooling



# The operation windows for molding test-sheets of 200 $\mu$ m Thick 1/2



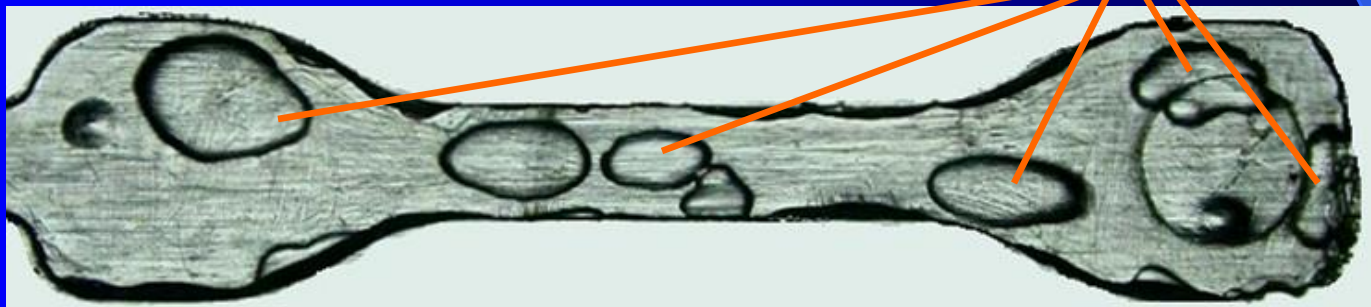
# The operation windows for molding test-sheets of 200 $\mu$ m Thick 2/2



# The Test-Sheets of 200 $\mu$ m Thick in Molding with Mold Temperature 30 $^{\circ}$ C and 150 $^{\circ}$ C



$T_{\text{mold}}=30^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $P_a=0.4\text{MPa}$ , and  $P_p=0.2\text{MPa}$  (short shut)

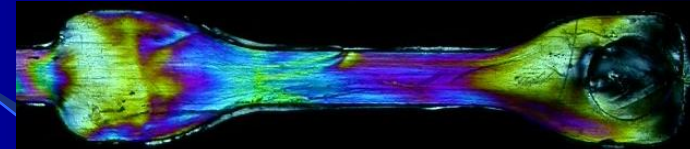
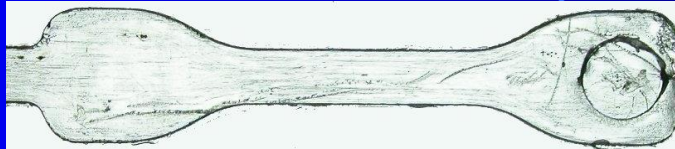


circular shrinkage pits

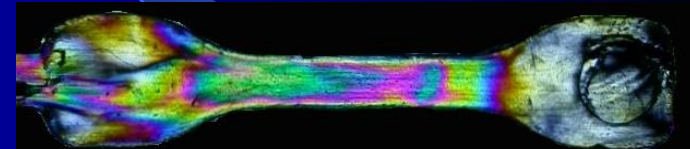
$T_{\text{mold}}=150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $P_a=1\text{MPa}$ , and  $P_p=1\text{MPa}$  (shrinkage)

# The Birefringence of Test-Sheets of 200 $\mu$ m Thick

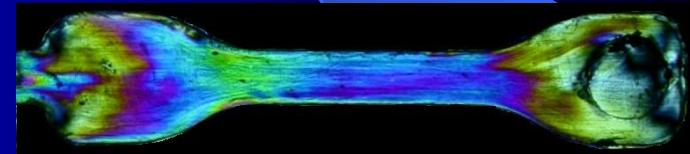
a.  $T_{\text{mold}} 30^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $P_a 0.6 P_p 0$



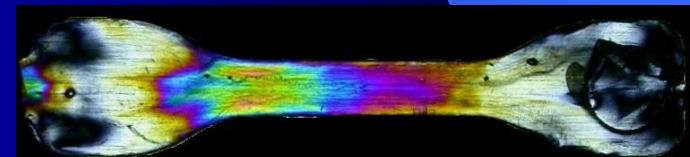
b.  $T_{\text{mold}} 30^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $P_a 0.6 P_p 0.6$



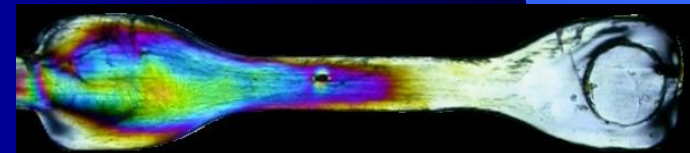
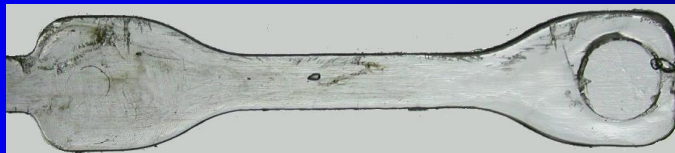
c.  $T_{\text{mold}} 60^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $P_a 0.8 P_p 0.6$



d.  $T_{\text{mold}} 90^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $P_a 0.8 P_p 0.6$

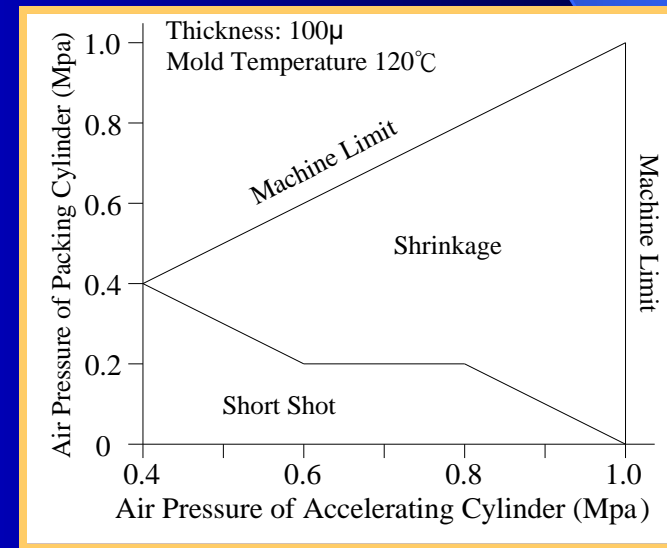
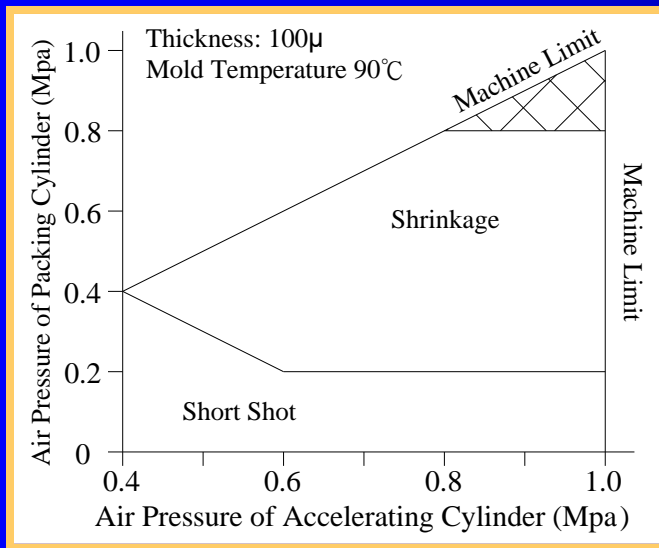
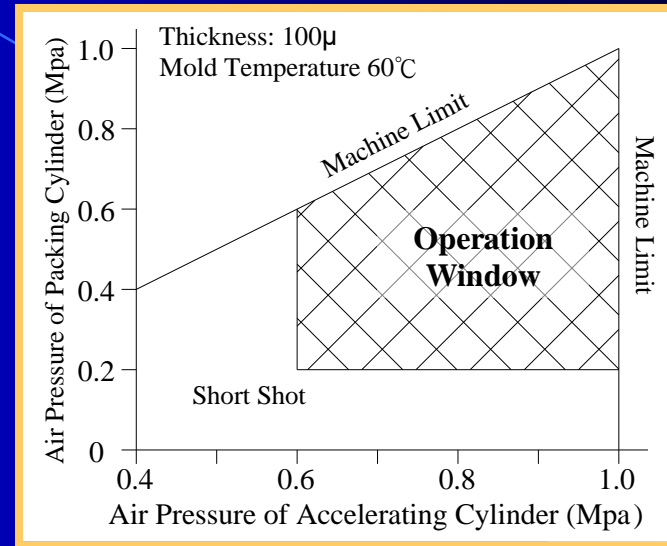
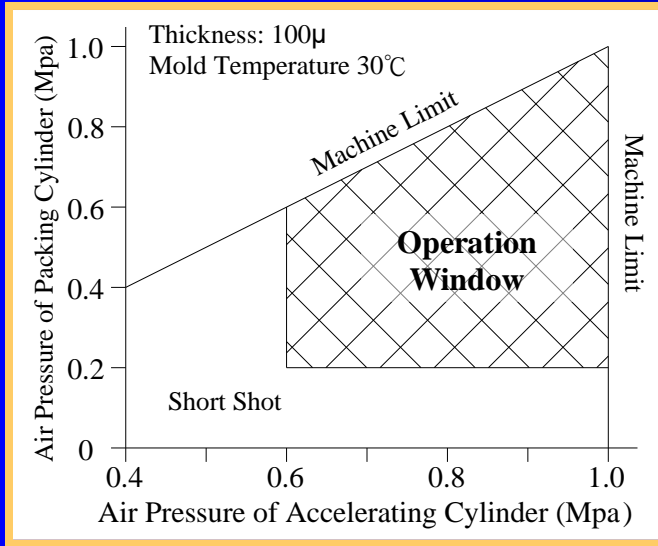


e.  $T_{\text{mold}} 120^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $P_a 0.8 P_p 0.6$



( $T_{\text{melt}} 230^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

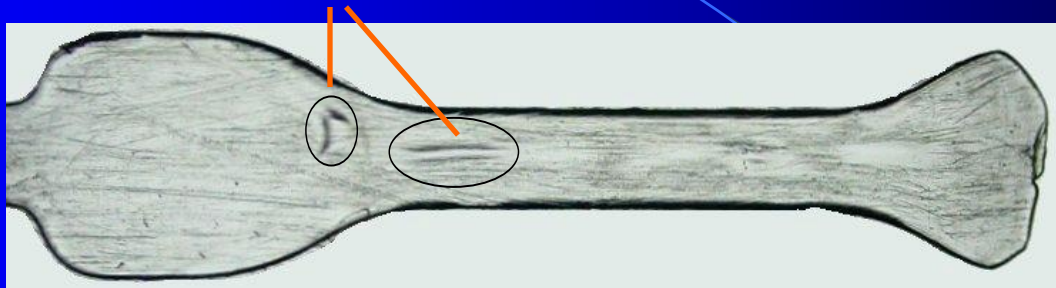
# The Operation Windows for Molding Test-Sheets of 100 $\mu$ m Thick





# The Test-Sheets of 100 $\mu$ m Thick in Molding with Mold Temperature 30 $^{\circ}$ C

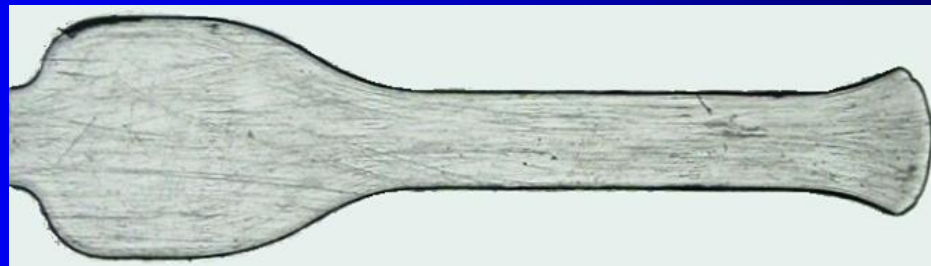
Irregular-shaped shrinkage marks



$T_{\text{mold}}=30^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $P_a=0.6\text{MPa}$ , and  $P_p=0\text{MPa}$  (short shot and shrinkage)

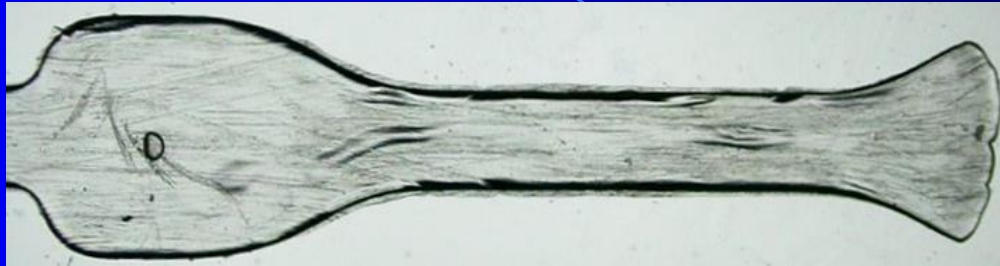


$T_{\text{mold}}=30^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $P_a=1\text{MPa}$ , and  $P_p=0\text{MPa}$  (short shot)



$T_{\text{mold}}=30^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $P_a=0.4\text{MPa}$ , and  $P_p=0.3\text{MPa}$  (short shot)

# The Test-Sheets of 100 $\mu$ m Thick in Molding with Mold Temperature 60 $^{\circ}$ C, 90 $^{\circ}$ C, and 120 $^{\circ}$ C



$T_{\text{mold}}=60^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $P_a=6\text{MPa}$ , and  $P_p=0\text{MPa}$  (short shot and shrinkage)



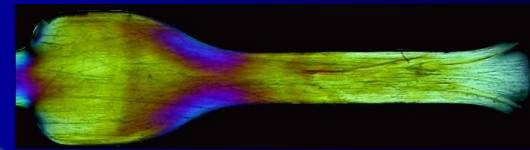
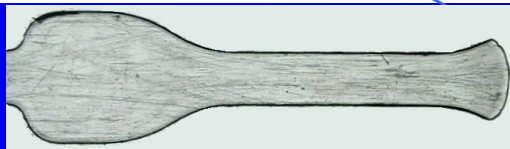
$T_{\text{mold}}=90^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $P_a=0.8\text{MPa}$ , and  $P_p=0.6\text{MPa}$  (shrinkage)



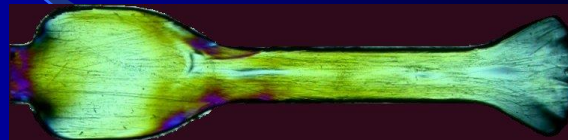
$T_{\text{mold}}=120^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $P_a=1\text{MPa}$ , and  $P_p=0.6\text{MPa}$  (shrinkage)

# The Birefringence of Test-Sheets of 100 $\mu$ m Thick in Molding with Mold Temperature 30 $^{\circ}$ C

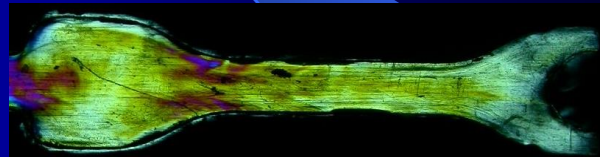
a. Pa 0.4 Pp 0.2



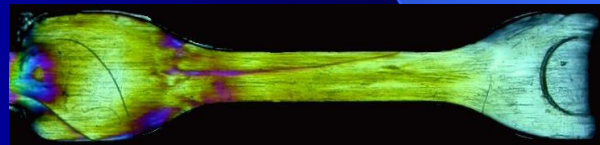
b. Pa 0.6 Pp 0



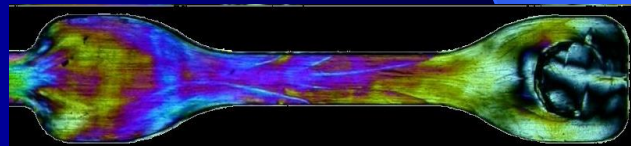
c. Pa 0.8 Pp 0



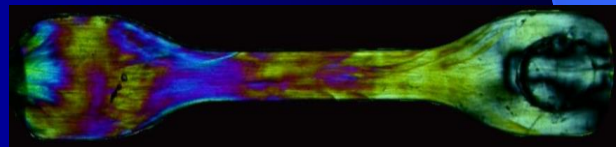
d. Pa 1.0 Pp 0



e. Pa 0.8 Pp 0.4



f. Pa 0.8 Pp 0.6

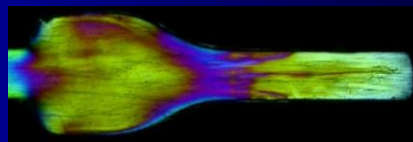
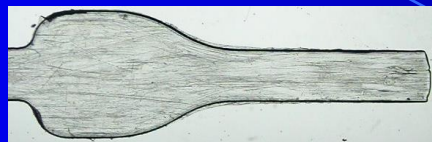


( $T_{melt} 230^{\circ}C$ )

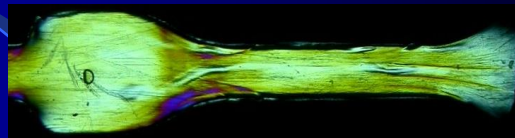
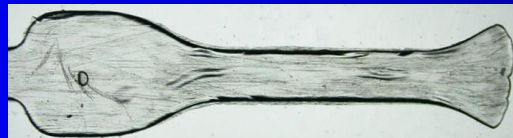


# The Birefringence of Test-Sheets of 100 $\mu$ m Thick in Molding with Mold Temperature 60 and 90 $^{\circ}$ C

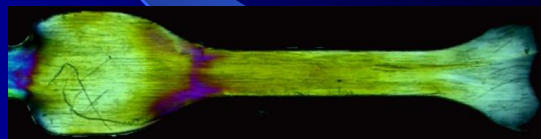
a.  $T_{\text{mold}} 60^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $P_a 0.4 P_p 0.2$



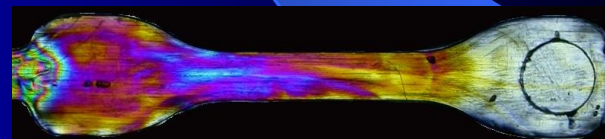
b.  $T_{\text{mold}} 60^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $P_a 0.6 P_p 0$



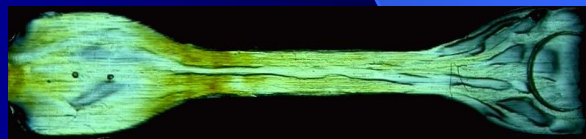
c.  $T_{\text{mold}} 60^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $P_a 1.0 P_p 0$



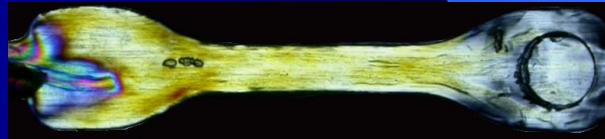
d.  $T_{\text{mold}} 60^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $P_a 0.8 P_p 0.6$



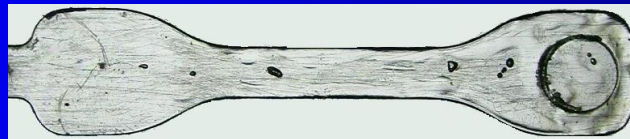
e.  $T_{\text{mold}} 90^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $P_a 1.0 P_p 0$



f.  $T_{\text{mold}} 90^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $P_a 0.8 P_p 0.6$



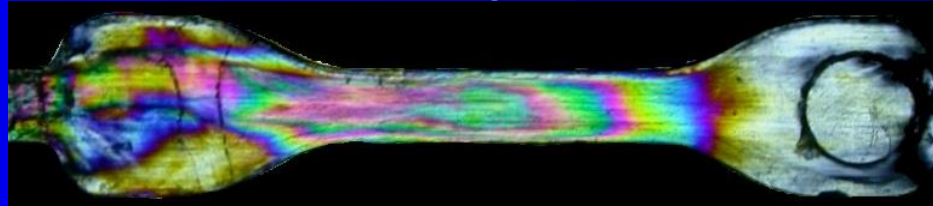
g.  $T_{\text{mold}} 90^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $P_a 1.0 P_p 0.8$



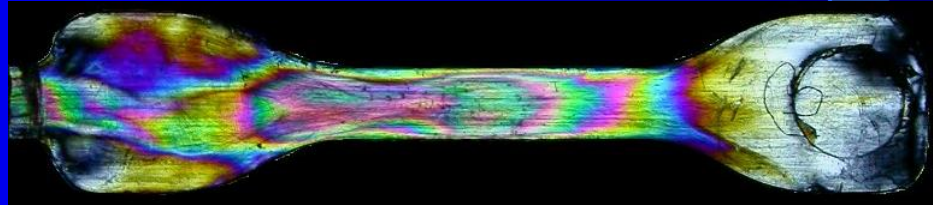
( $T_{\text{melt}} 230^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

# The Birefringence of Test-Sheets of 100 $\mu$ m Thick in Molding with Different Melt Temperature

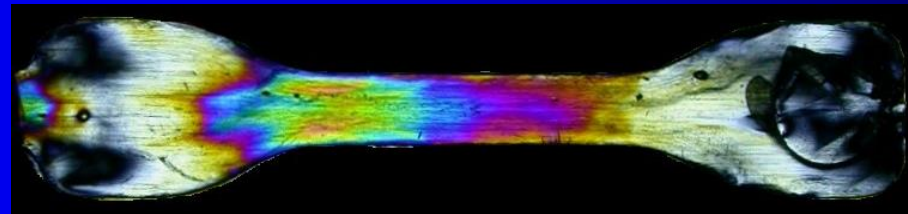
$T_{\text{melt}} = 210^{\circ}\text{C}$



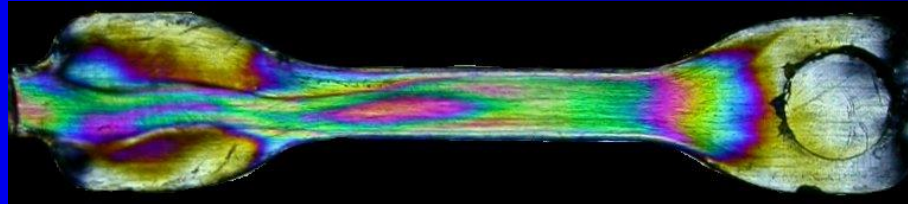
$T_{\text{melt}} = 220^{\circ}\text{C}$



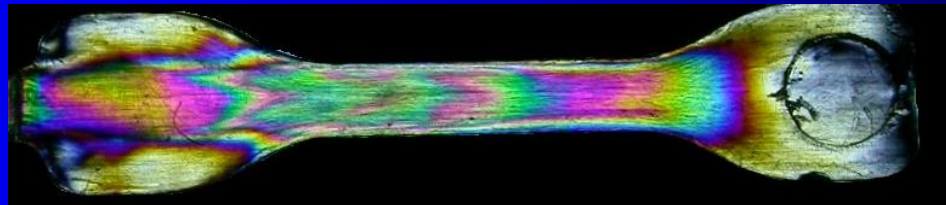
$T_{\text{melt}} = 230^{\circ}\text{C}$



$T_{\text{melt}} = 240^{\circ}\text{C}$



$T_{\text{melt}} = 250^{\circ}\text{C}$



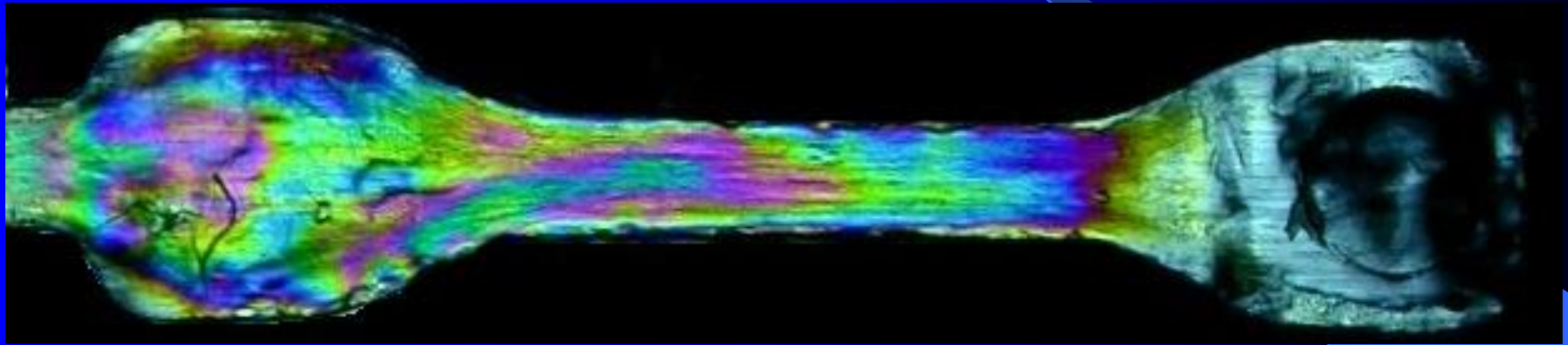
$T_{\text{mold}} = 230^{\circ}\text{C}$

$P_a = 0.8\text{MPa}$

$P_p = 0.6\text{MPa}$



# The Birefringence of Test-Sheets of 200 $\mu$ m Thick in Molding with Low Melt Temp. and High Mold Temp.



$T_{\text{melt}} = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $T_{\text{mold}} = 110^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $P_a = 1\text{MPa}$ ,  $P_p = 0.8\text{MPa}$

# Conclusions

1. Fewer short shots and shrinkage marks are observed in molding test sheets of 200 $\mu\text{m}$  thick than molding those of 100 $\mu\text{m}$  thick.
2. Increasing in mold temperature will reduce the possibility of short shots, but increase shrinkage.
3. To prevent short shot, increasing the air pressure in accelerating cylinder is more effective than increasing that in packing cylinder.
4. To prevent shrinkage, increasing the air pressure in packing cylinder is more effective than increasing that in accelerating cylinder.
5. Irregular-shaped shrinkage marks appear in test sheets molded with low mold temperature. Circular shrinkage pits are found only in test sheets of 200 $\mu\text{m}$  molded with high mold temperature.
6. The circular shrinkage pits appear everywhere in entire sample and are growing during a short interval before the molding is detached from the cavity wall.

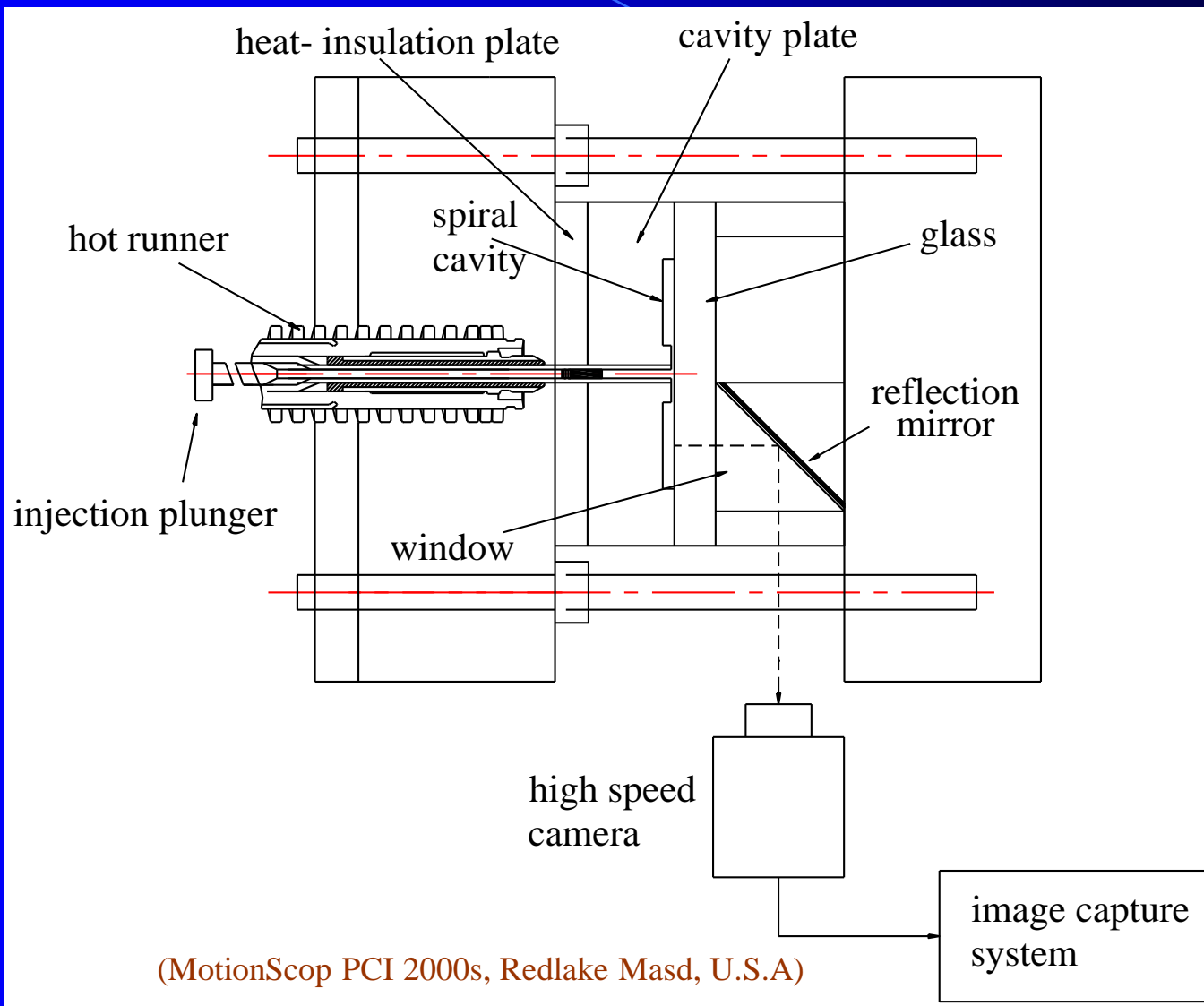
# Thank You !

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# The Setup of Images Capture System



# The forming process of shrinkage pits during molding test-sheet of 200 $\mu$ m depth with Pa 0.8MPa and Pp 0.1MPa



=4.5sec;  
ature=135°C

=5sec;  
ature=129°C

=5.5sec;  
ature=126°C

=6sec;  
ature=124°C

=6.3sec;  
ature=123°C

