

# Avoid the quality traps of Rotomoulding

## The 10 top reasons for failure



# AGENDA

Introduction

Ultrapolymers / Ravago

10 reasons for failure

Recommendations



# PERSONAL INFORMATION

Graduated chemical engineer 1995

Started as Development Engineer with Borealis in 1996

Technical Service, Product Owner, Development and Claim Investigator

Worked with the microscopy laboratory

Joined Norner Innovation in 2007

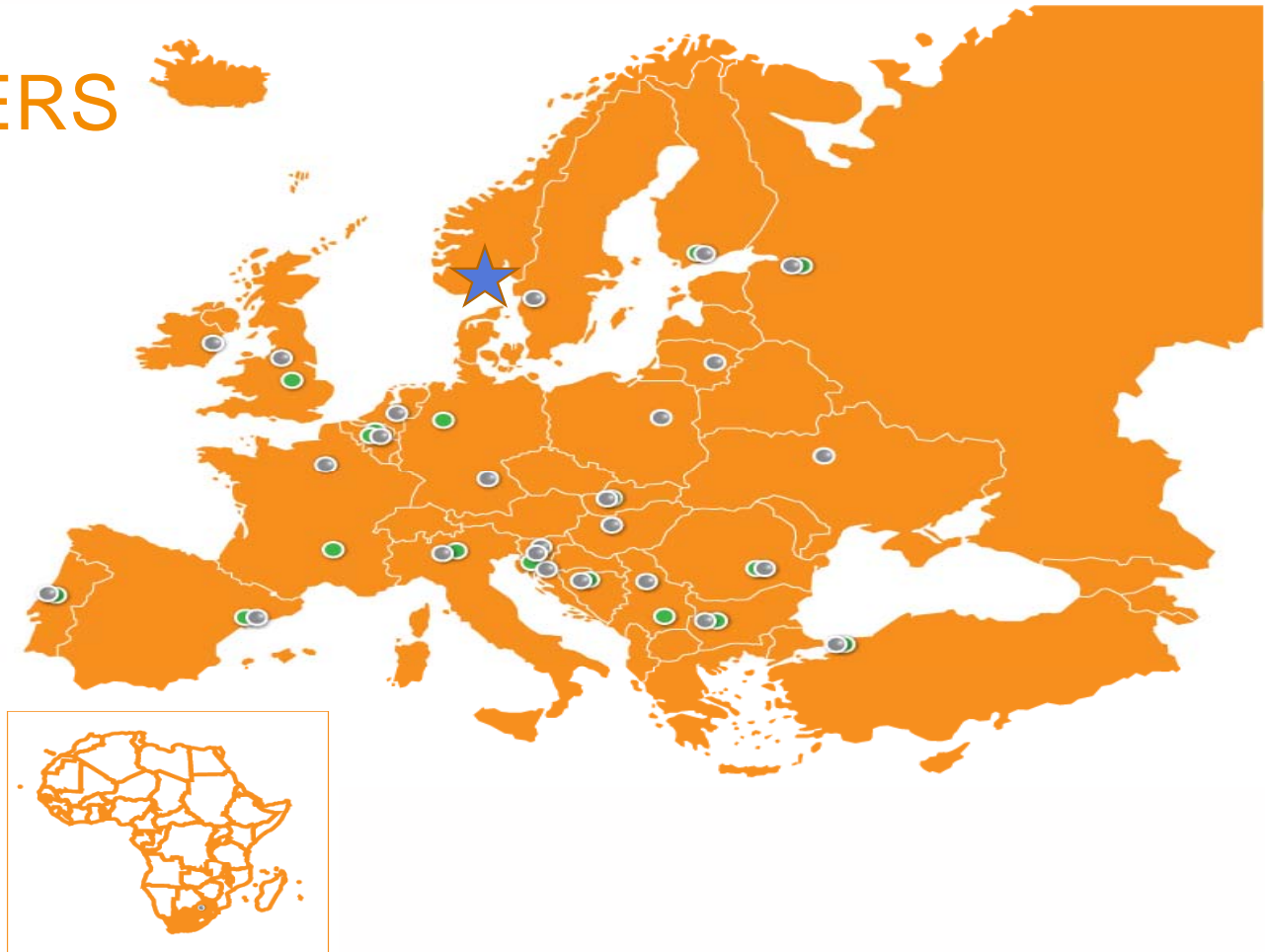
Founded Nordic ARM in 2007

Started up Rotomoulding department at OPD in 2010

Joined Ultrapolymers in 2012

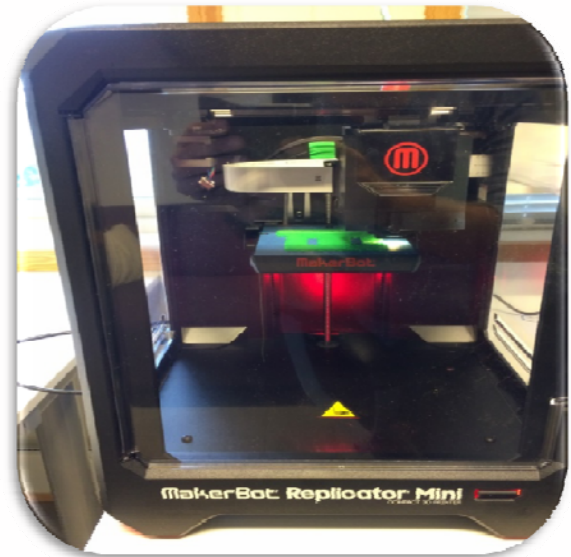
- Currently
  - European Development Manager at Ultrapolymers**
  - General Manager at REConsult AS**
  - President at Nordic ARM**

# ULTRAPOLYMERS GROUP





# MY OFFICE



# RAVAGO: GLOBAL COVERAGE



# RAVAGO USA



**ENTE**



**Channel  
Prime  
Alliance**

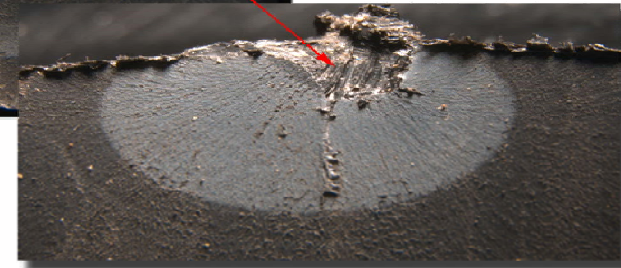
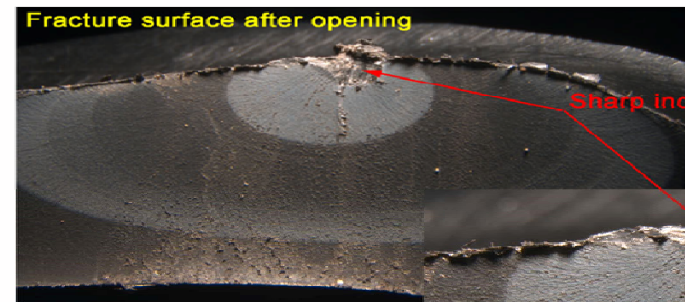
# REASONS FOR FAILURE

Very often a combination of failures

Basic mistakes

Visualised with microscopy

10 most frequently analysis done on rotational moulded articles





## 10: SWIRLING

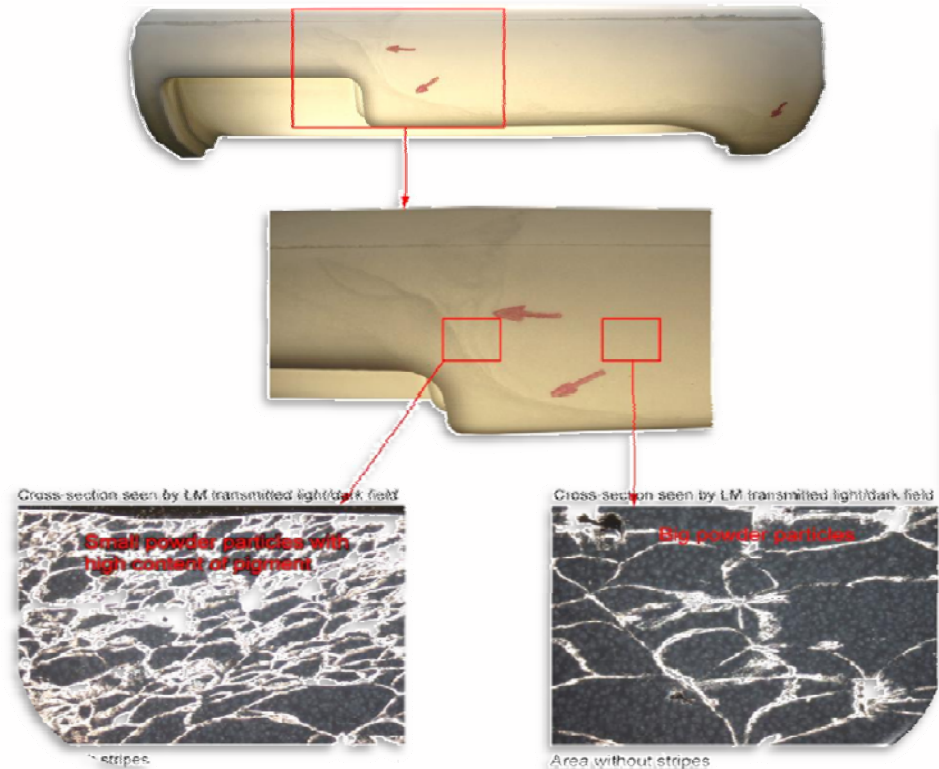
Not caused by the pigment nor the material

Static build up

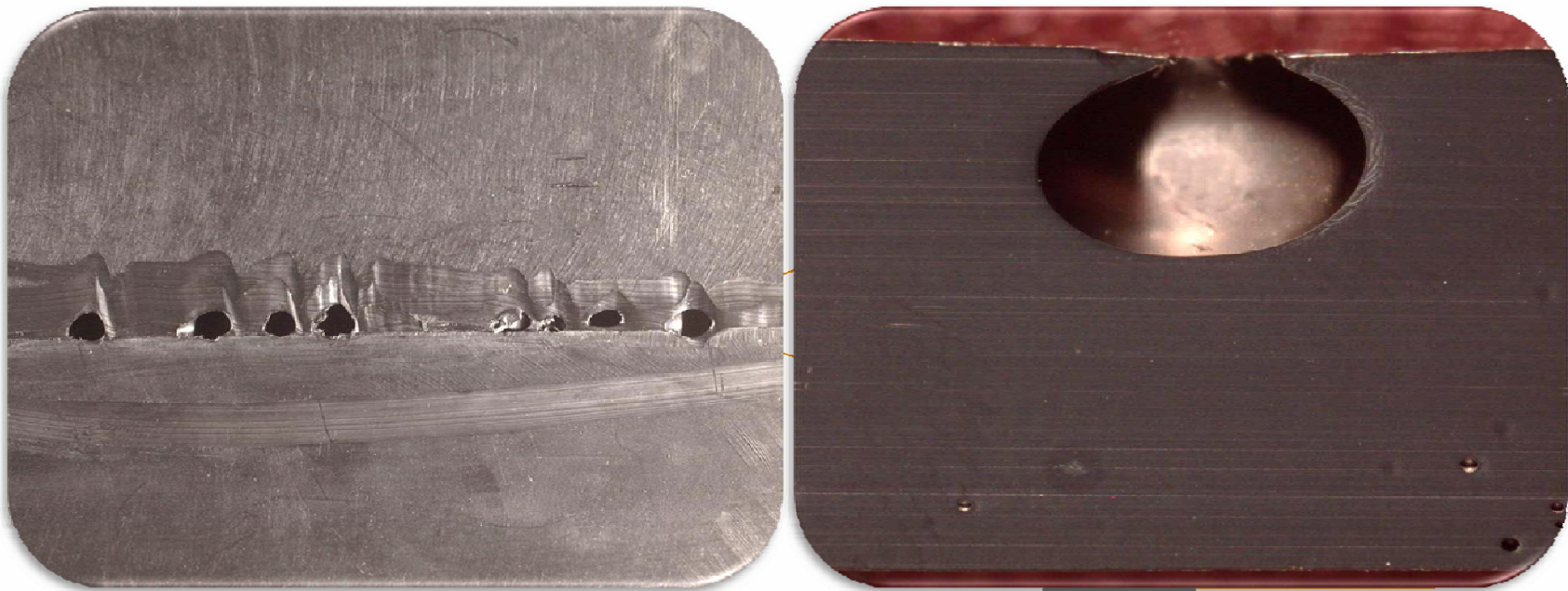
Fines attracted to the mould surface

Rich in colour

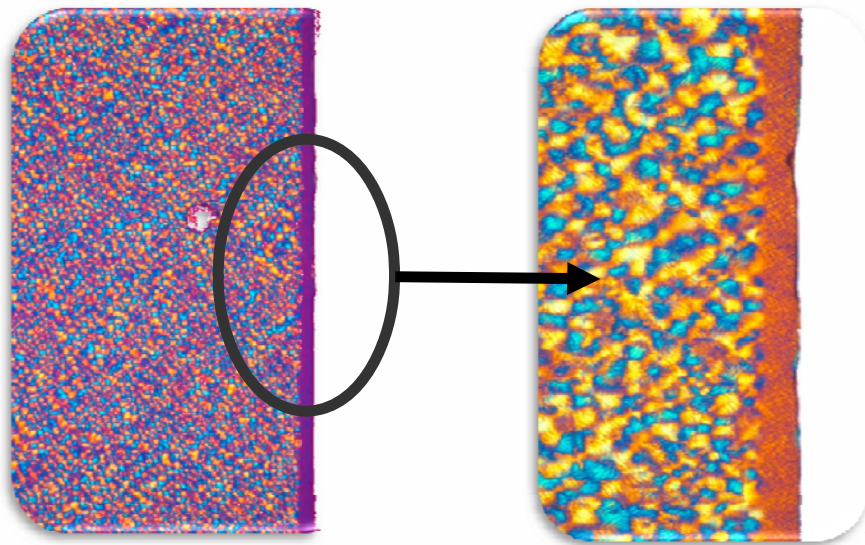
Even though the equipment does not help



## 9: MOULD / VENTING PROBLEMS

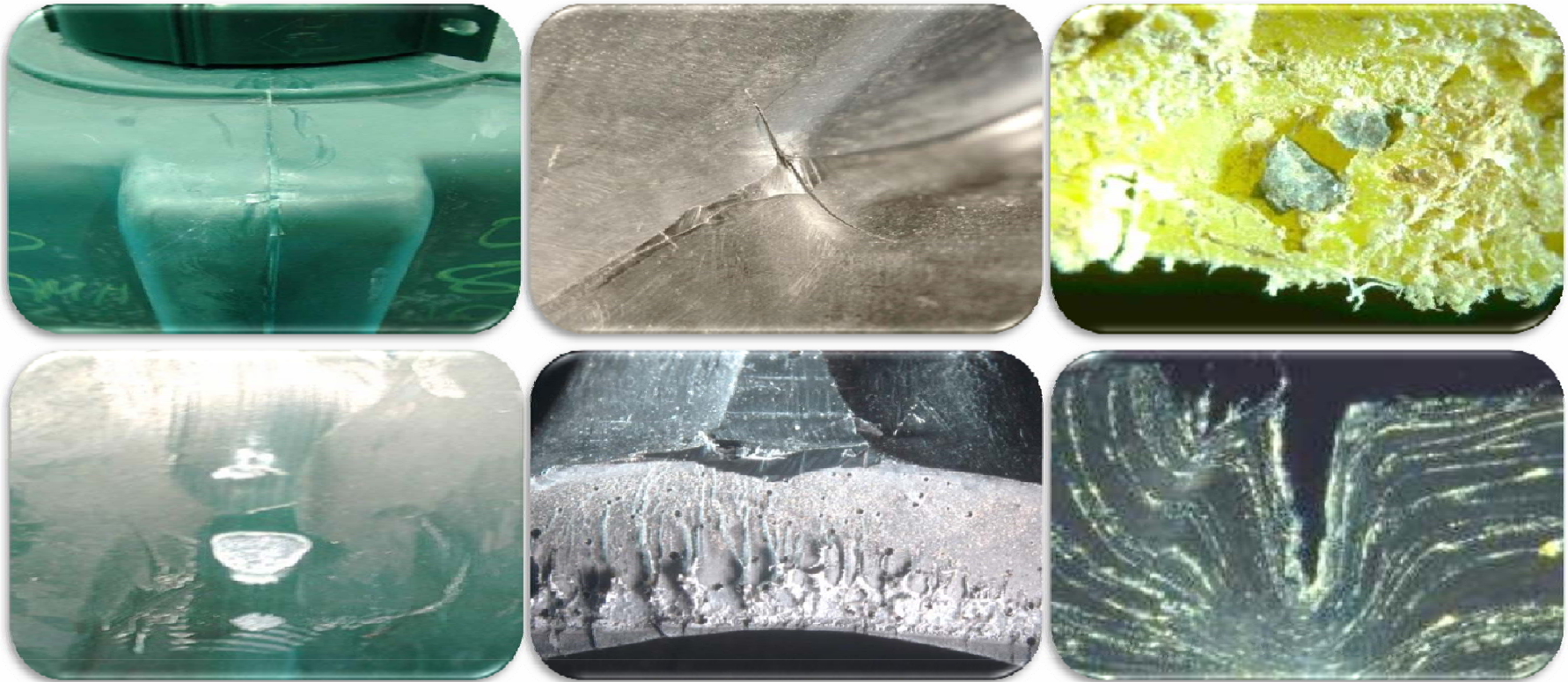


## 8: WRONG MATERIAL SELECTION



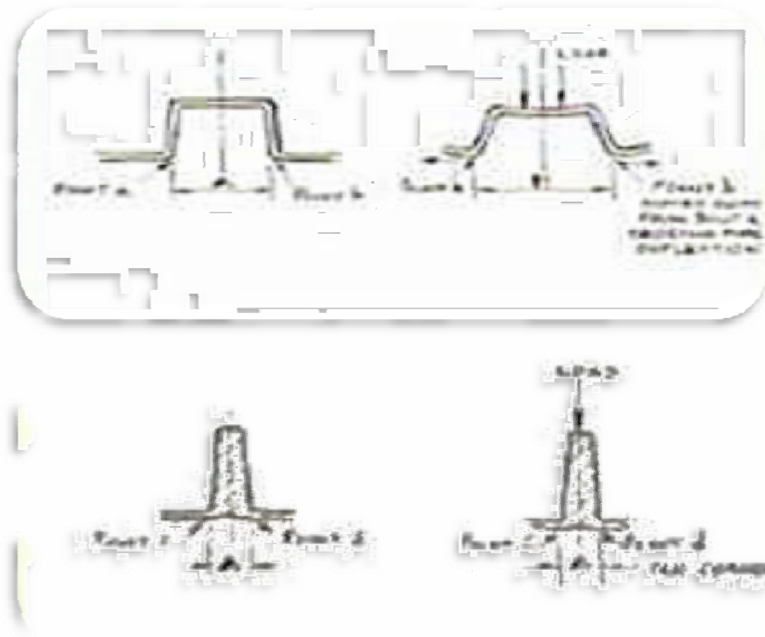
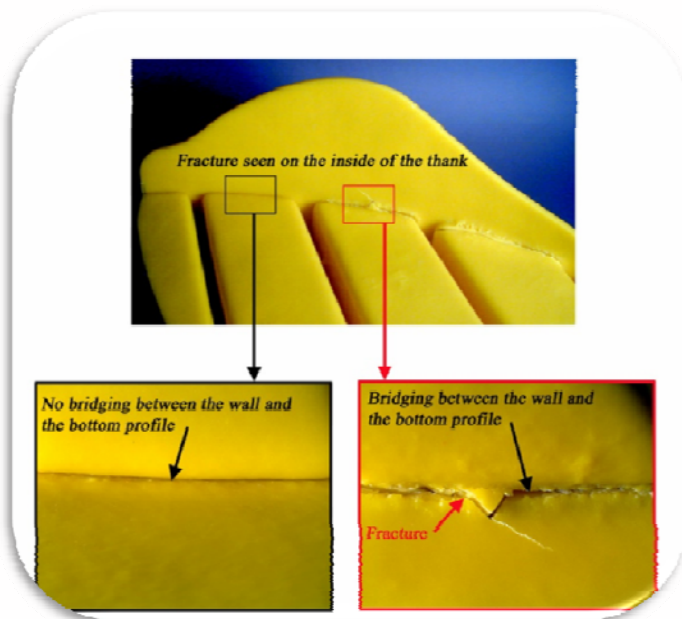


## 7: NOTCH SENSITIVITY

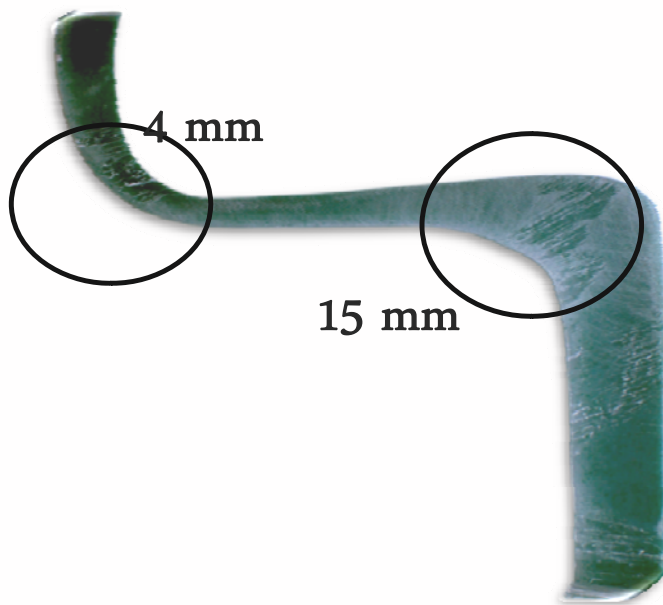




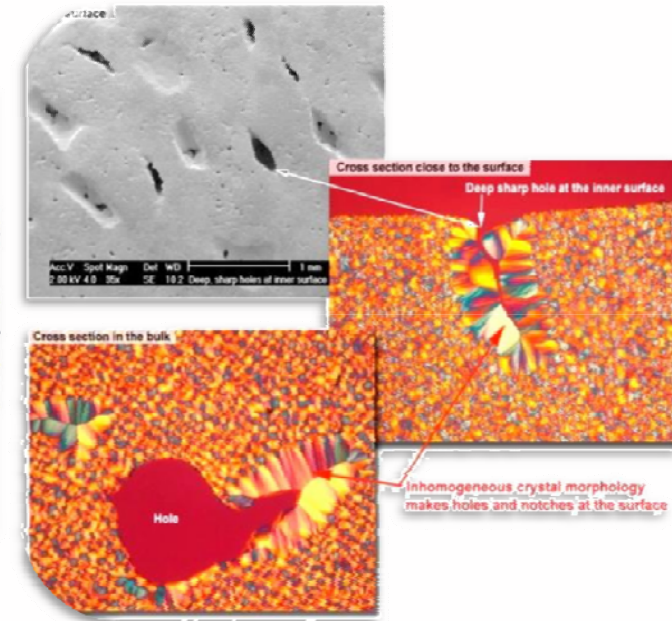
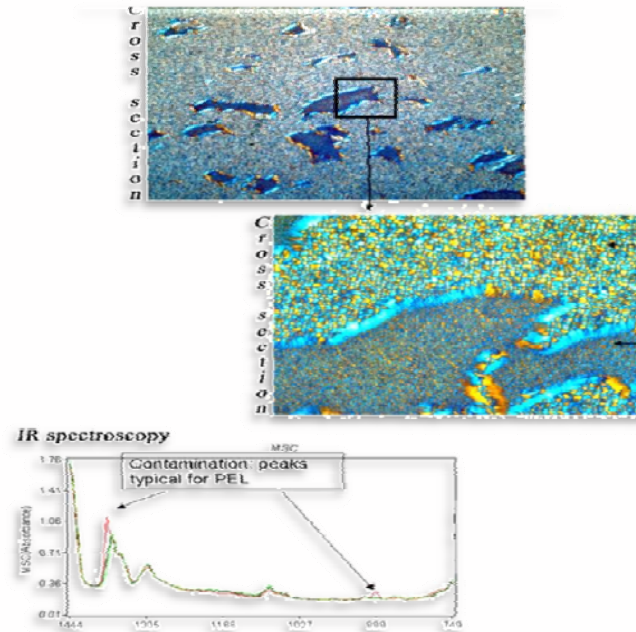
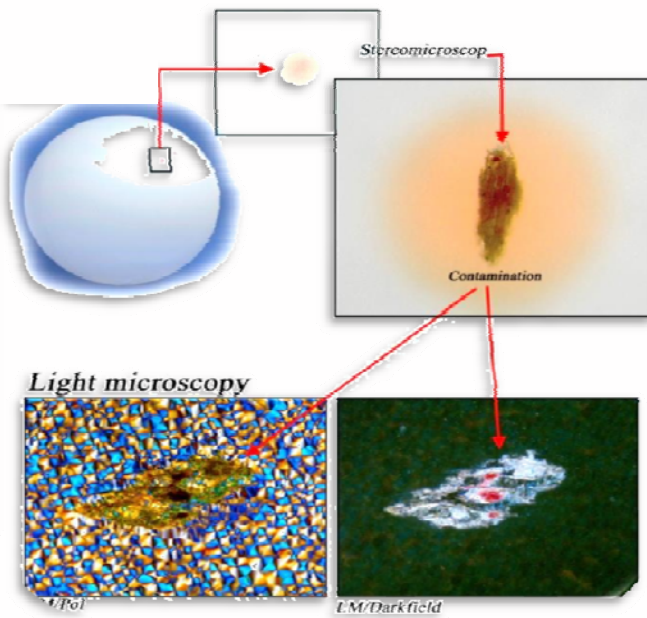
## 6: DESIGN



## 5: WALL THICKNESS DISTRIBUTION

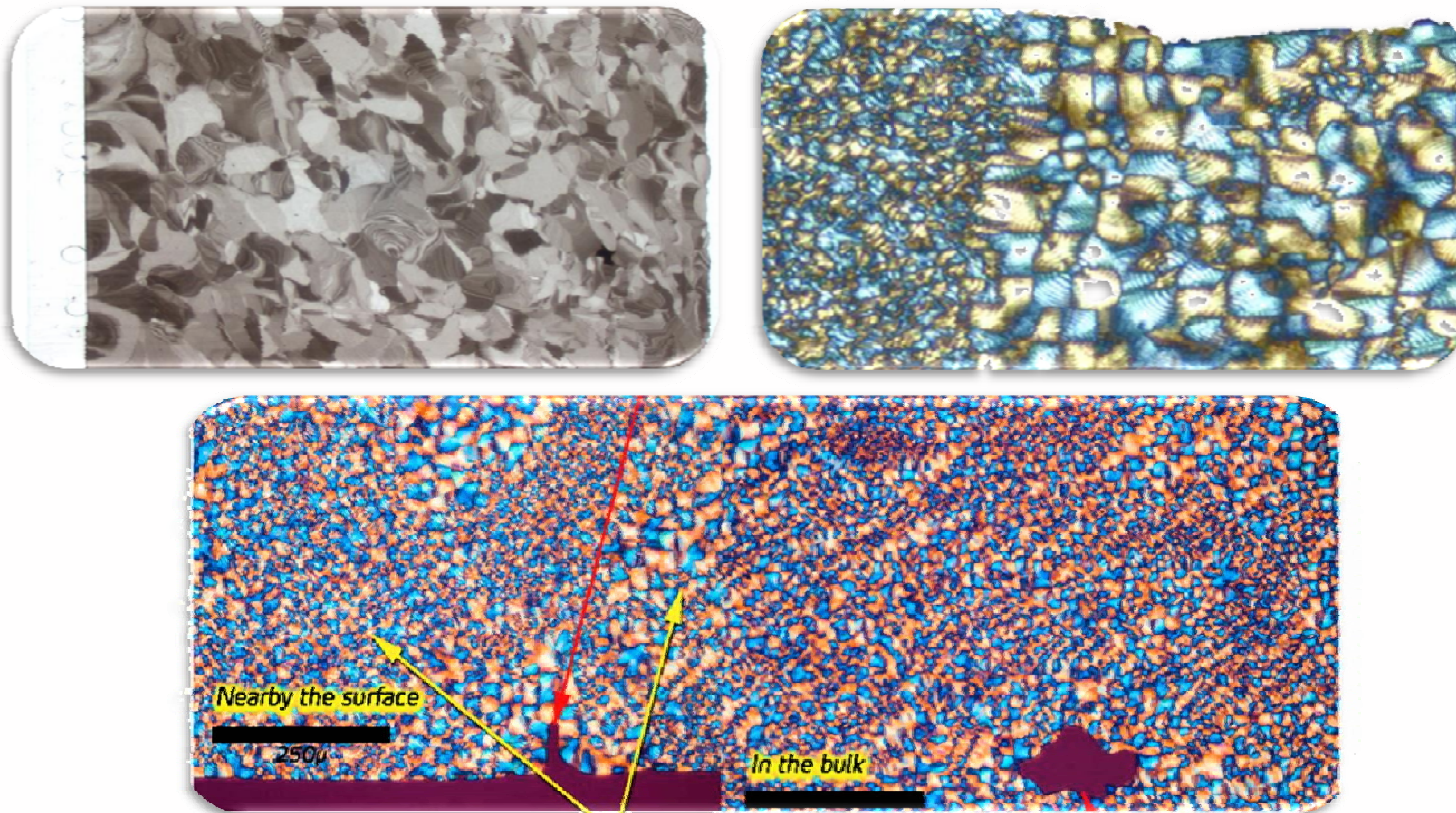


# 4: CONTAMINATION

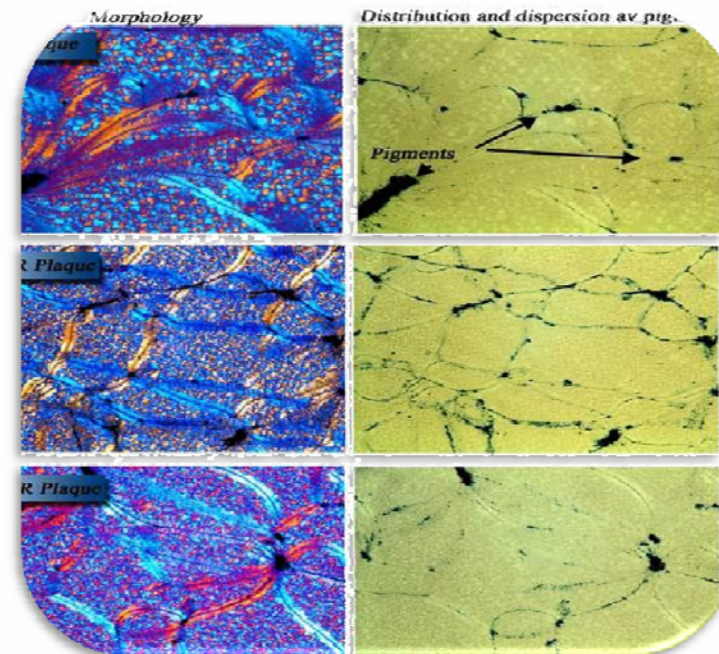
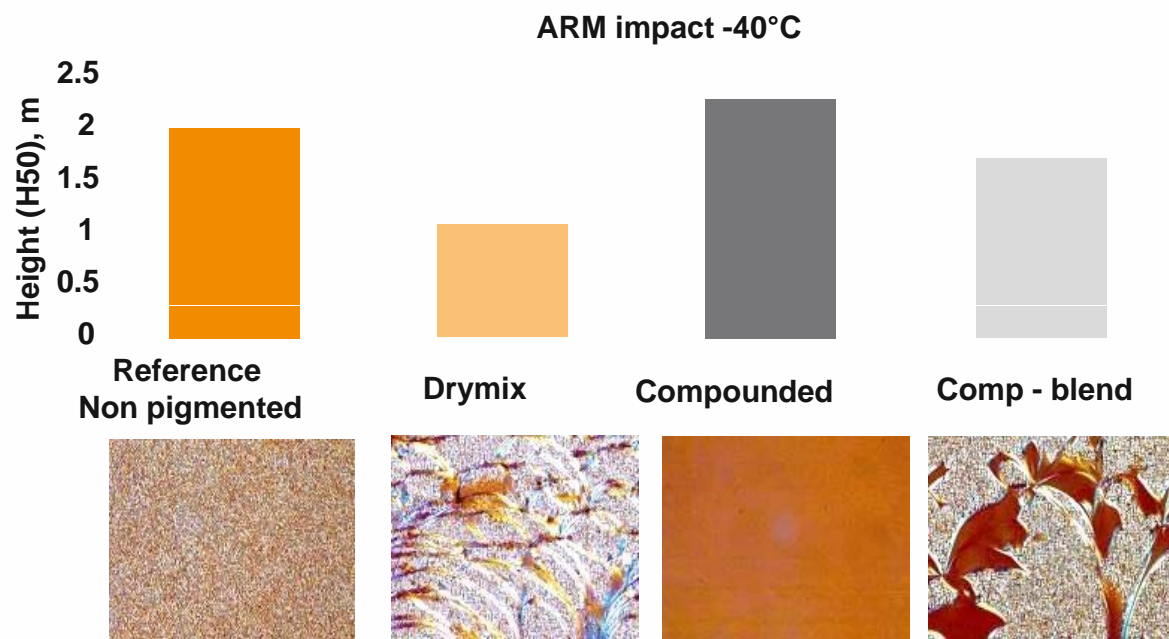




### 3: INHOMOGENIETY

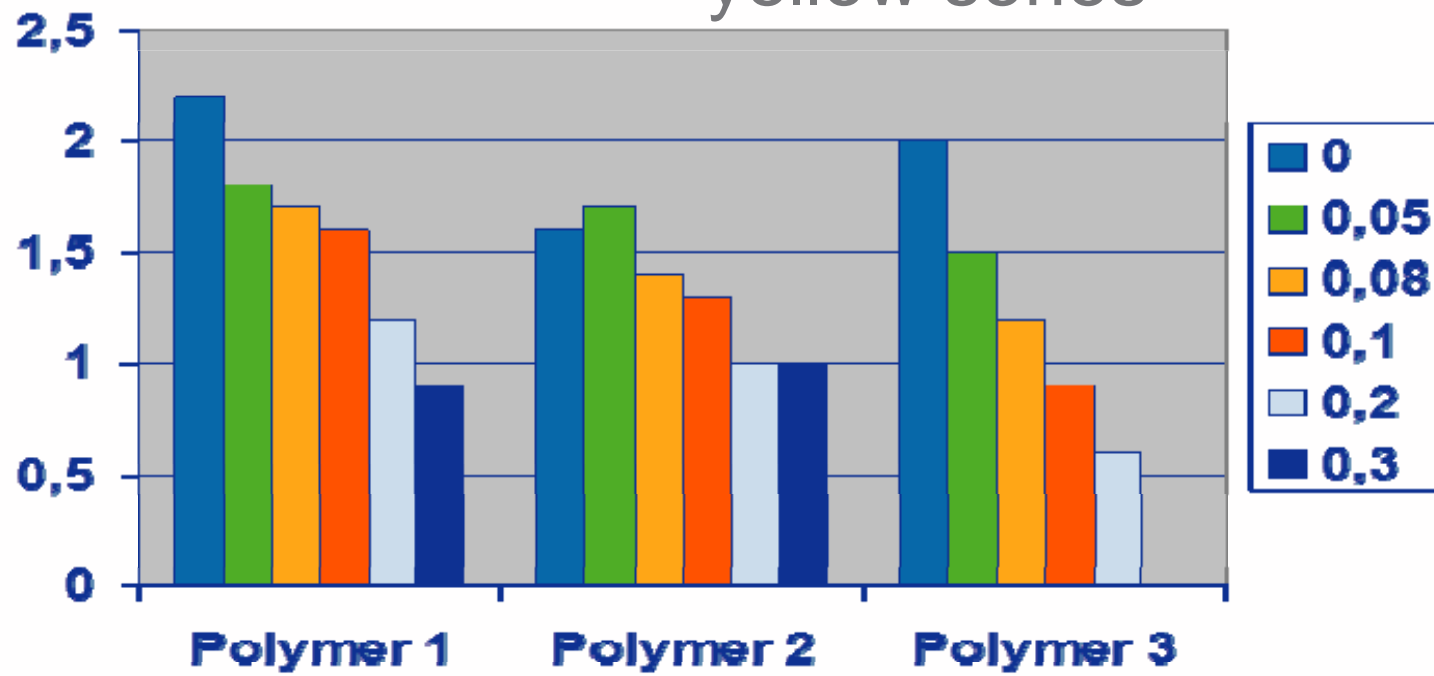


## 2: PIGMENTATION



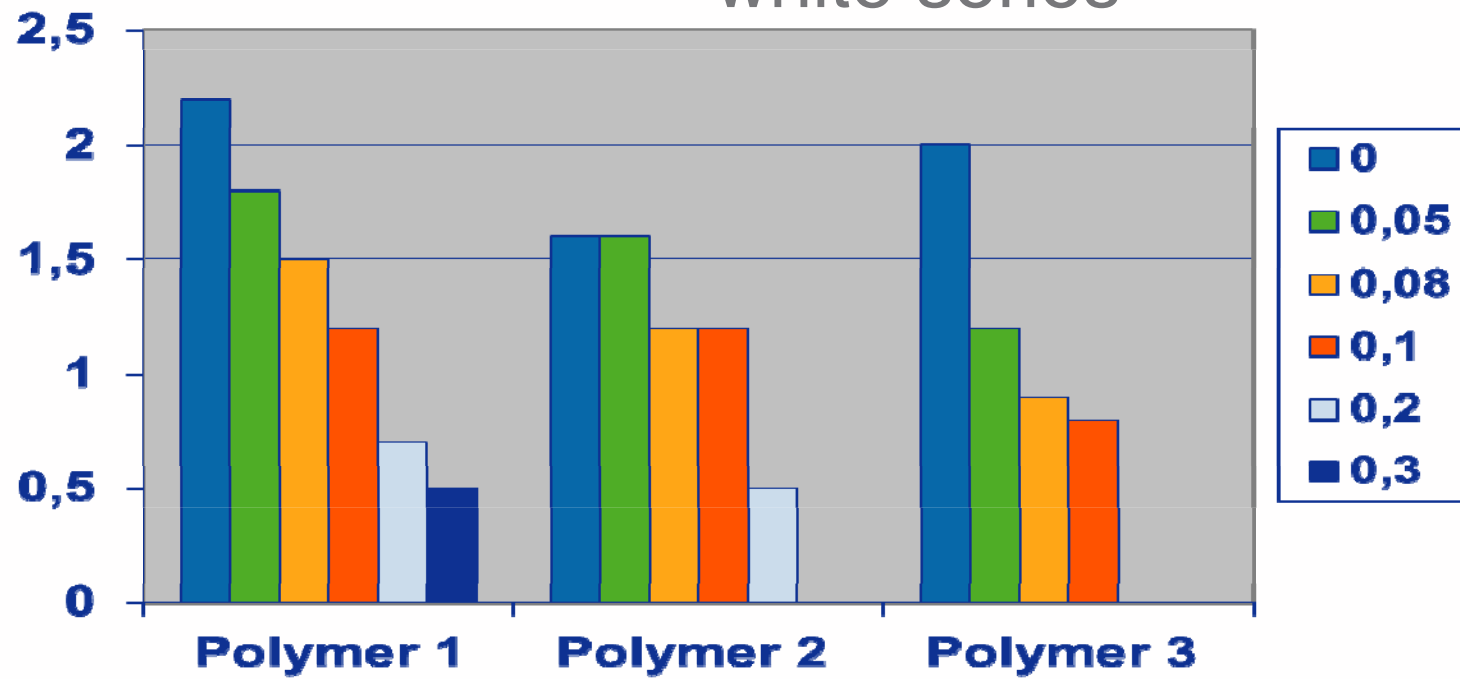
# ARM IMPACT

– yellow series

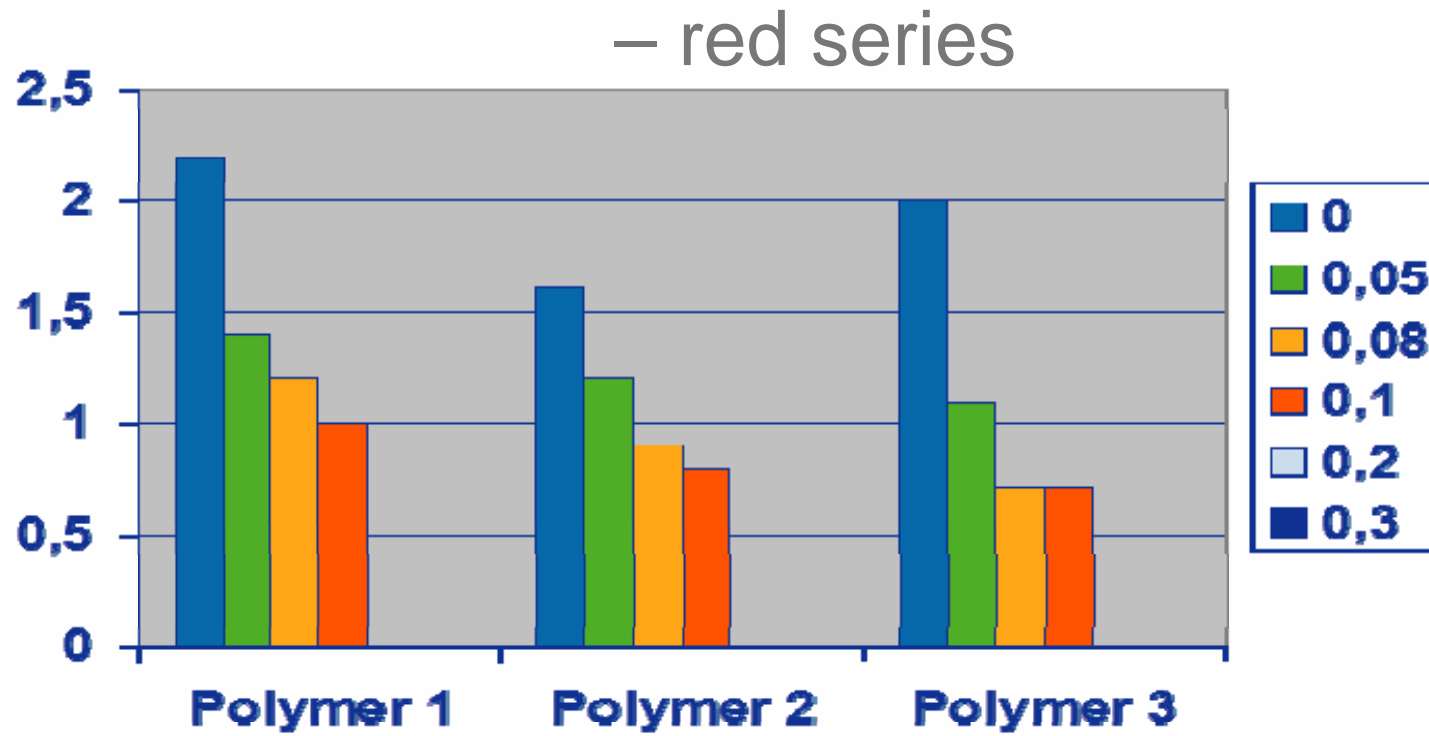


# ARM IMPACT

– white series

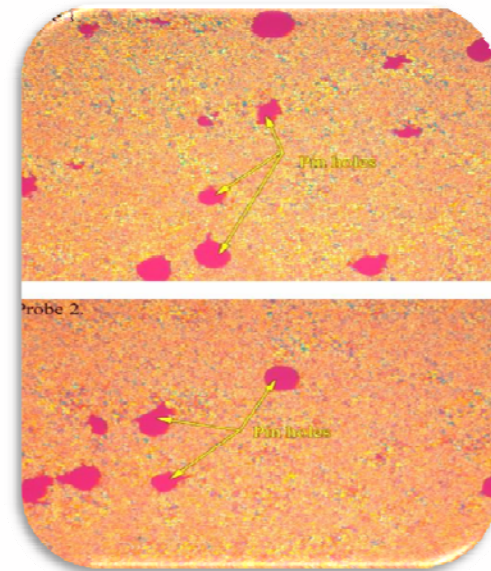
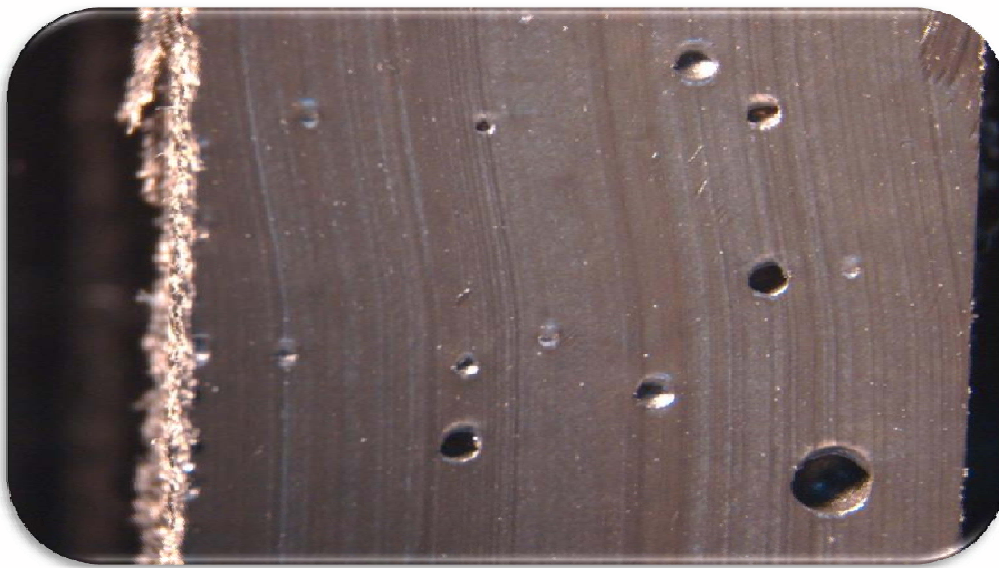


# ARM IMPACT

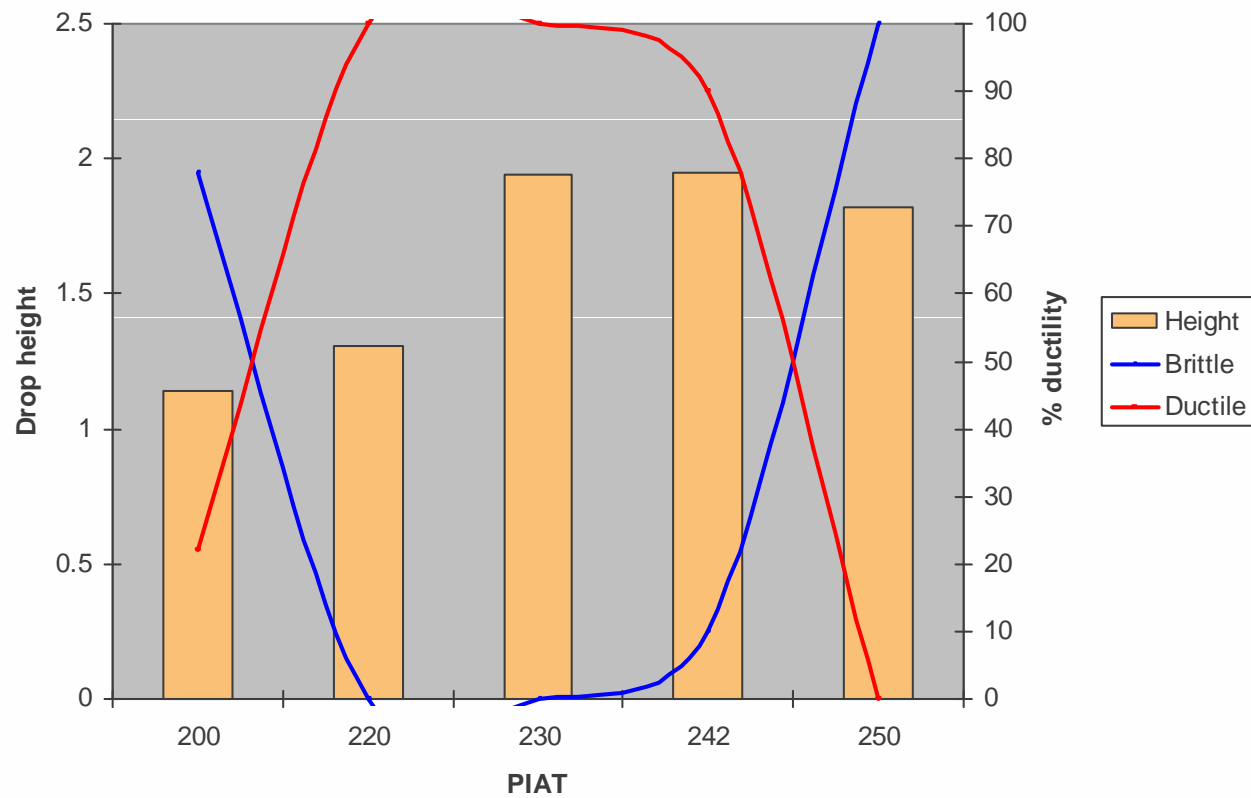




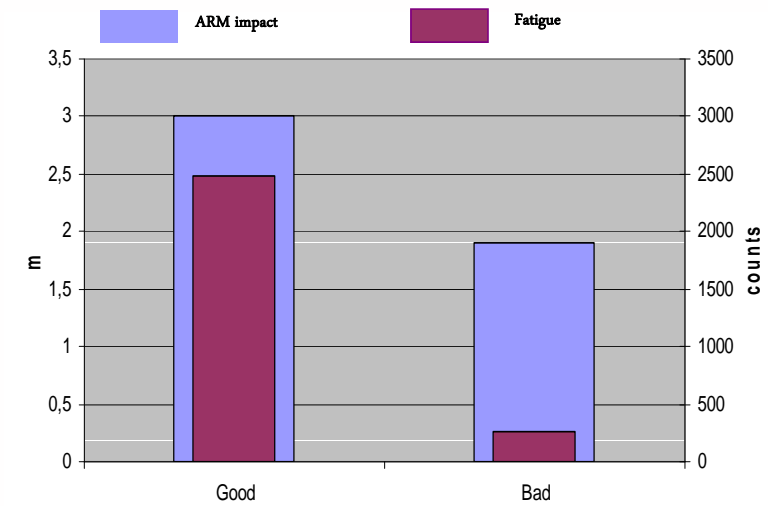
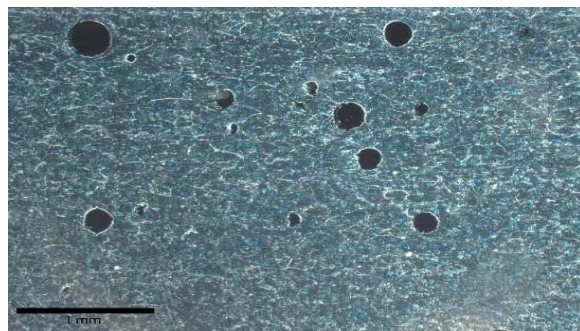
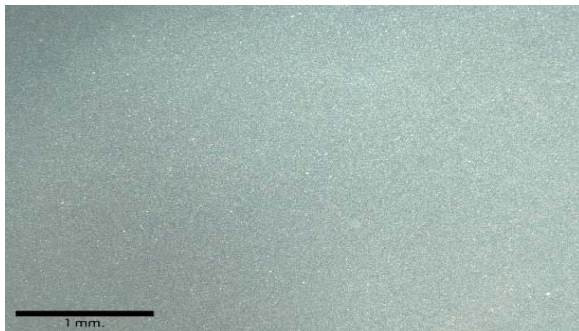
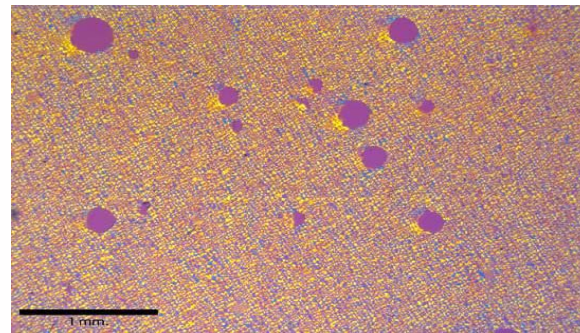
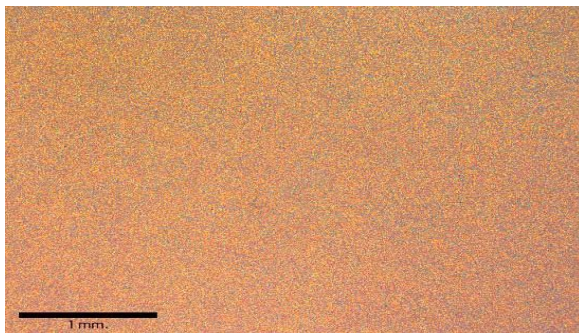
# 1: PROCESSING



# IMPACT STRENGTH VS PIAT



# FATIGUE



# RECOMMENDATIONS

- Invest in your moulds and vents. They are defining your products
- Strive to obtain equal wall thickness, or “controlled” wall thickness
- Avoid pigments that change the material structure when dry mixing, and look for compounded alternatives
- Avoid inhomogeneity
- Ensure good processing, avoid bubbles in the wall, especially for critical articles

***We need to improve on quality to be able to further compete with other conversion techniques***



Thank you for the attention

If you have questions, you can meet  
me at the Muehlstein stand

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