

Multilayer Rotational Molding

Alvin Spence
Centro, Inc.



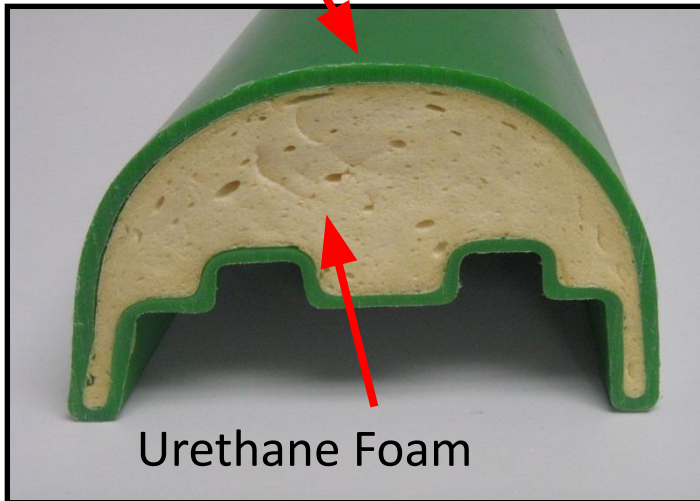
Multilayer Rotational Molding

- Skin-foam Polyethylene – 2 layer
 - Insulation
 - Stiffness (even though it reduces modulus!)
 - Floatation
- Skin-foam-skin Polyethylene – 3 layer
 - All of the above, with greater strength/stiffness
- RotoLoPerm® XLPE/Barrier/XLPE – 3 layer
 - Gasoline fuel tanks requiring low emissions
 - High impact strength
- Crosslink/PA11 – 2 layer
 - Hydraulic fuel tanks for temps exceeding XLPE capabilities
 - Gasoline fuel tanks requiring low emissions (high cost)
- Crosslink/PA6 – 2 layer
 - Hydraulic fuel tanks for temps exceeding XLPE capabilities
 - Gasoline fuel tanks requiring low emissions

Foam Processing – PE & PU

Post-Mold PU Foam

Skin



Urethane Foam

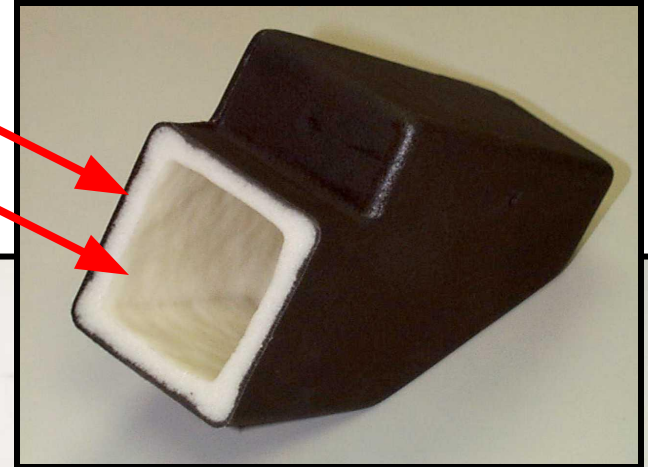


7 Layers

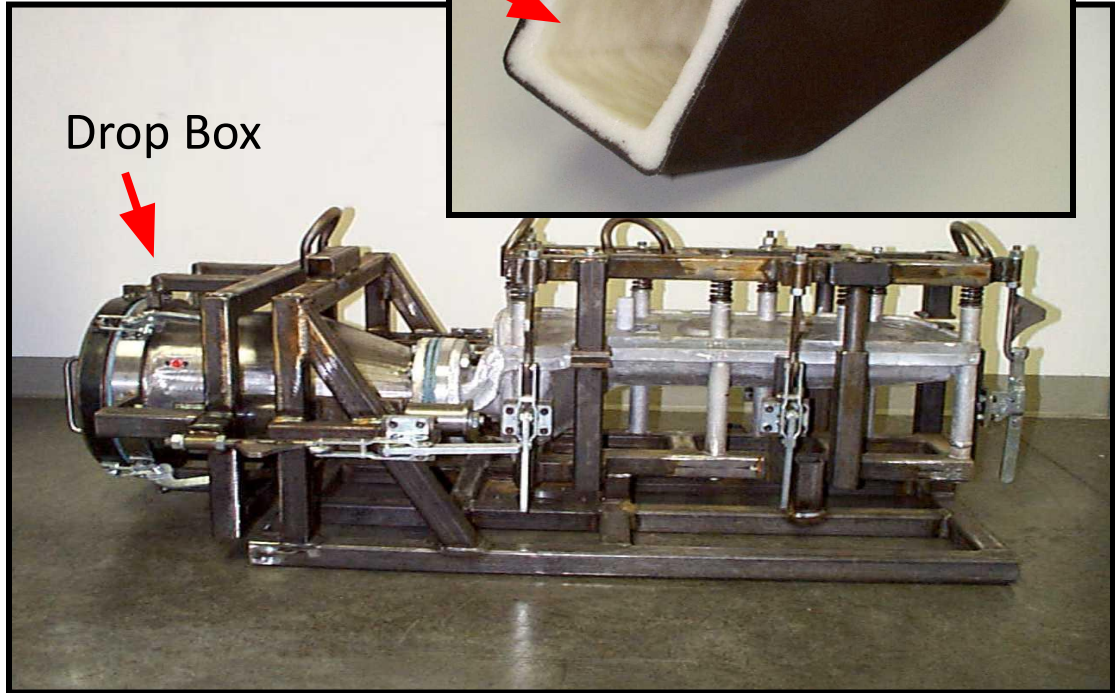
In-Mold PE Foam

PE Skin

PE Foam Core



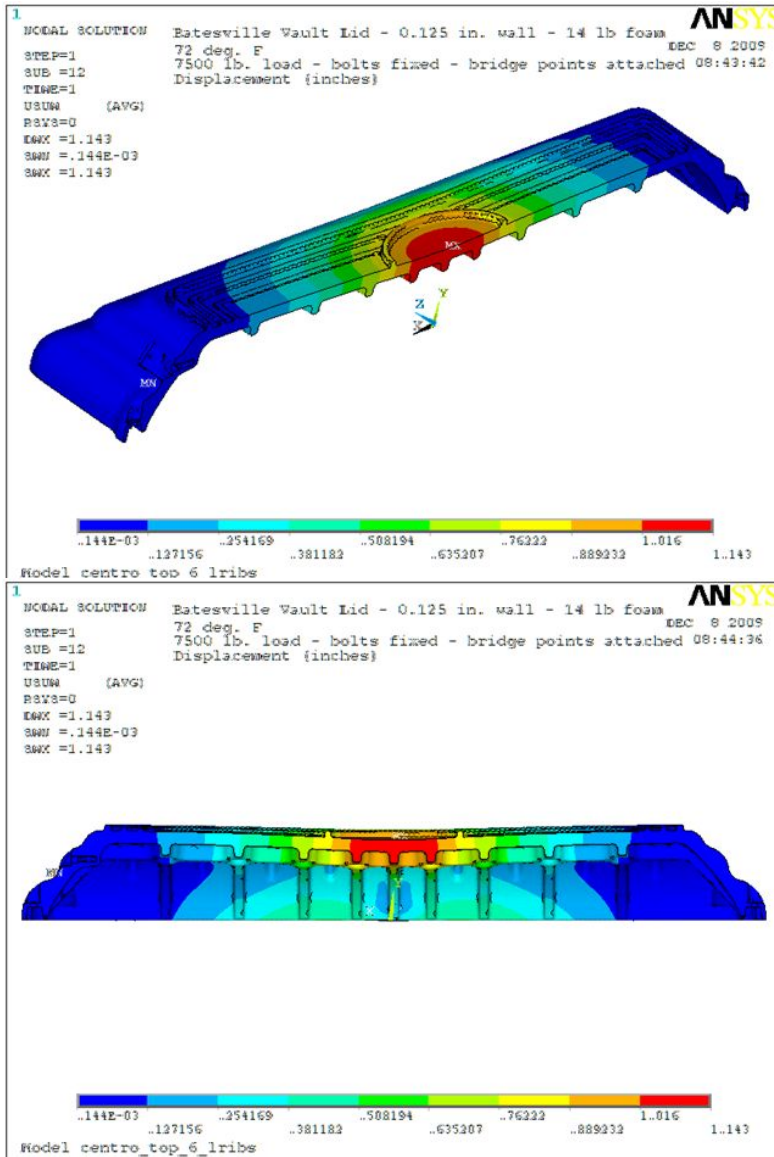
Drop Box



PE In-Mold Foam Examples

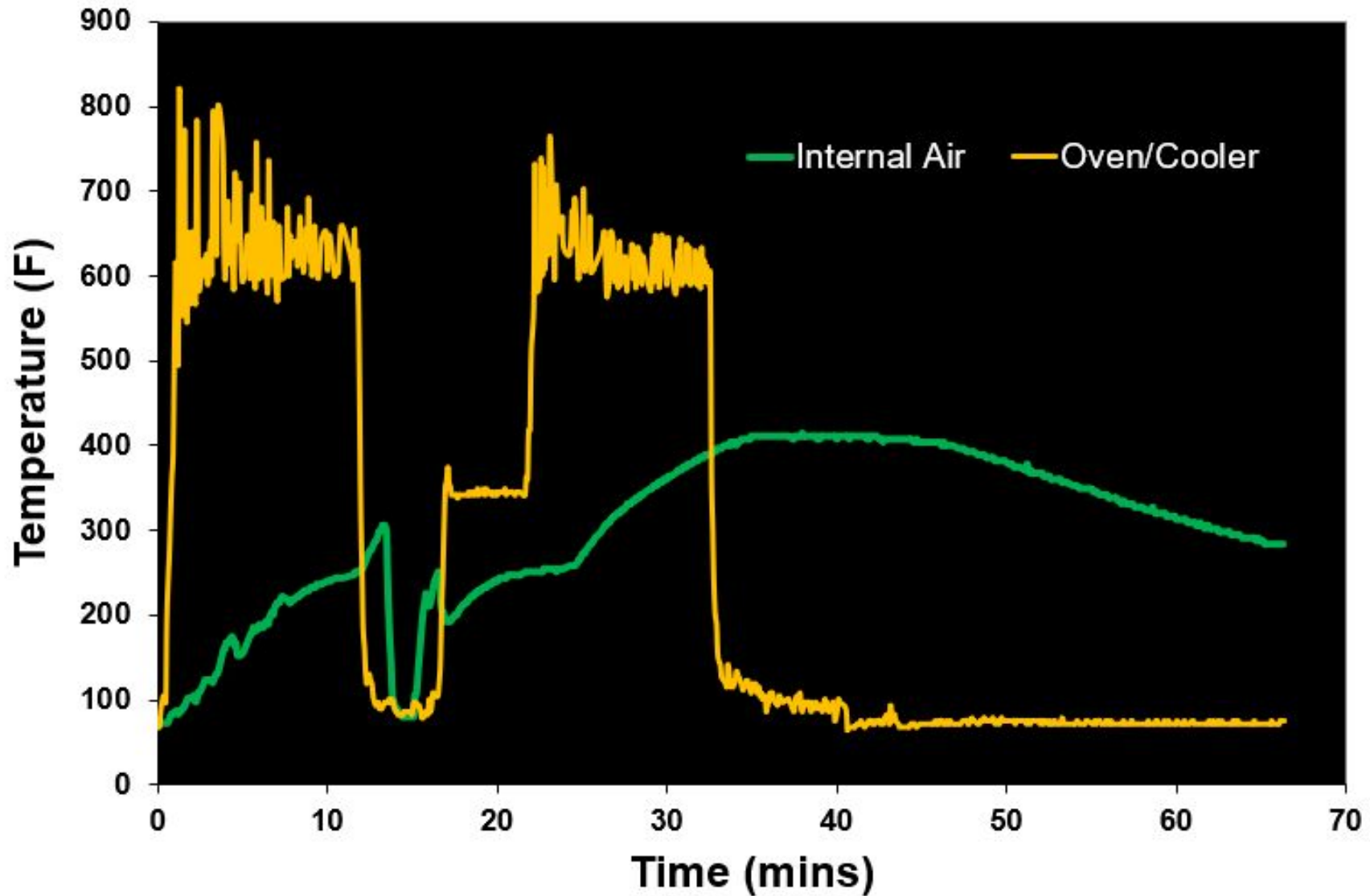


Burial Vault PE Foaming Cycle

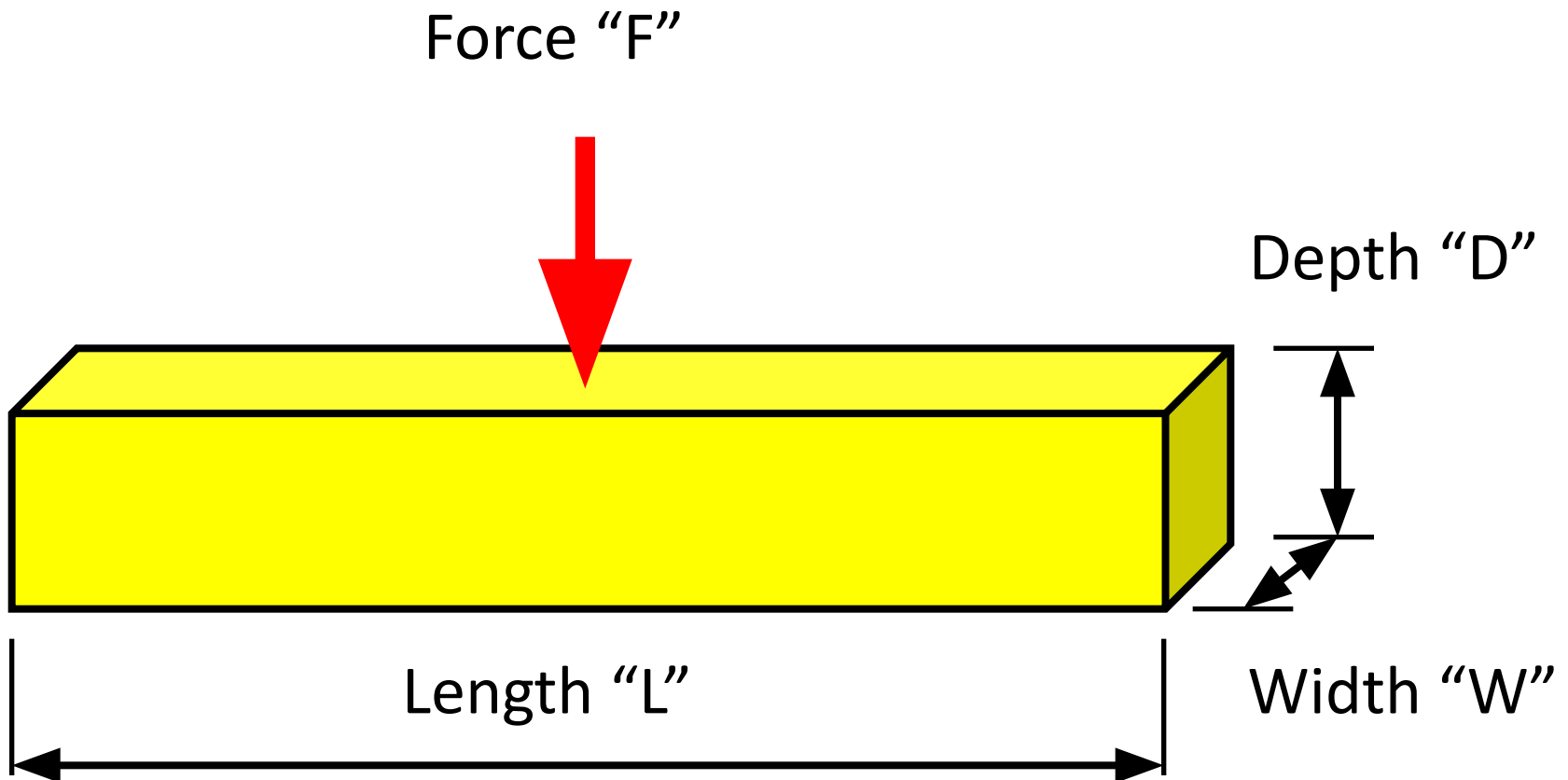


- Vault lid was foamed solid
- Lid was load bearing
- 5,000lbs (2267kg) concentrated at 12" center
- 22,000lbs (10,000kg) spread over entire lid
- FEA used to determine if minimum deflection could be met
- Lid was ribbed on underside

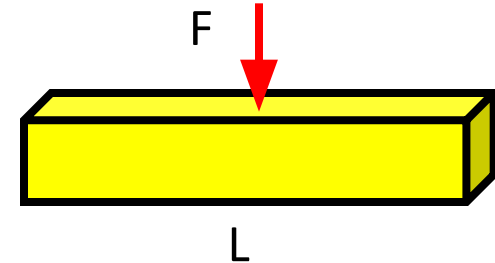
Burial Vault PE Foaming Cycle



Laws of Deflection



Laws of Deflection



$$\text{Deflection: } \delta = \alpha (FL^3 / EI)$$

where : E = modulus of the material

I = second moment of area ($WD^3/12$)

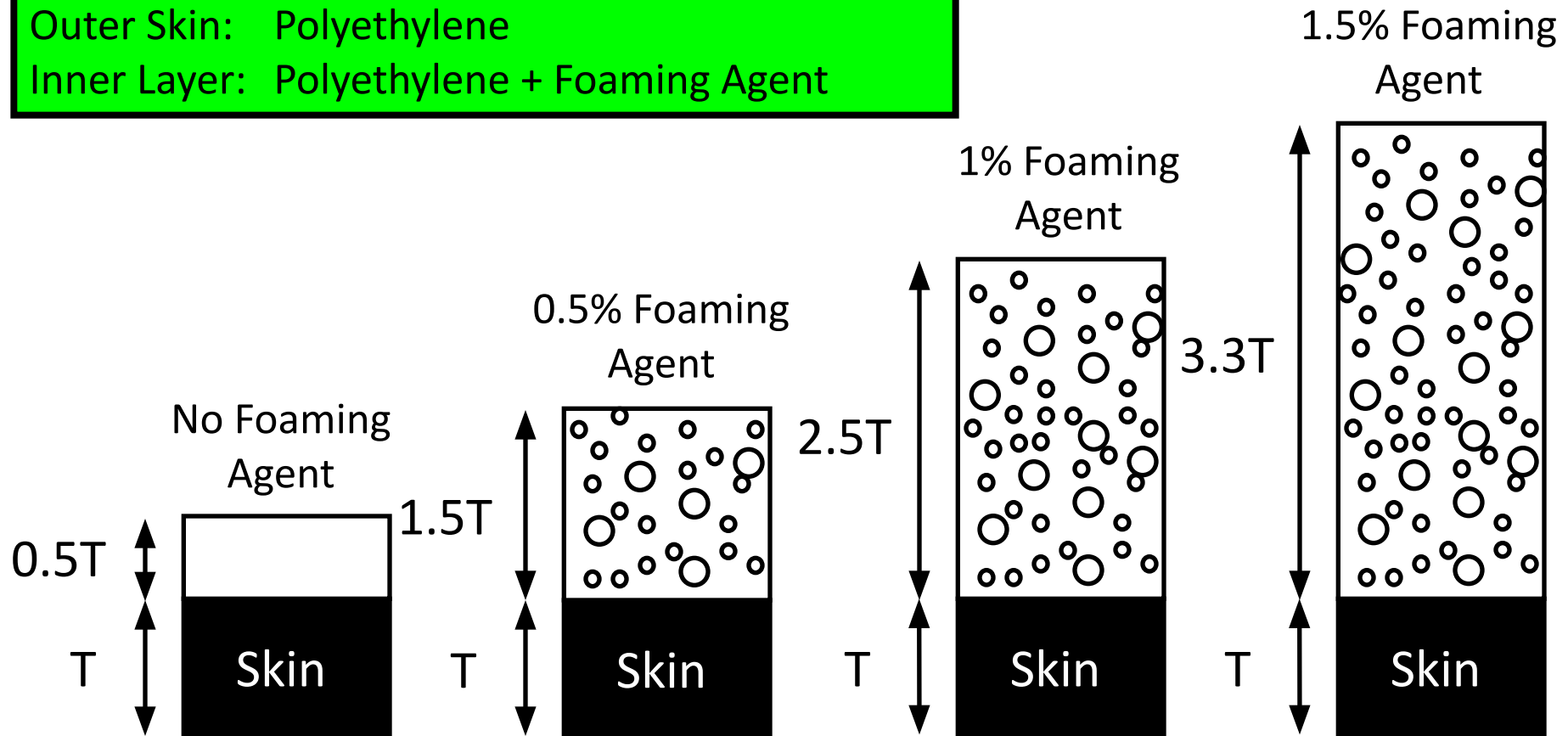
α = constant

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Stiffness: } F/\delta &= \alpha (EI / L^3) \\ &= \alpha (EWD^3 / 12L^3) \end{aligned}$$

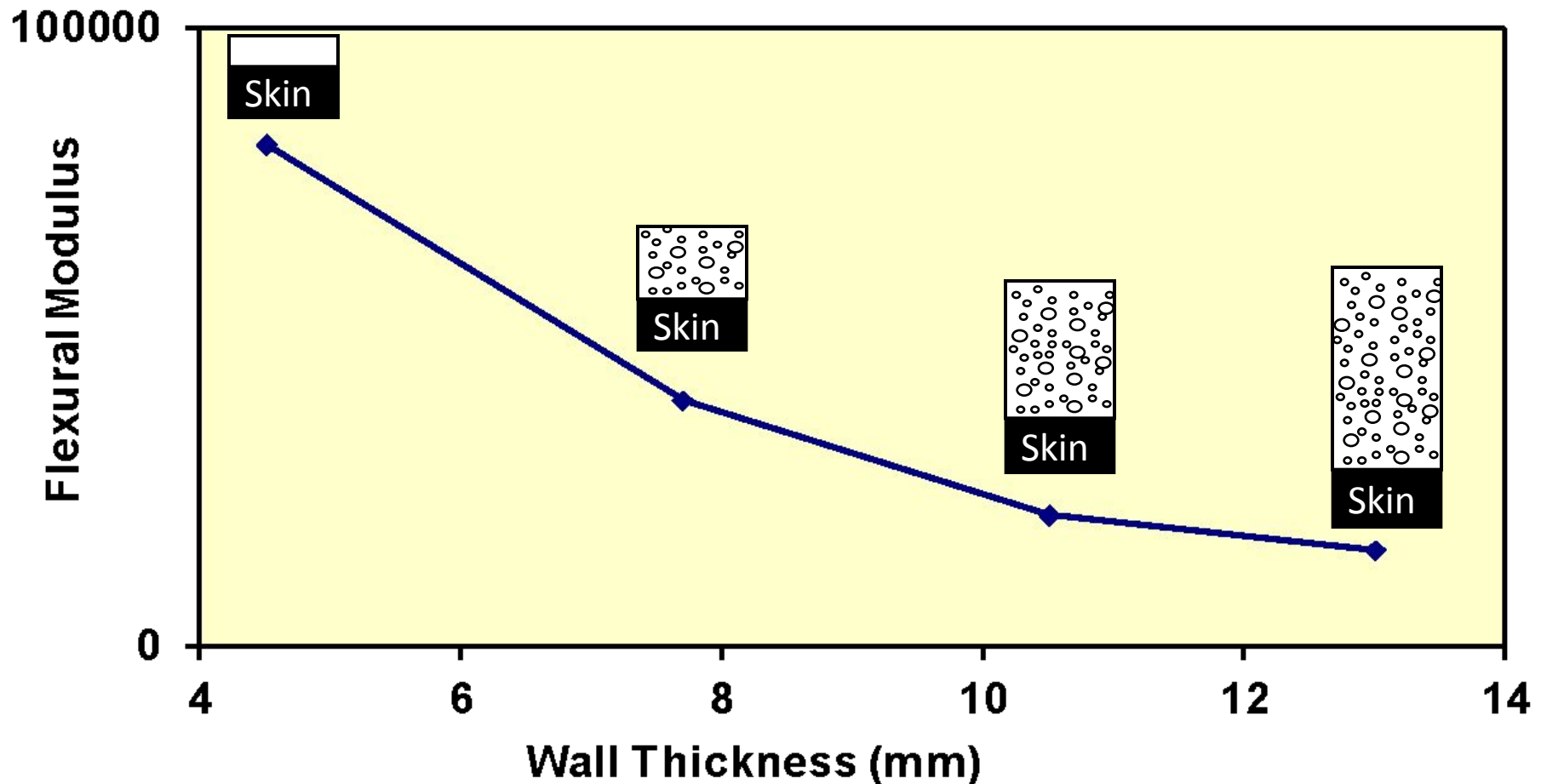
How PE Foam Improves Stiffness

Foam Expansion

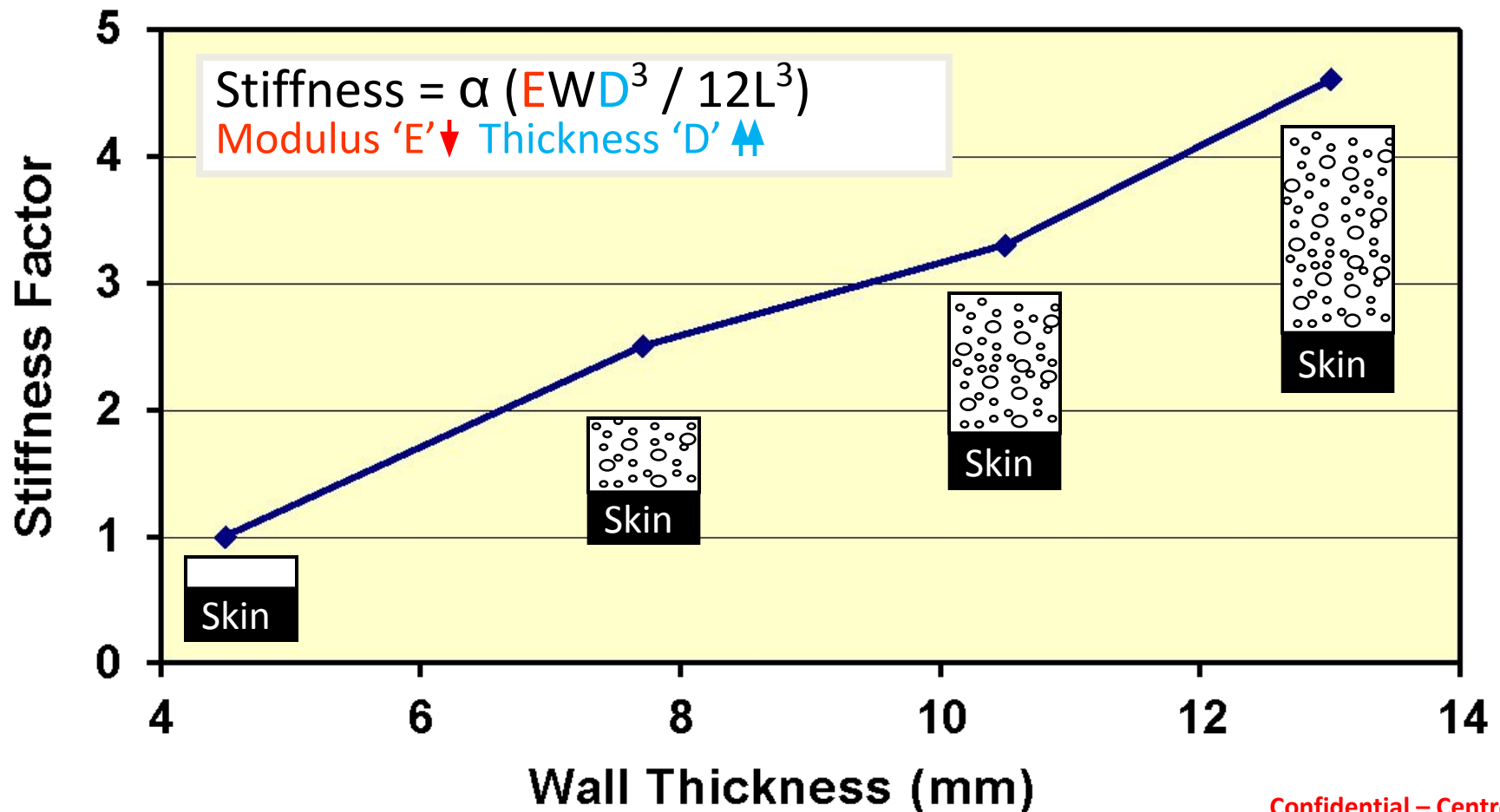
Outer Skin: Polyethylene
Inner Layer: Polyethylene + Foaming Agent



Effect of Foam on Modulus

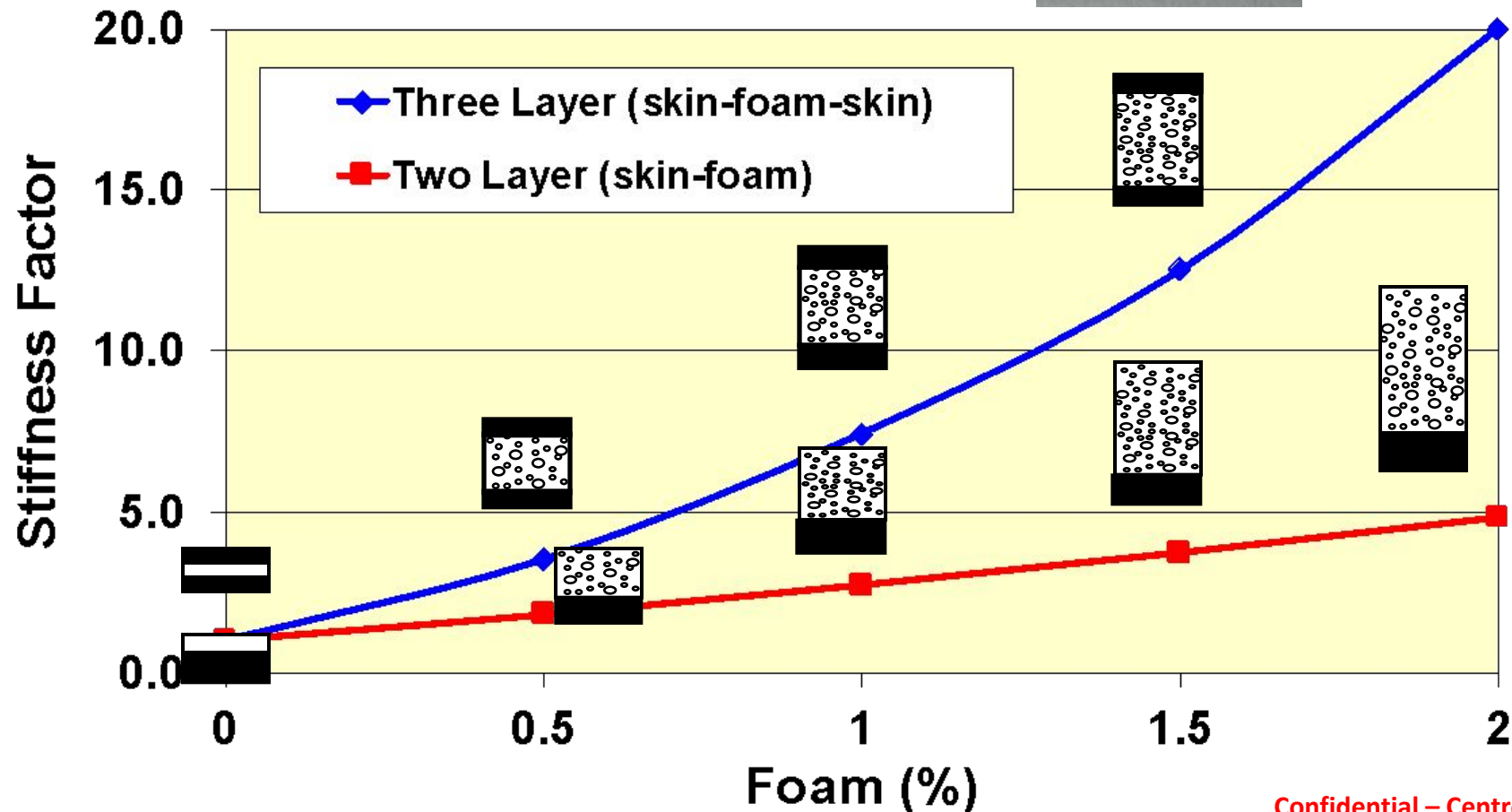
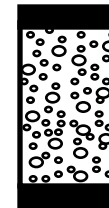
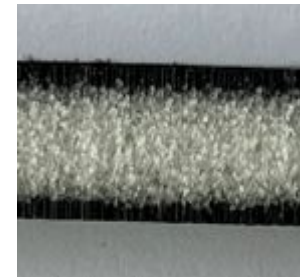


Effect of Foam on Stiffness



How PE Foam Improves Stiffness

Effect of Skin/Foam/Skin on Stiffness

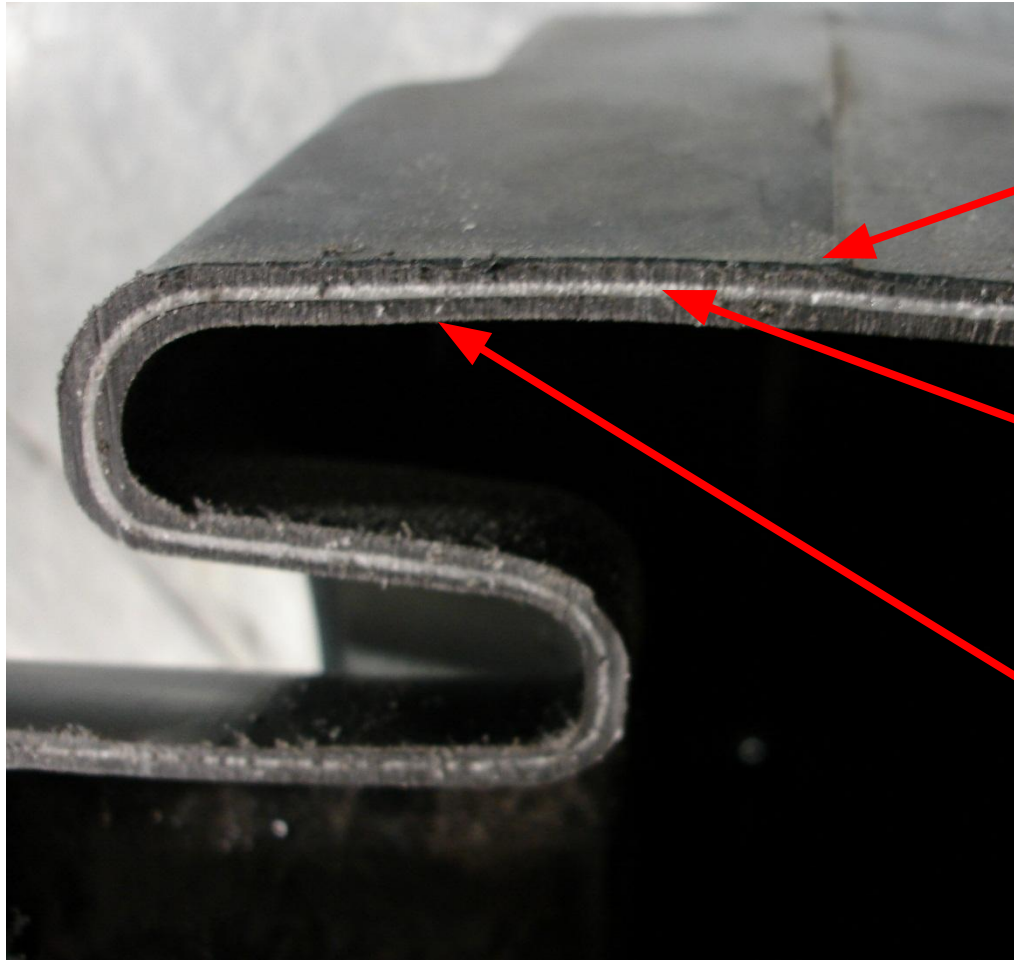


RotoLoPerm® 3-Layer Gasoline Tank



- Developed by Centro
- XLPE/Hydrocarbon Barrier/XLPE combination (3 shot)
- RotoLoPerm trademark
- 3 Patents
- Passed SAE J288 & J1241 impact tests, ANSI B71.10
- CARB and EPA compliant
- Offers excellent mechanical properties – cold impact, burst resistance, abrasion resistance etc.
- Licensed to 4 molders
- See RotoWorld Volume XX, Issue 2, 2024

Cross-section of RotoLoPerm® Layers



Outer Layer –
UV/Abrasion Resistance
typically 2mm

Middle Layer –
Permeation Resistance
typically 1mm

Inner Layer –
Impact/Fuel contact
*typically 2mm**

* Inner layer thickness can be increased to improve impact strength if required

Cross-section of RotoLoPerm® Layers



RotoLoPerm® Applications



- Mowers
- Generators
- Boats
- Portable Gas Tanks
- Motorcycle Gas Tanks

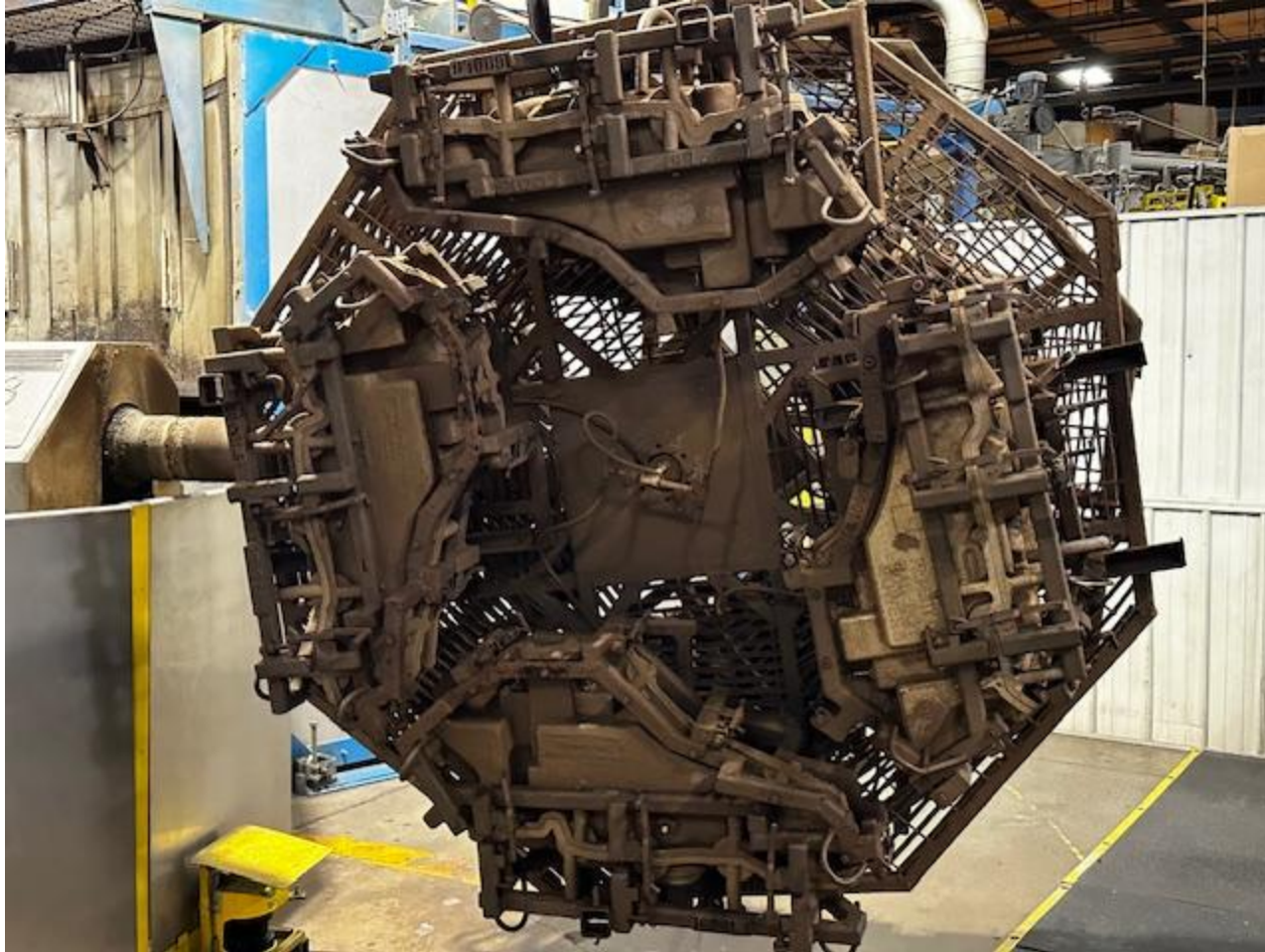


RotoLoPerm® Cycle



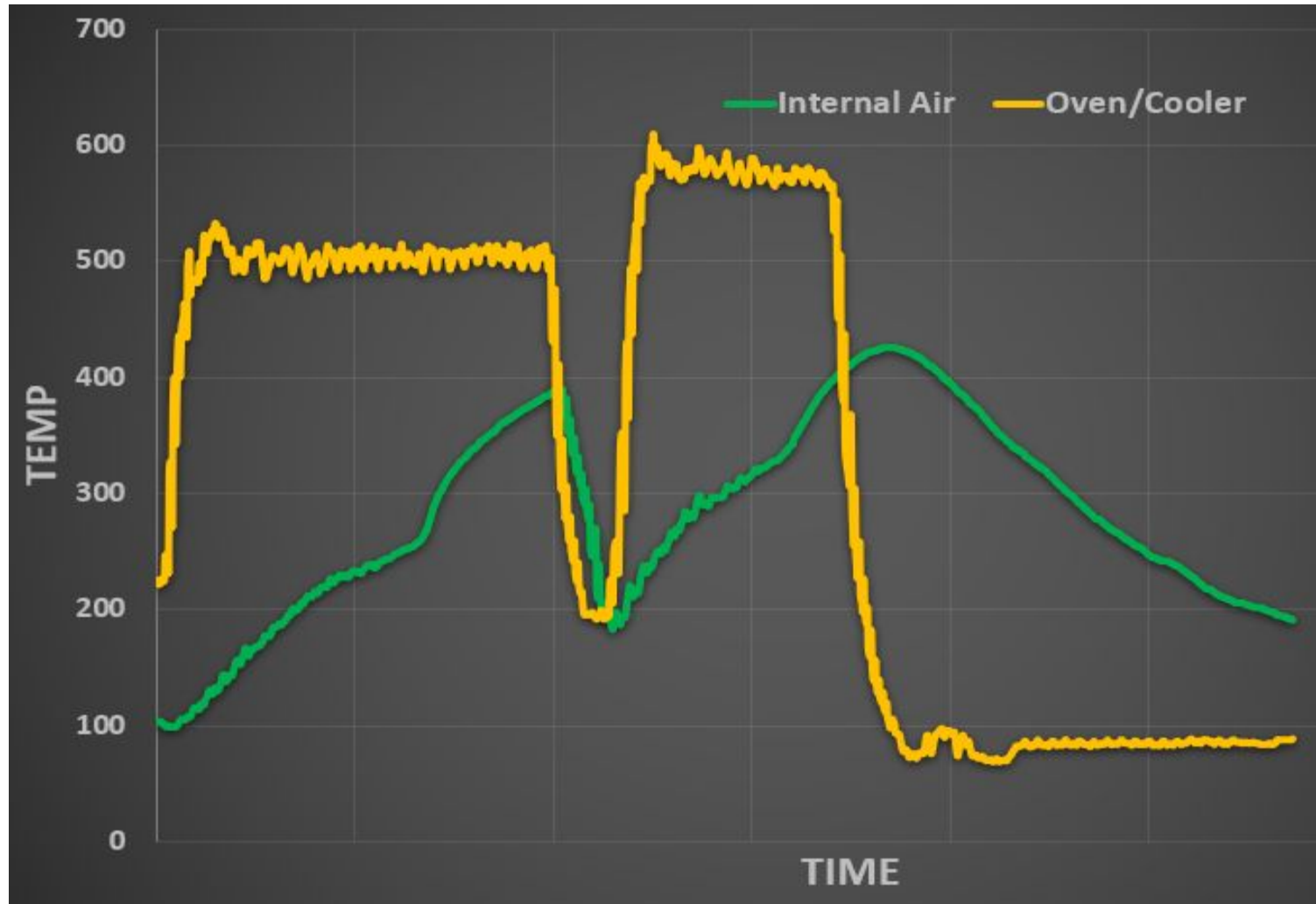
- A little more challenging than single layer!
- The benefit of having XLPE as the skin layer is that you can stop rotation to add 2nd layer
- There are critical temperatures at which to introduce 2nd/3rd layers for best performance
- The middle layer is a mixture of 2 materials, one for permeation resistance, the other for adhesion
- We use proprietary resin transfer devices to add the 2nd/3rd shots
- We can run up to 8 molds on one arm
- Having a 2nd oven can increase the rounds per day

RotoLoPerm® Processing

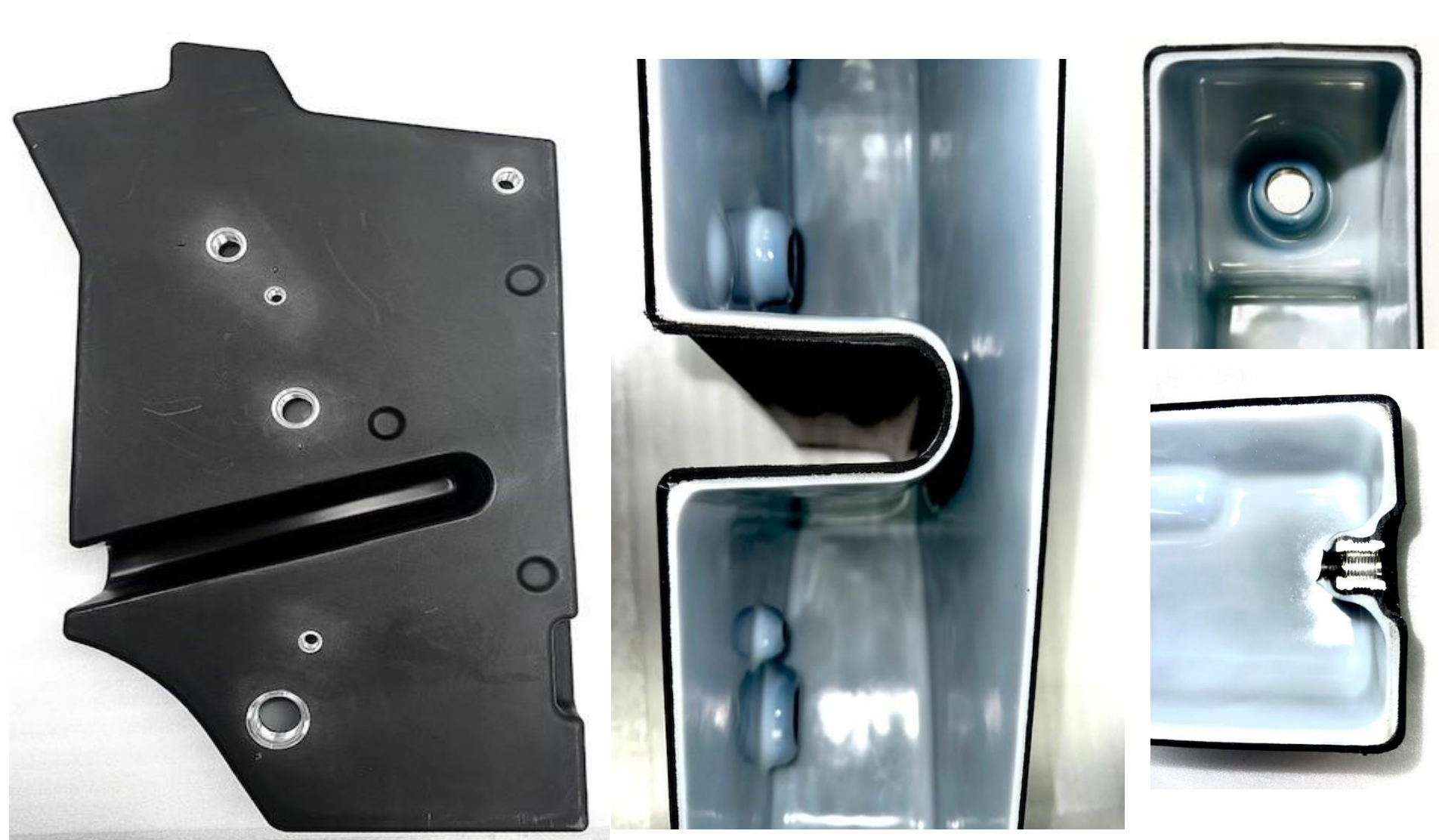


- For hydraulic tanks (to prevent XLPE delamination)
- Reasonably straight forward to mold
- Different heating rates to for each material
- Different shrinkage rates (3 v 2.25)
- Bigger radii helps
- Faster cooling is desirable
- Inter layer of PA11 1.5 – 2mm
- Having different colors for each layer helps
 - Natural/black or black/natural

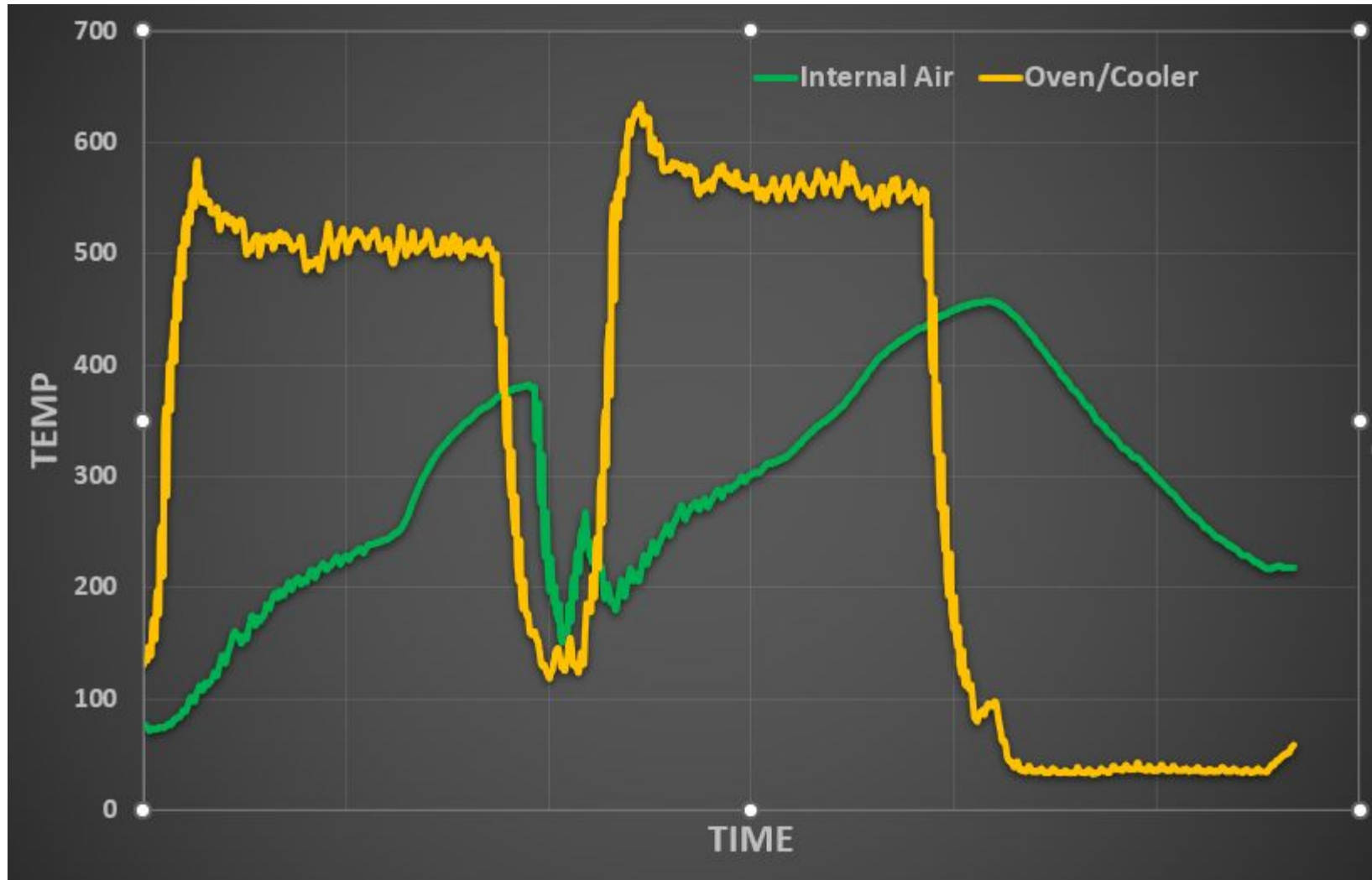
Crosslink/PA11 – XL11 Cycle



Crosslink/PA11 – Coverage



Crosslink/PA6 – XL6 Cycle



Thank You!