MedEco Thermoforming Guide

Process information for MedEco XCB/XGH

Thermoforming is a manufacturing process that involves heating a plastic sheet until it's pliable and then shaping it over a mold using vacuum, pressure, or mechanical force. This guide gives a first indication of suitable parameters, but they highly depend on machine type and sheet thickness. Low temperatures compared to PETG allow for significant energy savings.

BIOVOX

Thermoforming methods

- Best results are achieved with plug-assisted, vacuum and pressure forming
- Simple tests with low downside vacuum are possible achieving a lower detail level

Thermoforming process parameters

- Please assess the technical datasheet for basic material data
- ▶ Glass transition around 60°C enables thermoforming, so 70°C to 160°C is the broad range
- A good start are parameters of PETG and then decreasing the temperature

Lower surface temperatures (105-110°C) result in the highest ductility of the parts

Parameter			Value unit
	min	max	optimal
Surface temperature - plug assist, vacuum + pressure	70	110	107 °C
Surface temperature - vacuum	100	160	120 °C
Surface temperature - low vacuum, manual operation	110	160	134 °C

Cutting and Sealing

- Best practice are sealing layers below melting of the polymer
- Cutting is best at elevated temperatures around 40°C 50°C
- Blisters can be sealed with short cycles at temperatures near the melt temperature around 200°C
- for more information please contact <u>be-green@biovox.systems</u>

Example

The following example has been thermoformed from 500 µm **MedEco XCB** sheet on a Koch Pac **KBS-C medplus®** blister machine. The surface heater was set to 107°C and pressure was +3.0 bar at the top side and -0.5 bar at the bottom side. Using only vacuum below the part it could successfully be formed at 120°C and -0.7 bar.



Your direct contact: Dr.-Ing. Vinzenz Nienhaus vinzenz.nienhaus@biovox.systems >>book an appointment now