

# The Future of Rotational Moulding

**Roy Crawford** 

**Queen's University Belfast** 



# The Future of Rotational Moulding

"Rotational moulding has the most exciting potential of any manufacturing method for plastics"

Quotation from an article in ......1966 !!

Have we achieved that potential?

Are we where we want to be?



# The Future of Rotational Moulding

"What is the opposition doing"

- Injection moulding cycle time 0.62 seconds
- Blow moulding 7000 parts per hour
- Thermoforming double wall parts, with kissoffs



#### The Future ???

#### **Difficult Task!!!**

- Uncertainty of the future
- Easy to offend people



Are predictions and speculation worthwhile?



## Approach ???

## **Business Approach**

- Future types of product?
- Growth statistics?





World trends in rotomoulding?



## Approach ???

## **Technical Approach**

Material developments

Mould/Machine developments



How do we make things happen?





### **Strengths**

- Ability to do small production runs and very large articles
- Low tooling costs and short lead-times
- Stress-free mouldings (?)
- Culture of entrepreneurship
- Small companies with strong desire to be successful
- Flat management structures so that senior managers interface with customers

#### Weaknesses

- Slow cycle times and limited choice of materials
- Material must be in powder form
- Automation can be difficult
- Poor image and low technology culture
- Low barriers to entry in the industry
- Proliferation of very small companies



### **Opportunities**

- Tremendous growth potential in untapped market sectors
- Global trend towards smaller volumes and shorter production runs
- Multi-layer products easily produced
- Enhanced process control opens new doors
- Large scope for cycle time reductions
- Scope for energy efficiency improvements

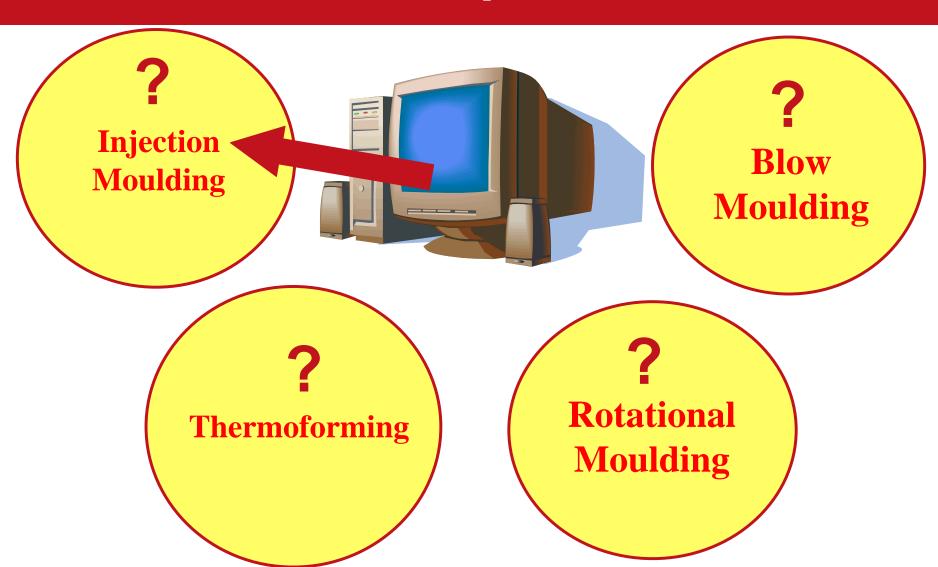


#### **Threats**

- Low technology culture, and cheap and cheerful mentality
- Easy local niche markets has blunted competitive drive
- Small industrial sector that discourages investment
- Merging of processing technologies means that hollow products can now be made in many different ways
- Billions of dollars being invested in injection moulding, thermoforming and blow moulding

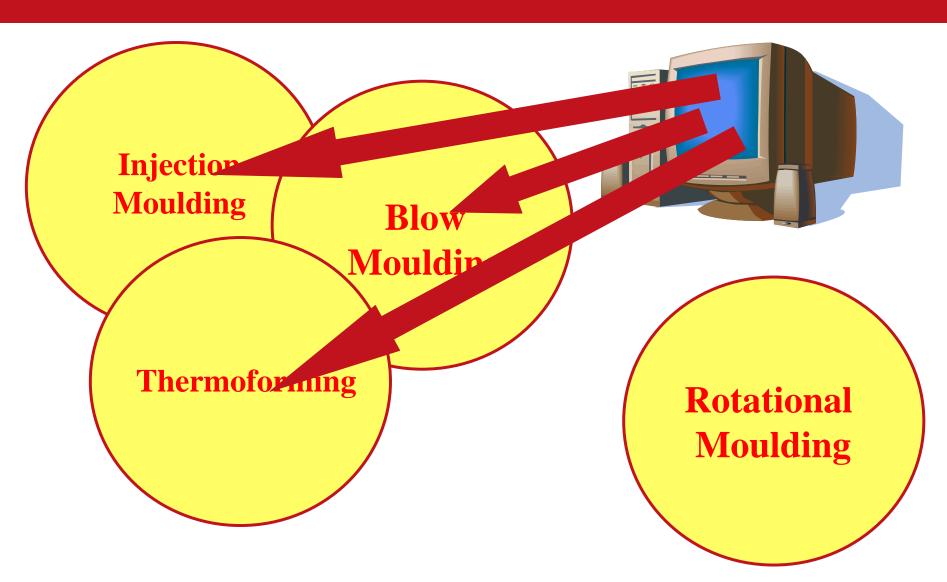


# Moulding Technologies - the past



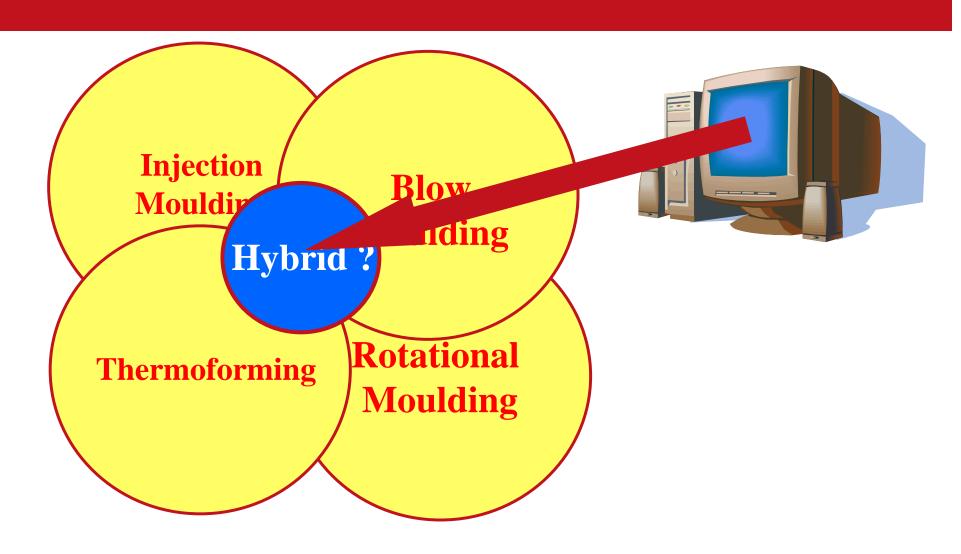


# Moulding Technologies - today



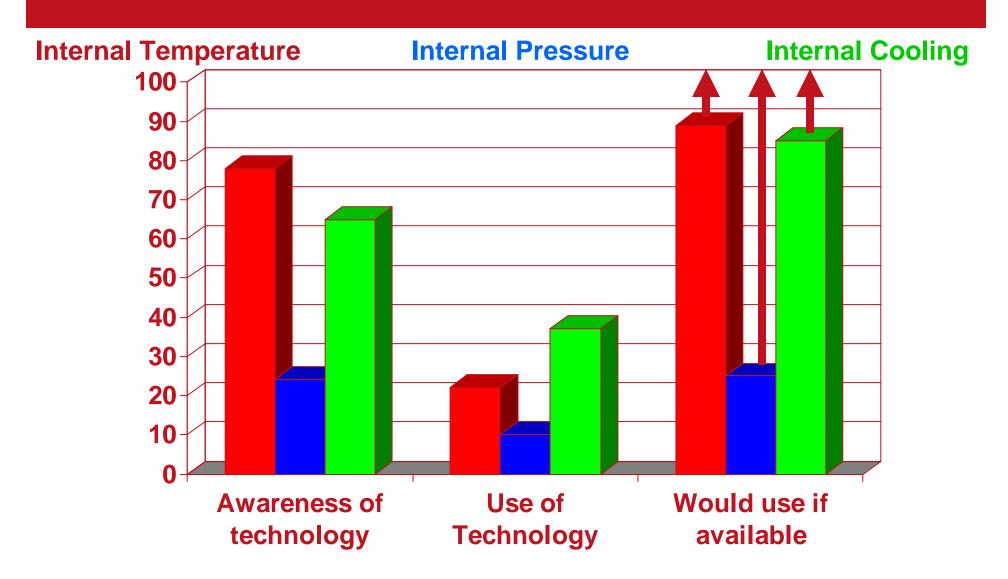


# Moulding Technologies - the future





## Rotomoulding Industry





#### Issues to be addressed

The process – cycle times, process control

Materials

Machines and Moulds

Responsibilities for action



Polyethylene is favoured for rotational moulding because the cycle times are long: OR is polyethylene the cause of the problem?

It should be possible to rotomould most thermoplastics

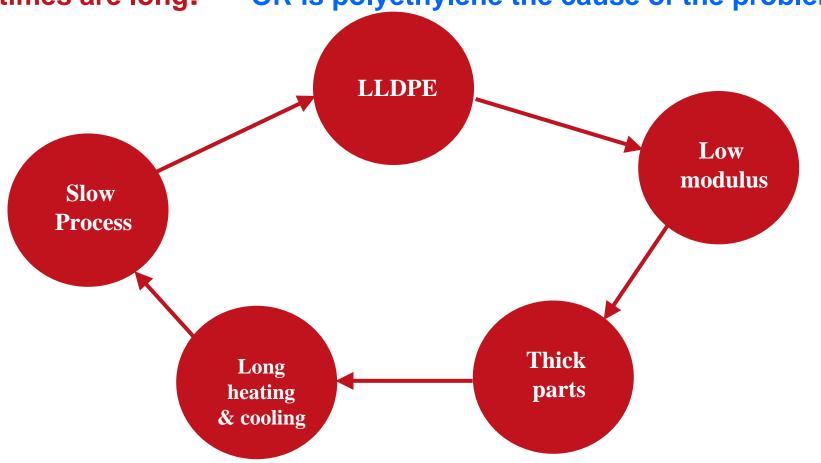
The process only involves melting and coalescence of the plastic as it coats a metal surface.

Most plastics are in fact rotomoulded around the world

The <u>problem</u> is PROCESS CONTROL

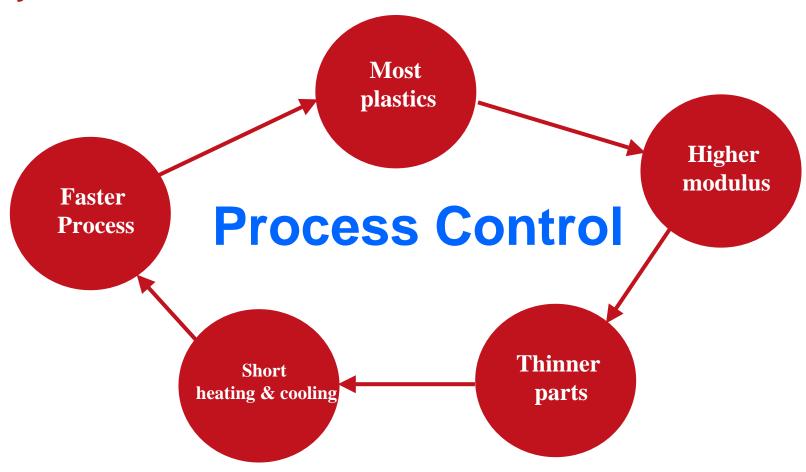


Polyethylene is favoured for rotational moulding because the cycle times are long: OR is polyethylene the cause of the problem?





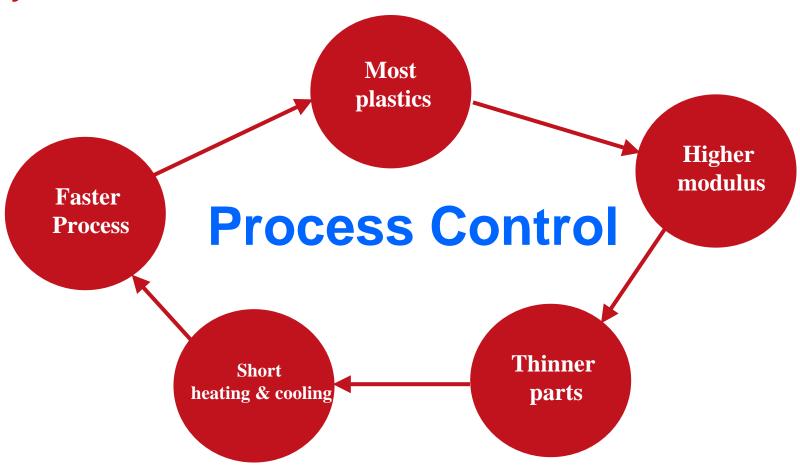
If cycle times are reduced then other materials become more feasible:



Other plastics will help us to reduce cycle times



If cycle times are reduced then other materials become more feasible:



**Excellent work being done to understand rotomoulding materials** 



### **The Process**

## **Cycle Times !!!**

Too long

Can something be done?

Whose responsibility?

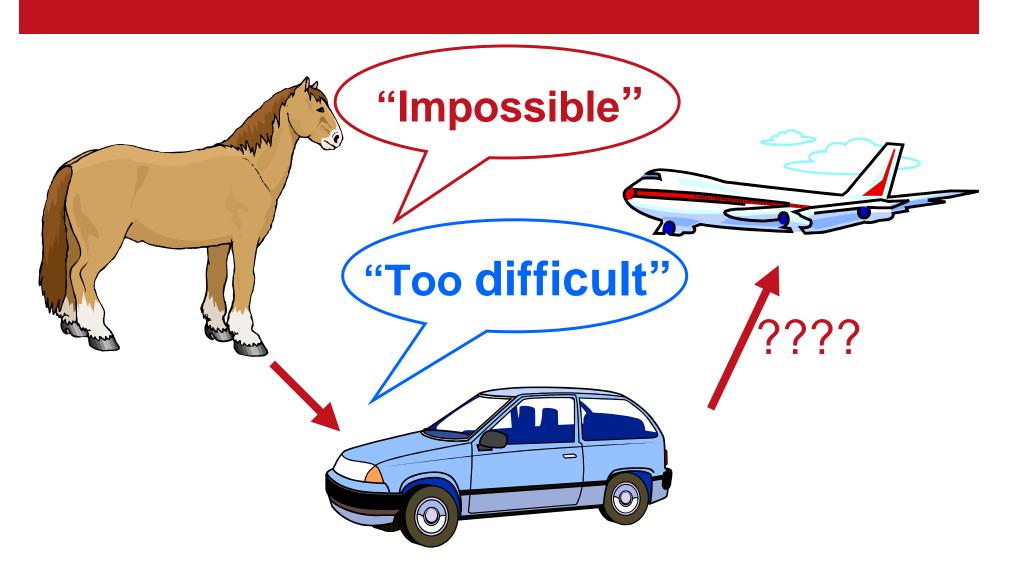


## **Reducing Cycle Times**





## **Transport**





## Fly me to the Moon!!





## **Reducing Cycle Times**





#### **Process Control**

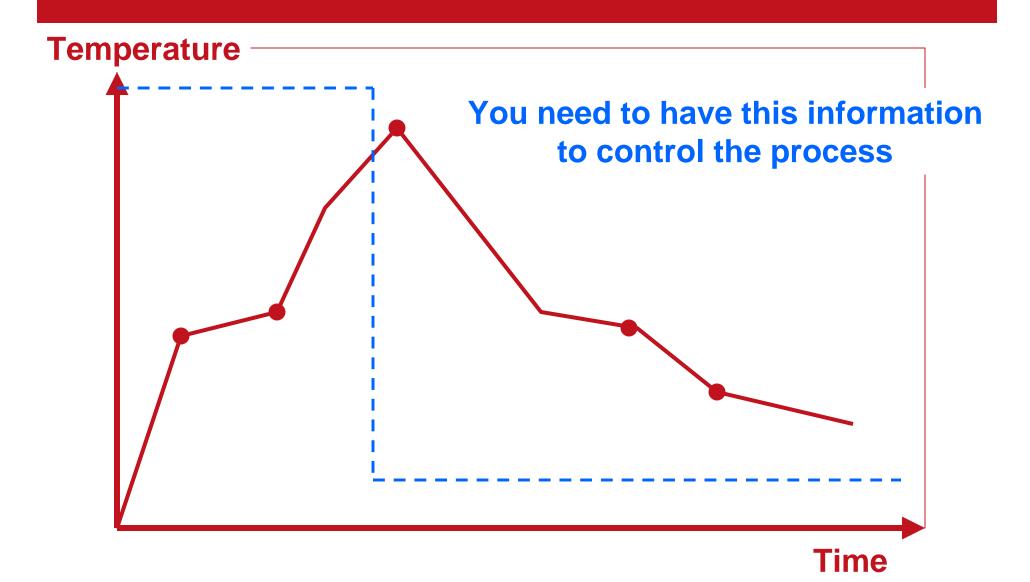
## Accurate process control is critical

Current process control is too remote from the plastic

- Control the air temperature inside the mould
- Control the air pressure <u>inside</u> the mould
   You cannot improve what you cannot control

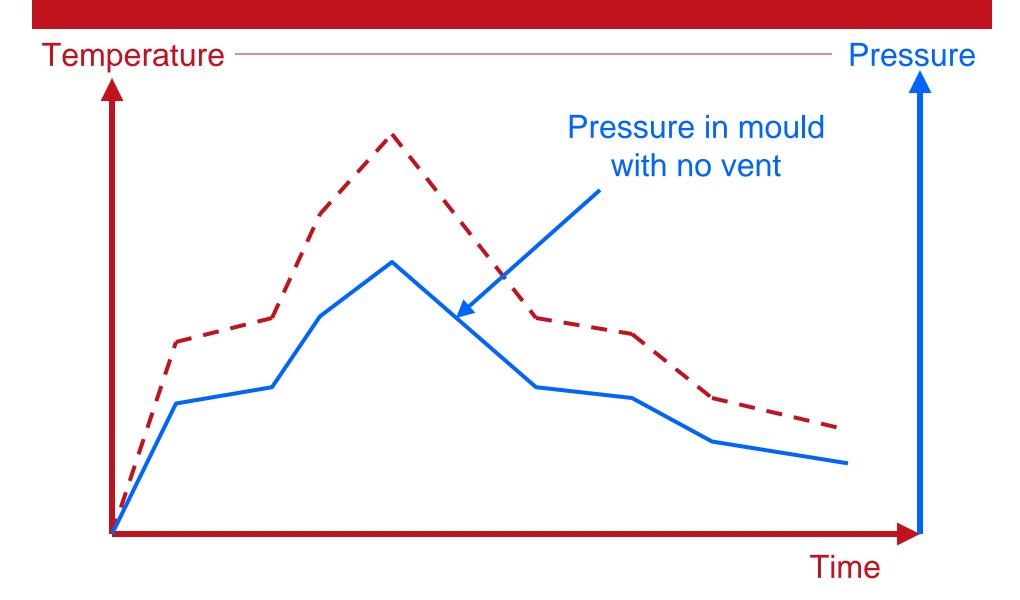


## **Temperature Control**



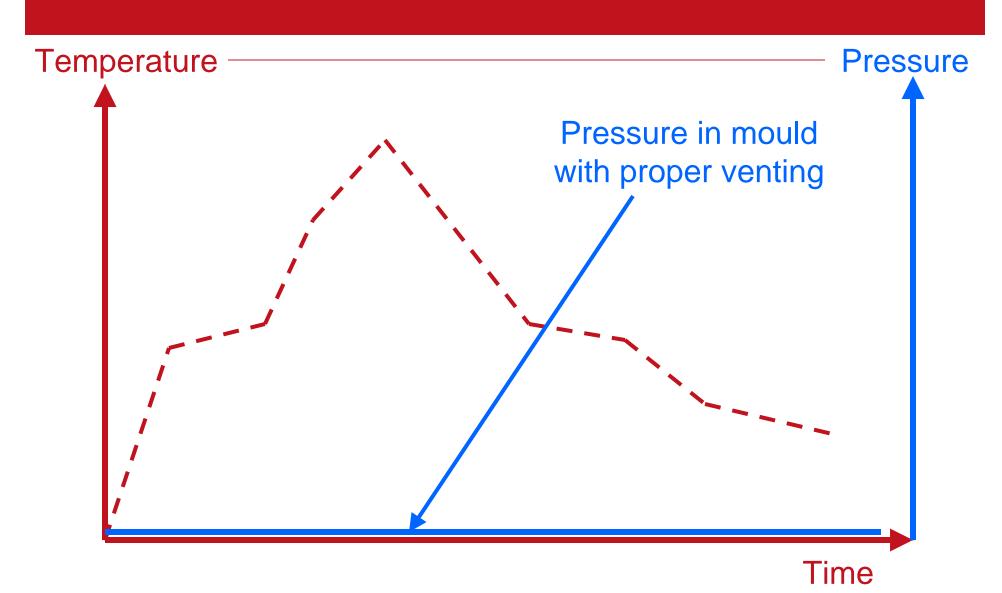


### **Pressure Control**



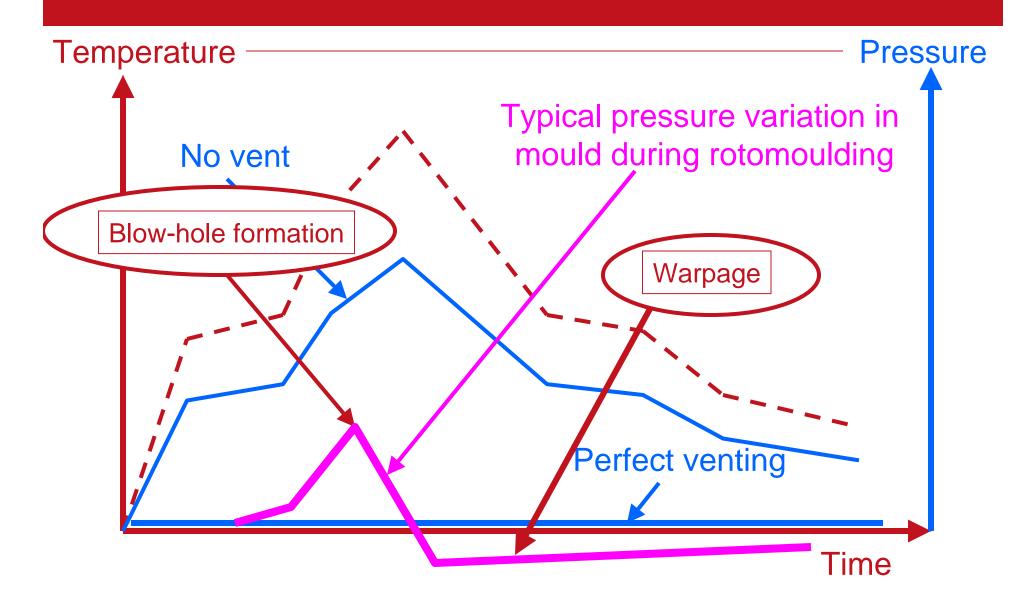


### **Pressure Control**





### **Pressure Control**



#### Why has the industry not adopted this technology?

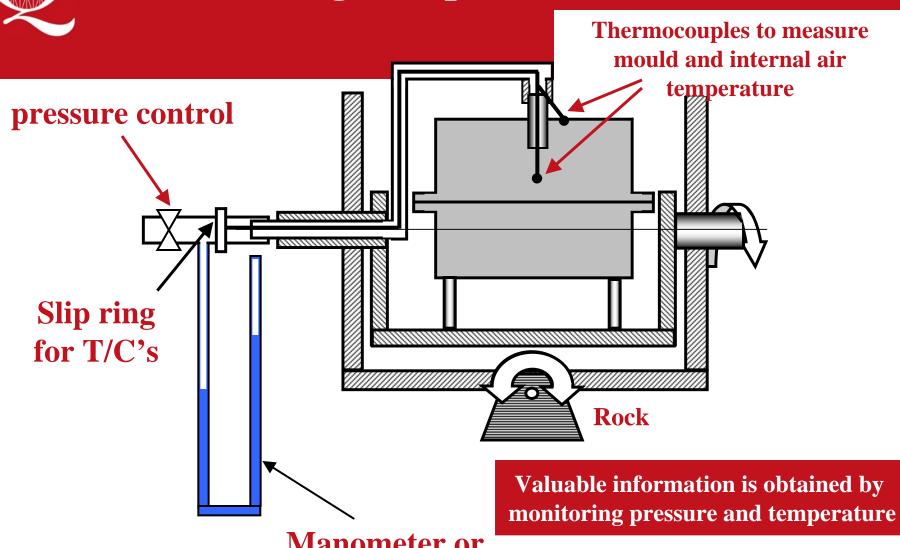
It has been around for 15 years

It must be understood

It is not rocket science

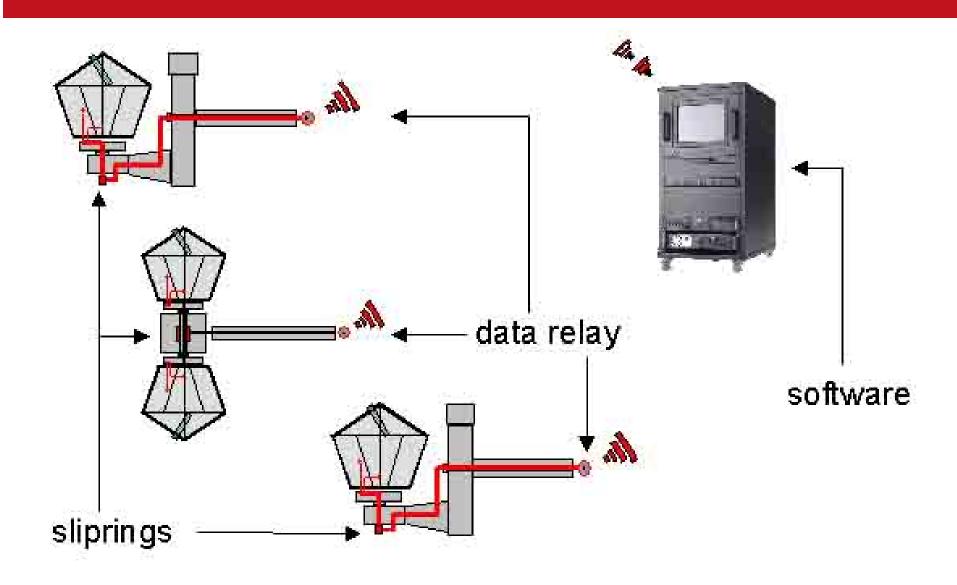
How can we motivate action?



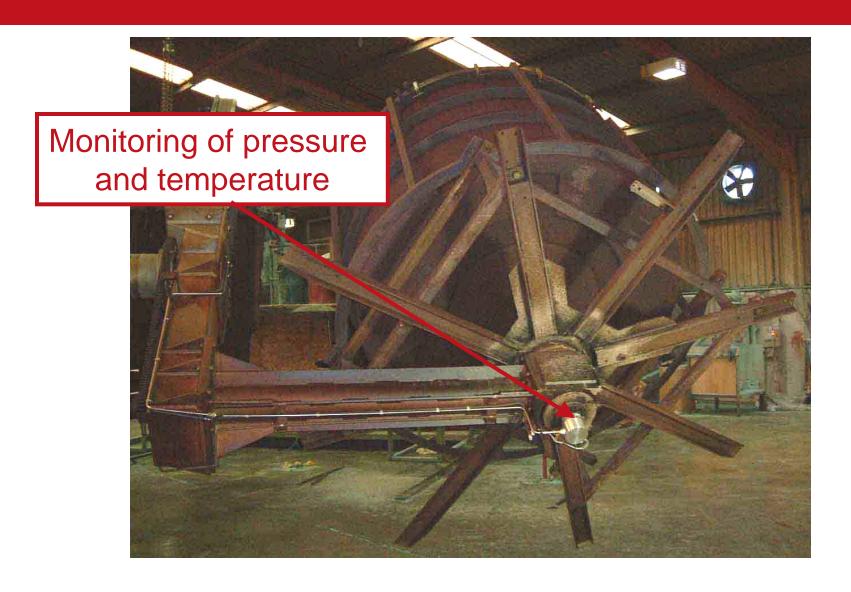


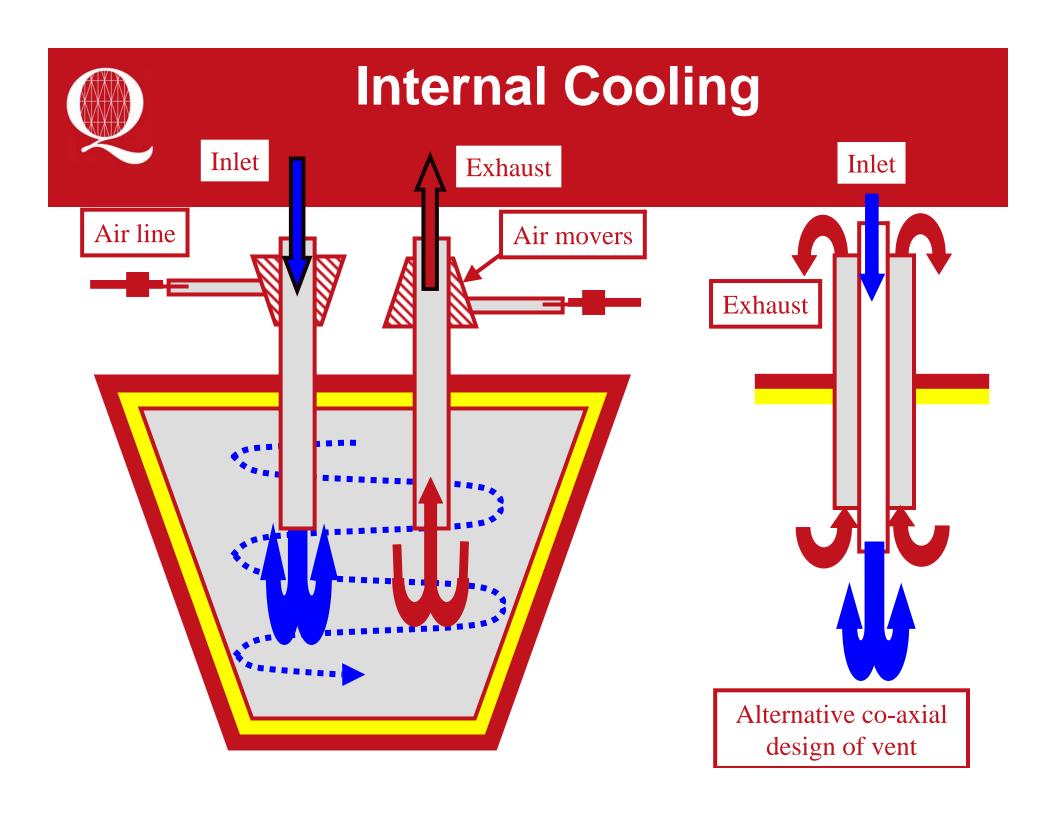
Manometer or pressure gauge





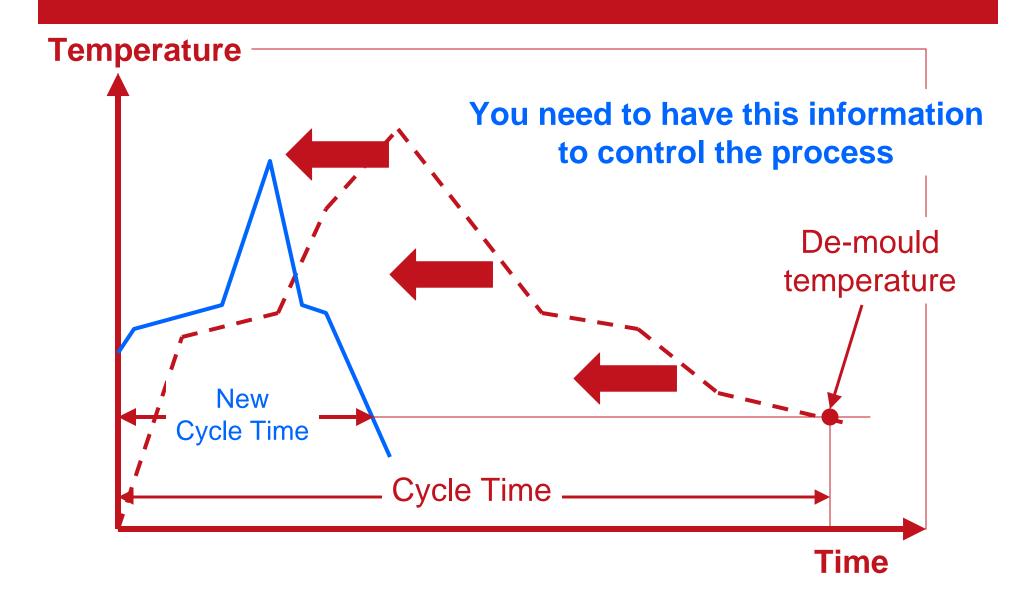








# Reducing Cycle Times





## Reducing Cycle Times

## **ARM Cycle Time Project**

Current project has reported 50% reduction

This has been ridiculed

 Result has been repeated on the ARM Challenger Mold on a Ferry machine



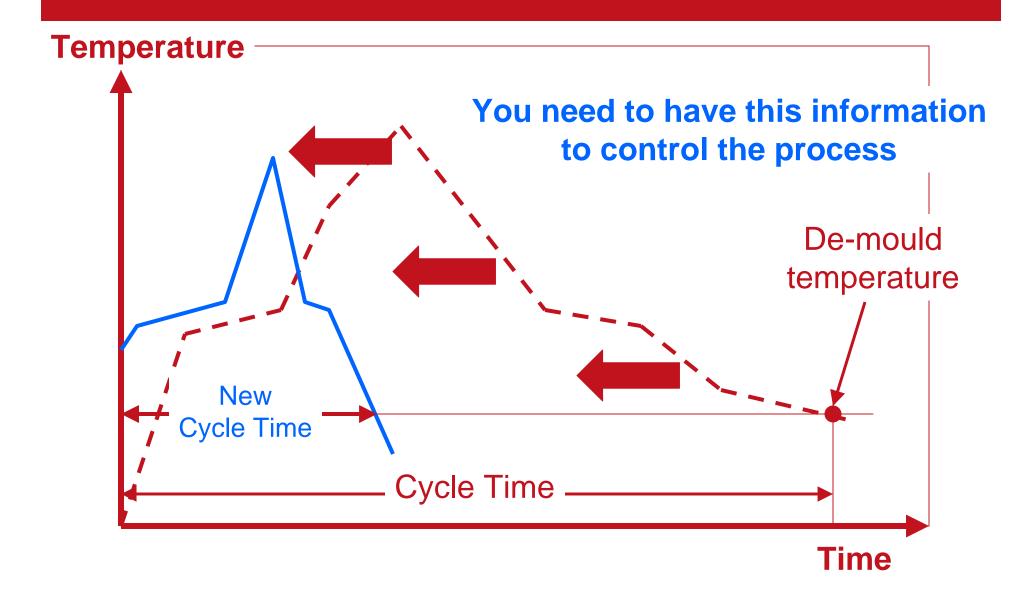
#### **ARM Challenger Mold**



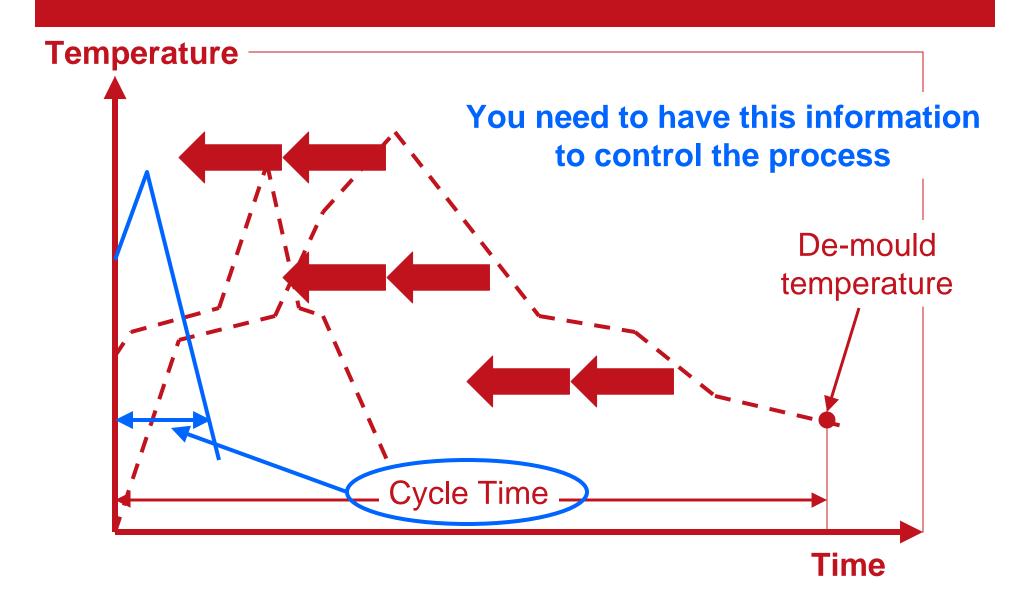


ARM project has produced cycle time 40-50% better than the industry could achieve

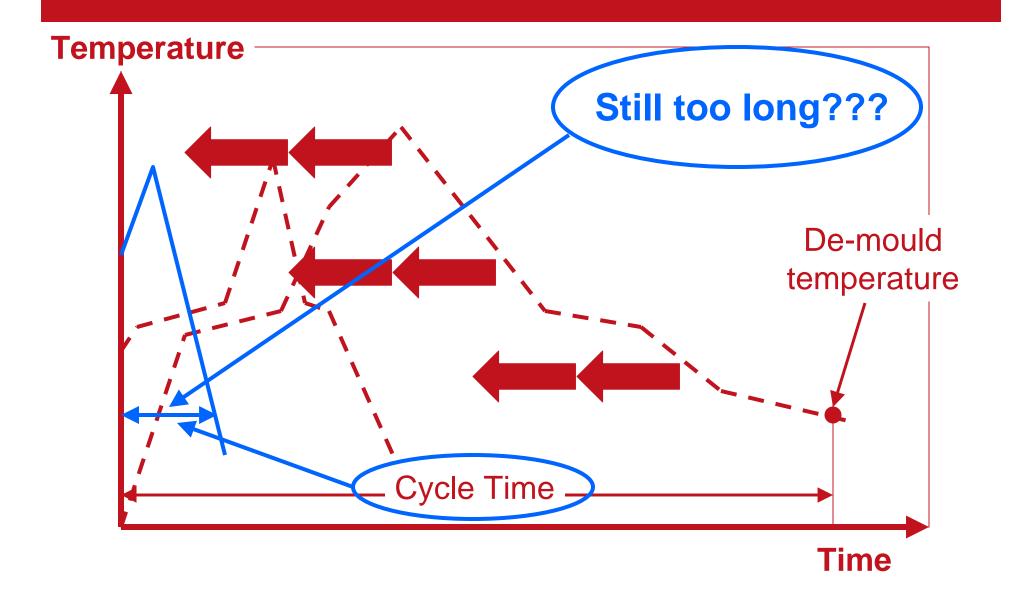






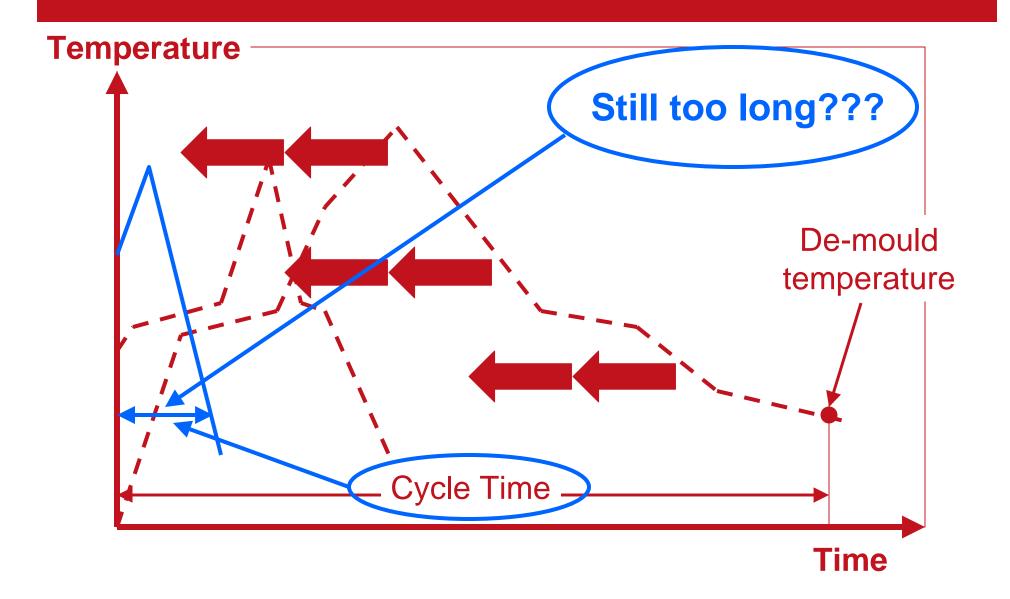








# Reduce Manufacturing Time





## Many industries have our problems

- Cycle time for a fridge? Manufacturing time?
- Cycle time for a car? Manufacturing time?
- Cycle time for a plane? Manufacturing time?



## A new approach to rotational moulding

- Simple Clamshell machine is sequential
- Carousel machine is step towards parallel processing
- This concept needs to be extended further
  - conveyor belt principle?



#### **Actions Needed**

 Reduce cycle times to less than a quarter of what they are today.

 Have available a comprehensive palette of materials to offer the customer.



#### **Actions Needed**

 Have full control over all process variables to provide consistent part quality.

 Move towards full automation of all aspects of the process.



#### **Actions Needed**

 Reflect on new machine and mould design concepts to improve the efficiency of the process



#### **Moulders**

Must chase new markets

 Must recognise the value of technology, rather than the price of it

Must share technology for the benefit of all

Must enhance the image of the industry



#### **Moulds**

- Standardised fittings to aid process control
- Direct heating/cooling of mould and plastic
- Better thermal and stiffness characteristics

Internal pressure and internal cooling



#### **Moulds**

Mould as the "moulding machine"

Fast/easy automation

Computer designed to allow for local shrinkage



#### **Machines**

- Controlled from internal air temperature
- "Active" venting to control mould pressure
- De-moulding outside the cycle if it is slow?
- Continuous conveyor belt principle?



#### **Materials**

More conventional plastics amenable to rotomoulding

New materials with controlled thermal characteristics



## Whose responsibility?

- Moulders must not accept the status quo, and must recognise that changes cost money.
- Suppliers must lead, take a leap of faith?
- Moulding Associations must come together to drive what needs to be done.



This presentation has contained a lot of issues

BUT, when you think of ARM, – remember

- A Air temperature and pressure control
- R Responsibility of the industry to drive the solution
- M Materials, Moulds, Machines, Manufacturing times



## Thank you for your attention

**Roy Crawford** 

**Queen's University Belfast**