

UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF THE OPTIMUM GATE SIZE FOR SINGLE CAVITY PLASTIC NAME CARD HOLDER INJECTION MOLD

This report submitted in accordance with requirement of the Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM) for the Bachelor Degree of Manufacturing Engineering (Design of Manufacturing) with Honours.

by

MUHAMMAD SYAFIQ BIN ARZMI B051110197 890428-08-5293

FACULTY OF MANUFACTURING ENGINEERING 2015

C Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka

DECLARATION

I hereby, declared this report entitled "Design and Analysis of the Optimum Gate Size for a Single Cavity Plastic Name Card Holder Injection Mold" is the results of my own research except as cited in references.

Signature	:
Author's Name	:
Date	:



APPROVAL

This report is submitted to the Faculty of Manufacturing Engineering of UTeM as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Manufacturing Engineering (Manufacturing Design) (Hons.). The member of the supervisory is as follow:

.....

(Project Supervisor)

C Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka

ABSTRAK

Projek ini bertajuk "Mereka bentuk dan Menganalisis bagi menentukan optimum saiz satu gate untuk acuan Pemegang Kad Nama Plastik dalam pengacuan suntikan. Rekabentuk Pemegang Kad Nama Plastik ini telah direka bentuk dengan menggunakan perisian SolidWorks dan CATIA dan analisa Pemegang Kad Nama Plastik ini telah dianalisa dengan menggunakan perisian Autodesk Simulation Moldflow Adviser 2014. Bahan yang digunakan untuk Pemegang Kad Nama Plastik adalah Polipropilena, Polietilena, Akrilonitril-ButadienaStirena dan Polietilena Ketumpatan Tinggi. Projek ini telah dimulakan dengan mengambil ukuran Pemegang Kad Nama Plastik yang sebenar. Selepas itu, lukisan 3D telah dihasilkan dengan menggunakan perisian SolidWorks dan CATIA. Analisa dengan menggunakan perisian Autodesk Simulation Moldflow Adviser 2014 telah dijalankan untuk menentukan ketebalan saiz gate yang optimum dan bahan yang sesuai bagi Pemegang Kad Nama Plastik tersebut. Ketebalan optimum saiz gate Pemegang Kad Nama Plastik telah dipilih berdasarkan keputusan analisa yang diperolehi. Selepas analisa telah selesai, keputusan analisa menunjukkan saiz gate yang sesuai adalah berukuran 1 mm x 3 mm x 1 mm dan bahan yang terbaik adalah jenis Polipropilena.

i

ABSTRACT

This final year project entitled, "Design and Analysis of the Optimum Gate Size for A Single Cavity Plastic Name Card Holder Injection Mold". The project focused on the design and analysis of a simple cavity Plastic Name Card Holder. The design of the Name Card Holder was designed by using SolidWorks and CATIA software and the analysis of the Name Card Holder was analyzed by using Autodesk Simulation Moldflow Adviser 2014 software. The material used for the Plastic Name Card Holder is Polypropylene (PP), Polyethylene (PE), Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) and High Density Polyethylene (HDPE). This project started by measuring the dimension of the actual size of the Plastic Name Card Holder. After that, a 3D drawing was created by using SolidWorks and CATIA software. Autodesk Simulation Moldflow Adviser 2014 analysis was conducted to determine the optimum gate size of the Plastic Name Card Holder mold. The optimum gate size of the Plastic Name Card Holder mold to determine the optimum gate size of the Plastic Name Card Holder mold has been selected based on the results of force analysis obtained. After the analysis was done, the resulted shown the optimum gate size is 1 mm x 3 mm x 1 mm and the best material is Polypropylene (PP)

DEDICATION

Especially to my beloved parents and whole my family thank you very much to give me fully support, and also for my respective lecture and my Supervisor Associate Tn. Hj Baharudin Bin Abu Bakar, thank you so much for teaching and guided me. Last for my friends, I appreciate for your support. And all people involved also thank you very much.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

"In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful"

Alhamdulillah, first of all I would like to give thanks to Allah SWT because of his grace and final year project is to be completed successfully. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to all of those who helped me to complete this report successfully. I would like to thank to my dedicated supervisor, Associate Tn. Hj Baharudin Bin Abu Bakar. Although he is occupied with his work, he is willing to spend his valuable time to explain and answer all my doubts, question and inquiries about the project topic had given to me. I also would like to thanks to FKP lecturers for giving me advice and any idea about my topic. They are willing to help me answer most of my question without any hesitation. Their moral support and continuous guidance enabled me to complete my work successfully. Last but not least, I would like to express my grateful thanks to all my family members and my friends. Thanks for their support, encouragement and helping hands. Without their cares, I will not able to accomplish my project successfully.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstrak	i
Abstract	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Table of Contents	V
List of Tables	X
List of Figures	xii
List of Abbreviations, Symbols and Nomenclatures	xiv

CHAP	TER 1: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Problem Statement	2
1.3	Objective	3
1.4	Scope of Project	3
СНАР	TER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW	4
CHAP 2.1	TER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW Introduction	4 4
		-
2.1	Introduction	4

	2.2.3	Mold system	9
	2.2.4	Clamping system	11
	2.2.5	Control system	11
2.3	Proces	ss of Injection Molding	11
	2.3.1	Total Design Stage	14
2.4	Gate		15
	2.4.1	Sprue Gate	15
	2.4.2	Common Edge Gate	16
	2.4.3	Fan Gate	16
	2.4.4	Film Gate or Flash Gate	17
	2.4.5	Ring Gate	17
	2.4.6	Diaphragm Gate	18
	2.4.7	Tunnel Gate	19
	2.4.8	Pin Point Gate	19
	2.4.9	Tab Gate	20
2.5	The In	nportance of Gate	20
	2.5.1	Gate Type and Properties	21
	2.5.2	Shear Rate and Shear Stress Limits	22
2.6	Plastic	Application	23
2.7	Plastic	Additives	30
	2.7.1	Introduction	30

CHA	PTER 3	3: METHODOLOGY	33
3.1	Projec	et Overview	33
3.2	Define	e the Problem Statement, Objective, and Scope	34
3.3	Litera	ture Review	34
3.4	Flow	Chart	35
3.5	Gant (Chart	35
3.6	Proces	ss Development of the Product	35
3.7	Softw	are	38
	3.7.1	SolidWorks	38
	3.7.2	CATIA	40
	3.7.3	Autodesk Simulation Moldflow Adviser 2014	41
		3.7.3.1 Moldflow Analysis Flow Chart	42
		3.7.3.2 Procedure Autodesk Simulation Moldflow Adviser 2014	44
		3.7.3.2.1 Step 1	44
		3.7.3.2.2 Step 2	44
		3.7.3.2.3 Step 3	45
		3.7.3.2.4 Step 4	45
		3.7.3.2.5 Step 5	46
		3.7.3.2.6 Step 6	46
		3.7.3.2.7 Step 7	47
3.8	Ranki	ng Concept	47
3.9	Result	t Analysis of the Product	47
3.10	Discu	ssion and Conclusion	48

CHA	PTER 4	: RESULT AND DISCUSSION	49
4.1	Autod	esk Simulation Moldflow Adviser 2014 on Plastic Name Card	
	Holde	r Applied	49
	4.1.1	Manipulated Variables	50
	4.1.2	Controlled Variables	51
4.2	Simul	ation Analysis with Autodesk Simulation Moldflow Adviser	52
	4.2.1	Phase 1	53
		4.2.1.1 Ranking Table for Cycle Time (s)	58
		4.2.1.2 Ranking Table for Confident of fill	59
		4.2.1.3 Ranking Table for Quality Prediction	60
		4.2.1.4 Ranking Table for Injection Pressure (Mpa)	61
		4.2.1.5 Ranking Table for Max. Clamp Force during Filling (Tonne	:)62
		4.2.1.6 Final Ranking Phase 1	63
	4.2.2	Phase 2	64
	4.2.3	Phase 3	67
		4.2.3.1 New Design Gate Position	67
		4.2 3.2 Ranking Table for Cycle Time (s)	71
		4.2.3.3 Ranking Table for Confident of fill	72
		4.2.3.4 Ranking Table for Quality Prediction	73
		4.2.3.5 Ranking Table for Injection Pressure (Mpa)	74
		4.2.3.6 Ranking table for Max. Clamp Force during Filling (Tonne)) 75
		4.2.3.7 Final Ranking	76

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK		77
5.1	Conclusion	77
5.2	Future Work	79
REF	ERRENCES	80
APPI	ENDICES	

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1	: Gate type and properties	21
Table 2.2	: Shear rate and shear stress limit of material	22
Table 2.3	: Material application for plastic	23
Table 2.4	: Classification of additives for polymers	31
Table 4.1	: Variation of gate length at fix width and thickness and different materials	50
Table 4.2	: Variation of different gate sizes at with different materials	50
Table 4.3	: Gate length 0.5mm, 1.0mm and 1.2mm for Polypropylene (PP)	54
Table 4.4	: Gate length 0.5mm, 1.0mm and 1.2mm for Polyethylene (PE)	55
Table 4.5	: Gate length 0.5mm, 1.0mm and 1.2mm for Acrylonitrile- butadiene-styrene (ABS)	56
Table 4.6	: Gate length 0.5mm, 1.0mm and 1.2mm for High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)	57
Table 4.7	: Ranking table of different length gate size and materials for cycle time (s)	58
Table 4.8	: Ranking table of different length gate size and materials for confident of fill	59
Table 4.9	: Ranking table of different length gate size and materials for quality prediction	60
Table 4.10	: Ranking table of different length gate size and materials for injection pressure (Mpa)	61

Table 4.11	: Ranking table of different length gate size and materials for	
	maximum clamp force during filling (tonne)	62
Table 4.12	: Final Ranking for Phase 1	63
Table 4.13	: Gate for Different Material Analysis (1 mm x 2 mm x 1 mm)	64
Table 4.14	: Gate for Different Material Analysis (1 mm x 3 mm x 0.7 mm)	65
Table 4.15	: Gate for Different Material Analysis (1 mm x 3 mm x 1mm)	66
Table 4.16	: New Gate Design for Different Material Analysis (1mm x 2mm x 1mm)	68
Table 4.17	: New Gate Design for Different Material Analysis (1mm x 3mm x 0.7mm)	69
Table 4.18	: New Gate Design for Different Material Analysis (1mm x 3mm x 1mm)	70
Table 4.19	: Ranking table of different gate size and materials for cycle time (s)	71
Table 4.20	: Ranking table of different gate size and materials for confident of fill	72
Table 4.21	: Ranking table of different gate size and materials for quality prediction	73
Table 4.22	: Ranking table of different gate size and materials for injection pressure (Mpa)	74
Table 4.23	: Ranking table of different gate size and materials for maximum clamp force during filling (tonne)	75
Table 4.24	: Final ranking table for five different sequences and three different material	76

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1	: Sample of product from plastic injection molding	5
Figure 2.2	: Injection molding machine for thermoplastic	6
Figure 2.3	: A single screw injection molding machine	7
Figure 2.4	: A reciprocating screw	8
Figure 2.5	: Nozzle with barrel in processing position (a) and nozzle with	
	barrel backed out for purging (b)	9
Figure 2.6	: A typical (three-plate) molding system	10
Figure 2.7	: Depiction of the injection molding processes	12
Figure 2.8	: Process description of injection molding	13
Figure 2.9	: Injection molding cycle	14
Figure 2.10	: Simple sprue gates can be used in single cavity molds	15
Figure 2.11	: Common edge gate	16
Figure 2.12	: Fan gate	17
Figure 2.13	: Typical film gate design	17
Figure 2.14	: Typical ring gate	18
Figure 2.15	: Example of Film or flash gate	18
Figure 2.16	: Typical tunnel gate	19
Figure 2.17	: Pin point gate	19
Figure 2.18	: Tab gates are used to reduce risk of jetting	20

Figure 3.1	: Methodology of project	36
Figure 3.2	: Gantt Chart	37
Figure 3.3	: 3D overview model by using SolidWorks software	39
Figure 3.4	: 2D drawing by using SolidWorks software	39
Figure 3.5	: Drawing full view using CATIA software	40
Figure 3.6	: Gate position view using CATIA software	40
Figure 3.7	: Methodology of MoldFlow Analysis	43
Figure 3.8	: Evaluate to Start the Analysis	44
Figure 3.9	: Import model	44
Figure 3.10	: Selecting injection location	45
Figure 3.11	: Material selection	45
Figure 3.12	: Processes setting	46
Figure 3.13	: Results	46
Figure 3.14	: Generate report	47
Figure 4.1	: Materials selection	51
Figure 4.2	: Analysis sequences box	52
Figure 4.3	: New design gate position using SolidWorks software	67

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS AND NOMENCLATURE

- 3D 3 Dimensional
- 2D 2 Dimensional
- FKP Fakulti Kejuruteraan Pembuatan
- CAD Computer Aided Design
- PSM Projek Sarjana Muda
- PVC Polyvinyl Chloride
- PP Polypropylene
- PE Polyethylene
- ABS Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene
- HDPE High Density Polyethylene
- s Seconds
- Mpa Megapascal
- Mm Milimeter

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, it contains a brief explanation about this project and the background of the project title, "Design and Analysis of the Optimum Gate Size for Single Cavity Plastic Name Card Holder Injection Mold". This chapter covers about the problem statement, objectives, and the scope of this project.

1.1 Project Background

Injection molding is the most important plastics manufacturing process. Injection molding can be utilized to develop a broad variety of items. In producing product by injection molding process, the quality of the product is very important. The product should be good in physical and mechanical properties in order to have a good performance for consumer. Clearly, more manufacturers only care about appearance of the product, but to have long usage in term of life of that product, the mechanical properties such as tensile strength, hardness and materials are also important.

1.2 Problem Statement

Starting point to this final project, we are concentrating on just how to discover an appropriate gating size for a solitary gate in injection molding device to create the rest outcome or item. The project that we had selected to investigate is the Plastic Name Card Holder Mold. Mostly, in manufacturing industries, the parameter and feeding system in plastic injection molding normally is by trial and error method. The problem occurs when they do not have any parameter or references to be guide. So, this problem will get an improper gating size and parameter of the mold that will cause defect on the product. Relating to the project, we will likely to resolve an issue base to the current item that we had choose to investigate and to optimize the plastic injection molding gate size besides to fit the method or the procedure that will be read quickly. Additionally, we will likely to do some experimental in purchase to discover in terms of area texture, general product, quality defects and any issues during processing.

Base to the product that we had selected, Plastic Name Card Holder mold, we find there is a great deal of issue to be considered the parameter such as time, temperature, force and pressure. But for this project, we just concentrate to the gating size for experimental. Furthermore, we require to select the best material for our product. Selection material is additionally crucial in purchase to attain the quality product. Finally, we operate the confirming gate size that obtain from the analyzing result.

1.3 Objectives

The main objectives for this project are:

- a) To identify the optimum gate size for single Plastic Name Card Holder injection mold.
- b) To find the best material for the Plastic Name Card Holder.
- c) To find the best gate location of the best plastic material using Autodesk Simulation Moldflow Adviser.

1.4 Scope of Project

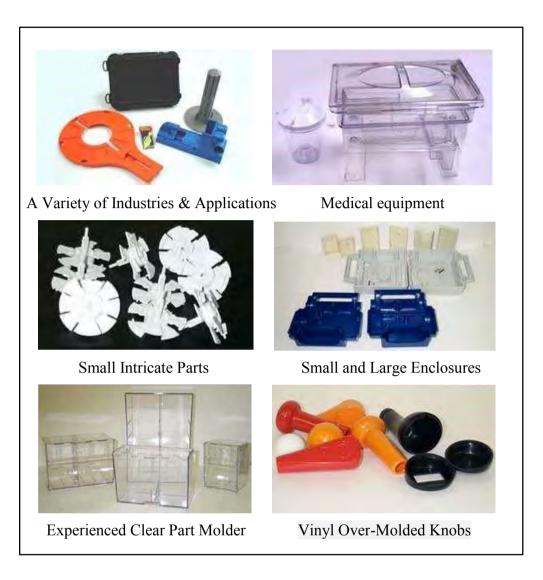
The scope of this project is to design, draw, and analyze the optimum single gate size of Plastic Name Card Holder. The material for the product that has been use is Polypropylene (PP), Polyethylene (PE), Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) and High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature review is one of the earlier exploration processes to facilitate in the process of introducing the new technique for the course of action of the development of a Plastic Name Card Holder. With this literature review, the product formed can be capable of accomplishing existing demand exclusive of any uncertainty.

2.1 Introduction

Injection molding is a fantastic process, capable of economically making complex parts to tight tolerances. Before any parts can be molded, however, a suitable injection mold must be designed, manufactured, and commissioned. The injection mold is itself a very complex system comprised of multiple components that are subjected to many cycles of temperatures and stresses. Engineers should design injection molds that are "fit for purpose", which means that the mold should produce parts of maximal quality at minimal cost. An Injection molding machine, additionally understood as an injection press, is a machine for manufacturing plastic items by the injection molding procedure. It consists of two primary components, an injection product and a clamping product. Injection molding devices can fasten the molds in either a horizontal or vertical place. (David, 2007)



There are some example products using injection molding in Figure 2.1

Figure 2.1: Sample of product from plastic injection molding (Source: R & D Engineering, 2009)

2.2 Injection Molding Machine

For thermoplastics, the injection molding device converts pelleted or granular natural plastic into last molded components via a melt, inject, pack, and cool period shows at Figure 2.2. A typical injection molding device comprises of the following major elements:

- a) Injection system
- b) Hydraulic system
- c) Mold system
- d) Clamping system
- e) Control system

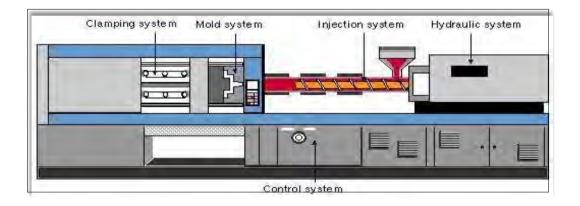


Figure 2.2: Injection molding machine for thermoplastics ource: (Source: http://www.capetronics.com>20/11/14)

For the machine requirements, the clamping tonnage and shot size are commonly utilized to quickly determine the size of the injection molding device for thermoplastics. Other parameters consist of injection price, injection stress, screw design, mildew depth, and the length between link pubs. The major gear auxiliary to an injection molding device includes resin dryers, materials-managing gear, granulators, mold-temperature controllers and chillers, component-removal robots, and part handling gear. Injection molding devices be generally categorized into three groups, based on the function which are:

- a) General-purpose machines
- b) Precision, tight-tolerance machines
- c) High-speed, thin-wall machines

2.2.1 Injection System

The injection system consists of a hopper, a reciprocating screw and barrel assembly, and an injection nozzle, as shown in Figure 2.3. This system confines and transports the plastic as it progresses through the feeding, compressing, degassing, melting, injection, and packing stages.

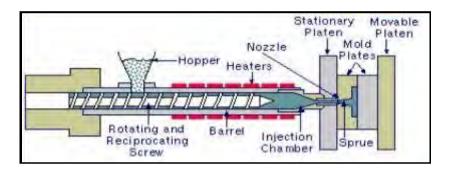


Figure 2.3: A single screw injection molding machine (Source: http://www.capetronics.com>20/11/14)

a) The hopper

Thermoplastic material is provided to molders in the type of tiny pellets. The hopper on the injection molding device keeps these pellets. The pellets are gravity-fed from the hopper through the hopper neck into the barrel and screw installation.