

PEXIDAN® Processing Quick Reference for PEX Pipe Extrusion

The following information is applicable to extrusion of small-diameter PEX pipe and tubing such as used for hot & cold plumbing and radiant heating applications. The information may not be applicable to large-diameter pipe, that is pipe greater than 2" in diameter.

Equipment Recommendations

Extruder:	$2\frac{1}{2}$ " to $4\frac{1}{2}$ " 24:1 or higher (see also 'Processing' for sizing considerations)			
Screw Type:	Polyethylene type – Spiral Maddock, 2.5:1 compression			
Barrel Type:	rel Type: Non-grooved feed section			
Die:	Land minimum 1.5 D			
Drawdown:	<i>w</i> down: DDR of 1.5 to 2.0 suggested, DDB of near 1.0			
Feeder:	: Gravimetric or loss-in-weight			
Dryer:	Regenerative-desiccant-type capable of -40°F/°C Dew Point			
Vacuum Tank:	um Tank: with water ring (approx. 0.040" over finished OD) and segmented-ring sizer or s			
Curing:	Sauna Room or Hot Water Immersion tank capable of producing 100% RH at 180°F /			
	82°C or higher			

In general, PE pipe extrusion lines and tooling are suitable with the addition of a dryer and curing chamber.

Processing Parameters (a good starting point)

	Extruder Profile:	Feed: Transition: Metering: Crosshead: Die:	320°F / 160°C 340°F / 171°C 350°F / 177°C 365°F / 185°C 365°F / 185°C
	Target Melt Temperature: Feed Throat cooling: Screw Cooling: Breaker Plate: Line Speed: Sizing:		370 - 380°F / 187 - 193°C None No screens - use of choke preferred 30 - 80 RPM range Water ring (0.040" over finish diameter) and segmented-ring
sızer	Curing:		Typically 16 hours in sauna at above conditions

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Handling and Storage

PEXIDAN[®] A-1001 Graft Compound:

- Has 6 month shelf life under normal conditions.
- Must be stored dry and <u>unopened</u> until ready to use.
- Should be used within a few days once opened.
- Suggest packaging be evacuated of air and completely re-sealed if product cannot be used immediately may be restored up to 30-days if properly resealed.
- <u>Must not</u> be dried or heated before using.
- <u>Must not</u> be pre-blended with Catalyst Masterbatch unless pre-blend is to be used within 4 hours.

PEXIDAN[®] Catalyst Masterbatch:

- Has no shelf life, but stock should be rotated using FIFO principal.
- Should be dried 4 to 6 hours @ 150°F / 66°C maximum before use.

Color/additive Masterbatches should also be dried 4 to 6 hours @ 150°F / 66°C maximum before use.

Processing

PEXIDAN[®] IS SENSITIVE TO BOTH HEAT AND MOISTURE, and both must be minimized during the extrusion process to insure good processibility and high extrusion quality, thus:

- Run the extrusion line as fast as attainable to minimize residence time suggested minimum speed is 25 rpm so the extruder should be sized accordingly a large extruder may run too slowly on small diameter pipe.
- Resist the temptation to increase temperatures to correct rough surface surface will usually get worse.
- Avoid idle time bleed at low speed or purge when lengthy downtimes are experienced.
- Purge at high RPM for 1-2 minutes or until smooth and lump-free before start-up following extended downtime (more than 5 minutes).

Shutdown

- Discard any unused PEXIDAN® A-1001 compound or blend left in the extrusion or blending equipment.
- Purge the extruder and tooling with polyethylene to remove excess graft material do not leave graft in the extruder as it will crosslink, even without catalyst masterbatch.
- If pulling screw use a semi-rigid PVC at reduced temperatures to scrub the screw and facilitate the teardown.
- Clean feeders, screw, barrel, chock, crosshead and tooling to eliminate all traces of material.

Curing

PEXIDAN[®] is crosslinked by reaction with moisture at elevated temperatures. Both high temperature <u>and</u> high humidity are desirable for obtaining the fastest cure. Either alone is not sufficient. 'Sauna' rooms, hot-water immersion processes or hot water circulation systems are typically used to cure PEX pipe. Considerations:

- Doubling the moisture level will cut cure time in half. Water immersion is ideal below the boiling point of water, but not practical above 100°C unless it is done under pressure (autoclave).
- Cure rate approximately doubles for every 10°C temperature rise (all at the same %RH).

Cure rate is inversely proportional to the square of the thickness - doubling thickness takes 4 times longer to cure all the way though.

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