



# NonOilen<sup>®</sup> IM 3066-9

# **TECHNICAL DATASHEET**

### Last actualisation: 11/2024

### **Basic description**

NonOilen<sup>®</sup> is thermoplastic material based on biodegradable polymer blends made of 100% renewable raw materials. NonOilen<sup>®</sup>, produced by PANARA a.s., undergoes biodegradation under various natural conditions (e.g. at home compost, industrial compost, soil, seawater) according to material composition.

#### Application segment

NonOilen® IM 3066-9 is optimised for injection moulding technology.

#### **Certification**

OK compost HOME – in progress (EN 13432, certified by TÜV AUSTRIA Belgium)

Material properties (typical values, do not perform a specification of given grade)

Parameter	Test method	Unit	Value						
Rheological properties									
Complex viscosity	160°C	Internal method	Dec	1604					
(measured using oscillating rheometer)	180°C	Internal method	Pas	898					
Shrinkage			%	1-1,5					
Mechanical properties									
Density at 23°C		ISO 1183	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1,2					
Tensile strength		ISO 527	MPa	12					
Tensile strength at break			MPa	10,5					
Elongation at break			%	450					
Tensile modulus			GPa	0,4					
Flexural modulus		ISO 178	GPa	0,5					
Charpy impact strength un-notched	23°C	ISO 179	kJ/m²	63					
Charpy impact strength notched	23°C		kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	42					
Charpy impact strength un-notched	-30°C		kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	11					

MFI is not relevant parameter for NonOilen<sup>®</sup> materials because measurement system for MFI does not allow to determine true flow properties of NonOilen<sup>®</sup> blend. The best testing method is represented by oscillating rheometry which give values of complex viscosity. For better understanding relation between complex viscosity and commonly using MFI parameter, correlation curve between both parameters is in Figure on right side. MFI values represent there MFI of LDPE at 190°C or PP at 230°C under 2.16 kg loading. Viscosity was measured at low shear rates (15/s), so at real high shear rate during injection, NonOilen<sup>®</sup> will flow much easily.







Parameter		Test method	Unit	Value				
Thermal properties								
Glass transition temperature		DSC	°C	-16				
Melting point		DSC	°C	175				
Crystallisation temperature		DSC	°C	80				
Heat deflection temperature		ISO 75, B	°C	N/A				
Vicat softening point VST		ISO 306, A/50	°C	N/A				
Barrier properties								
Permeation of O <sub>2</sub> (OTR)	23°C, 0 % RH, 1bar, 150 μm	internal	cm <sup>3</sup> /(m <sup>2</sup> .day)	N/A				
Permeation of H <sub>2</sub> O vapour	23°C, 85 % RH, 150 μm	internal	mg(m <sup>2</sup> .day)	N/A				

# Storage and handling

NonOilen<sup>®</sup> is supplied in 25 kg foil-aluminum bags or 1-ton octabins. The original packaging should be stored in a humidity up to 60% and at a temperature between 10°C - 30°C, protected from heat and direct sunlight. The pellets are pre-dried, but it is recommended to dry them for 2 hours at 60°C before processing. The moisture content should be kept below 1000 ppm (0.1%).

# **Special additives**

PLA color masterbatches can be used during processing. These masterbatches should also be certified in accordance with EN 13432. Please be aware that the use of masterbatches may affect the mechanical and optical properties of the final product.

#### Start-up and purging

Start by purging the extruder with a suitable polyolefin (e.g., MFR 20-30 g/10 min) for approximately 15-30 minutes to remove any residual material. Adjust the processing temperature to the recommended settings. Once the temperature is within 10°C of the target range, initiate the transition to NonOilen<sup>®</sup>.

#### Interruption and shut-down

In case of a prolonged interruption, reduce the screw speed to approximately 10 rpm. For longer period, please purge the extruder with the same polyolefin used in the start-up procedure. Never leave NonOilen<sup>®</sup> product in the extruder for an extended period, such as overnight.

# Processing conditions

Melt temperature should not exceed 190°C, optimally it should range from 155 to 165°C (barrel) and 175°C on the nozzle. The feeding zone must be cooled. Mould temperature in range between 30 -70°C is recommended according to material composition and product geometry. If homogeneity of the melt is not perfect (unmelted pellets), higher back pressure on the barrel is recommended more than higher temperature

Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Nozzle	Mould
150-165 °C	150-165 °C	150-165 °C	175 °C	30-70 °C



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