



SMART Wind Consortium Subgroup Virtual Meeting:

Composite Materials and Process Opportunities

Bob Bechtold

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Metal to Plastic Conversion... Injection Molding of Component Parts

- One method for evaluating the pros and cons of conversion is to assess the primary performance demands like:
 - System operating temperature range
 - Maximum load, stress and deflection conditions
 - Creep and fatigue constraints
 - Wear limitations (tribology) and the types of materials to which the parts will mate
 - Impact or shock-load requirements
 - Chemical contact or use inside the system
 - UV or other weatherability requirements
 - Part consolidation potential





Material Pros and Cons

- **Material choice will impact manufacturing and assembly costs**
 - Molded or machined cost per unit
 - Lighter weight plastics, offer more advantages when manufacturing and assemblies are considered
 - Mold life for plastic parts is typically ten times that expected from a die cast mold for aluminum
 - Usually metal castings are near-net shape and require numerous additional steps for final precision. Plastic components are usually molded to final dimensional and finish requirements
 - Many metal parts also need either a coating (paint, oil, etc.) or anodizing for corrosion protection. Plastic materials are often inherently corrosion resistant
 - Metal parts generally can't be switched to a less-expensive metal without going through a redesign. In contrast, less-costly plastics can often use the same molds as their more-expensive predecessors

Metal to Plastic Conversion is used to Improve Products, Reduce Costs and Streamline Manufacturing



■ **Improve Products**

- Designs consolidate parts and create additional performance features
- Ability for more complex shapes and geometries
- Opportunity to combine materials for enhanced features using multi-shot molding, over-molding or insert molding
- Increased strength and durability
- Enhanced decoration or labeling with in-mold decorating and labeling
- Improved aesthetics
- Ability to maintain close tolerances
- Plastic materials and construction absorb impact and reduce noise
- Lighter weight components for improved product performance



Metal to Plastic Conversion is used to Improve Products, Reduce Costs and Streamline Manufacturing



■ Reduce Costs

- Reduced secondary operations, such as painting, machining or assembly
- Improved production consistency
- Reduced part / product weight – reduced shipping and operating costs
- Product improvements resulting in increased customer satisfaction and decreased warranty issues
- Streamlined manufacturing cost savings
- Reduced scrap and waste
- Part consolidation

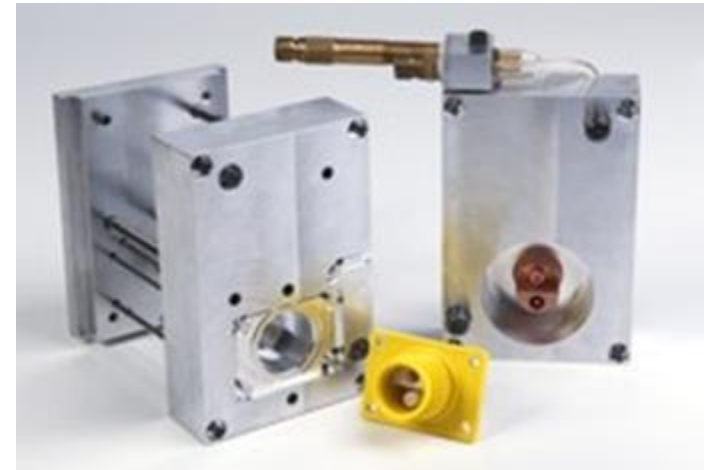


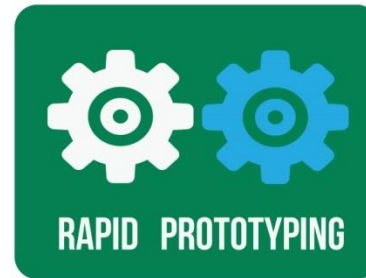
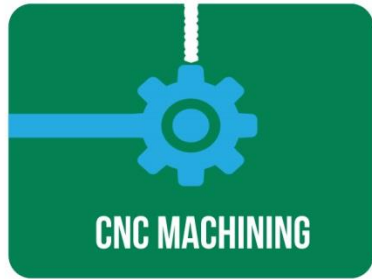
Metal to Plastic Conversion is used to Improve Products, Reduce Costs and Streamline Manufacturing



■ **Streamline Manufacturing**

- Reduced labor and time, eliminating secondary operations and assembly
- Plastic injection molding is a faster and more consistent manufacturing process than metal fabrication
- Tools for testing materials and performance in the design phase predict performance





2015 Capabilities Overview



■ Injection Molding

- >30 electric presses; 55 – 400 tons
- All production volumes
- Clean room molding

■ Value-added Operations

- Assembly
- Decorating
- Kitting & Logistics

- 5-days/3-shifts per week



300 + Types of Polymer in Inventory

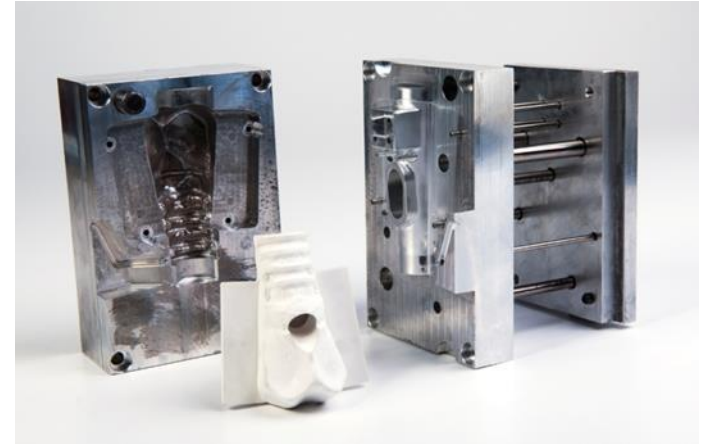
- Engineering Resins with superior performance characteristics
 - ABS, Nylon, Polycarbonate
 - Bioresins: bioorigin, reclaimed, biodegradable
 - Chemical-resistant: IsoplastTM
 - Filled: carbon, glass, metal, mineral
 - High-density: EcoMassTM
 - High-heat: PEEK, RadelTM, StanylTM, UltemTM
 - Thermally-conductive: electric and dielectric
- Metals
 - XyloyTM: injection-moldable Zinc-Aluminum Alloy





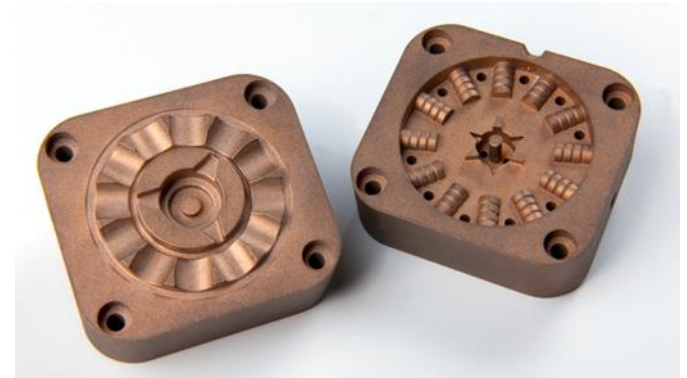
■ Full In-house Capabilities

- Design
- Production
 - Two Shifts
 - Large Toolmaker Team
 - Broad Subcontractor Base
- Maintenance and repair



■ Dedicated Sampling Team

- Material Trials
- Fill-time and gate-freeze studies
- De-bugging and initial part run-offs





Rapid Prototyping: Part Parameters

Process	Materials	Tolerance (mm)	Size (cm)	Surface Finish
SLS (DTM)	Polyamide, TPE	+/- 0.25	30 x 35 x 42	Fair
DMLS (EOS)	Stainless Steel Titanium Maraging Steel Nickel-Bronze (DM20)	+/- 0.1	20 x 25 x 25	Good
CNC	<u>Plastics</u> : PEEK, Ultem, Stanyl, ABS, Nylon <u>Metals</u> : Steel, Aluminum, Brass, Copper, Titanium, Inconel, Magnesium	+/- 0.075	Open	Very Good
QMS	Engineering Resins (except high temp)	+/- 0.075	7.5 x 30 x 30	Excellent



Rapid Prototyping: Lead Time & Costs

Process	Lead Time ¹	Tool Cost	Part Cost
SLS (DTM)	1 – 2 Days	\$0	Low \$100s to \$1,000
DMLS (EOS)	1 – 2 Days	\$0	Low \$100s to \$1,000
CNC	2 – 7 Days	\$500 - \$750 ² (optional)	\$10 – Low \$100s
QMS	2 – 5 Weeks	\$1,500 - \$20,000	<\$1 - \$5

NOTES

¹Lead Time – assumes model file is complete and final.

²CNC Tool Cost – for fixturing (not needed for every job).

Additive Manufacturing ~~~ Tool-Less Manufacturing

- Production Quality Parts in Over 40 Different materials

- Filled materials
- Engineering Polymers
- Carbon Fiber
- Fiberglass
- Kevlar®
- Metals



- Additive Manufacturing

- Stereolithography(SLA)
- Selective Laser Sintering (SLS)
- Direct Metal Laser Sintering (DMLS)
- Fused Deposition Modeling

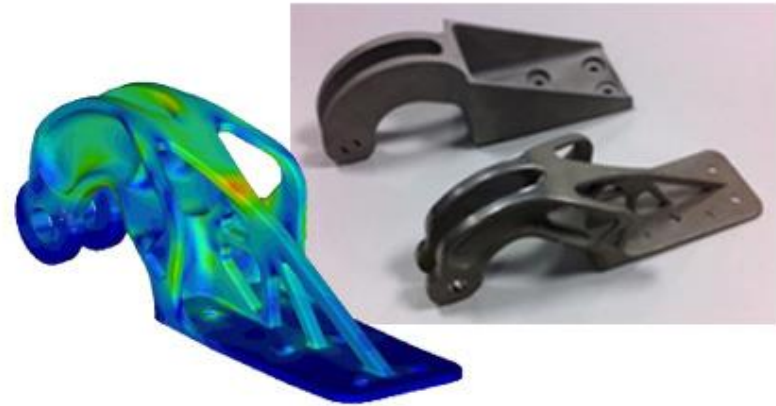


Additive Manufacturing



EADS

- Part Design Optimization
 - Performance
 - Appearance
 - Manufacturability
 - Topology
- Tool Design
 - Tool Life vs. Tool Cost
 - Tool Cost vs. Part Cost
- Material Specification
 - Cost vs. Performance
 - Supply Risk Mitigation
 - Bioresins = Sustainability



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In 2013 HARBEC achieved Carbon Neutrality and by the end of 2015 we will achieve Water Neutrality.

*Our **investments** in operational excellence result in tangible cycle time reductions, speed to market, and quality **benefits** to our customers.*

Operational Excellence

Management Systems & Governance	Tools, Policies, Technologies	Energy Generation, Innovation, Leadership
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ISO 9001• ISO 14001• ISO 50001/SEP Platinum• Environmental Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facility level energy management system• Sustainable building design• Green transportation fleet• Energy efficient equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wind• Geothermal• CHP/Co-Gen• Energy Efficiency• 60% of total energy needed at HARBEC comes from TWO On-site wind turbines



Contact



HARBEC Inc.
369 Route 104
Ontario, NY 14519-8999

585.265.0010
585.265.1306 (fax)
info@harbec.com

