



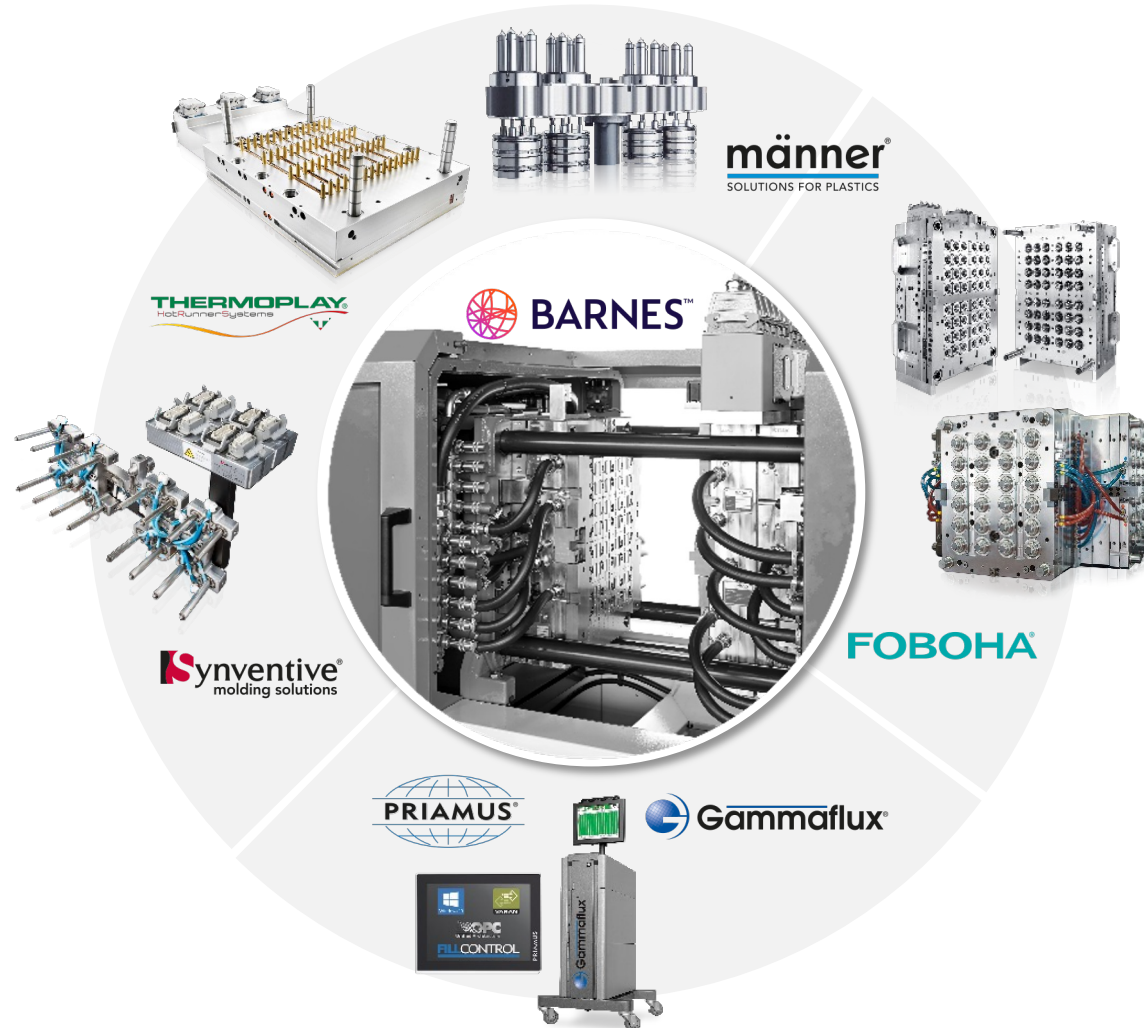
Rozwój Nowych Technologii Optymalizacja i Kontrola Procesu



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5th of October 2023

Barnes Molding Solutions

- Reliable complete Solutions
- Combined Know-How and Technologies
- Global Capacities & Capabilities



Increase Production Efficiency

Through Process Control - Integrative - Mold and Hot Runner Technology

- Sensor-Based Process Control in the Mold
- Online process monitoring and process control (Flow Control)
- Fully automated balancing

Goal

- Avoidance of permanent fluctuations in the injection molding process
- Optimally balanced components

Solution

- Process control where the quality originates in the mold
- Automatization of balancing of Valve Gate Hot Runner systems
 - With wall temperature / pressure sensors
 - With pin position monitoring and control (sequential injection)

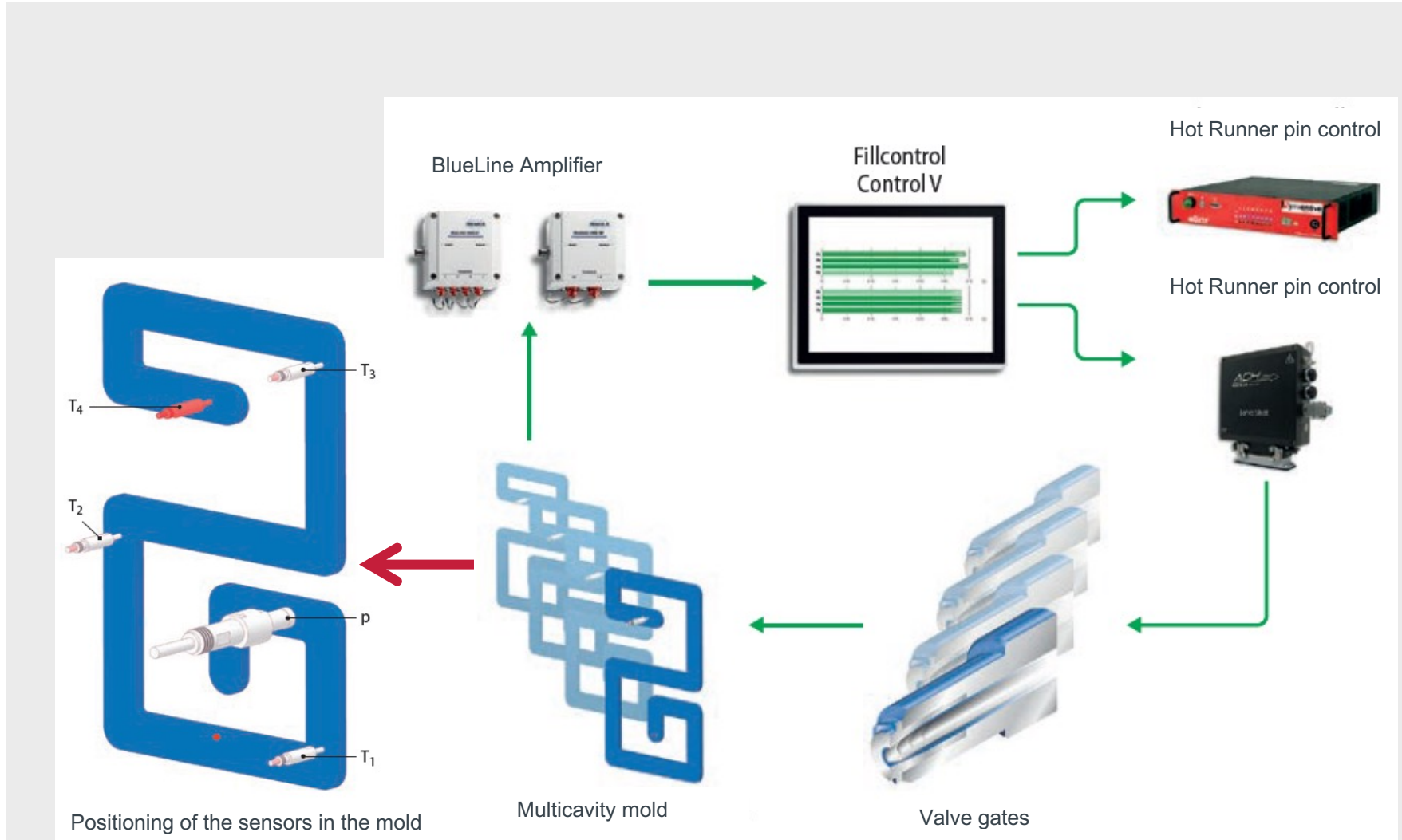
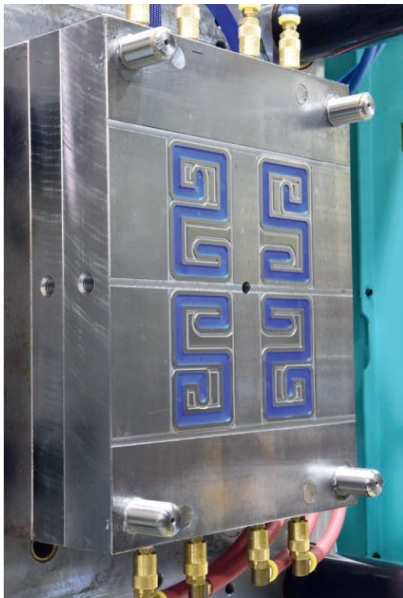


Sensor-Based Process Control in the Mold



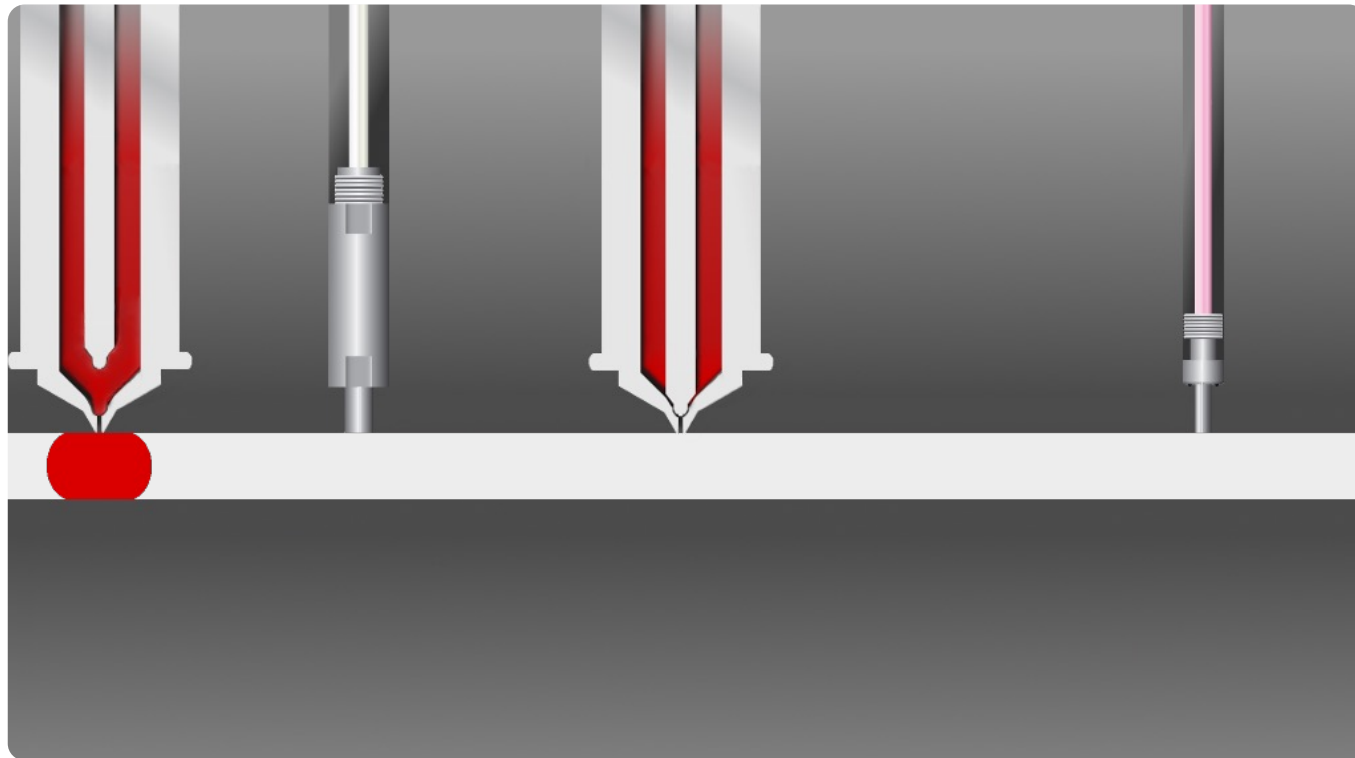
Principle:

Temperature / Pressure sensors (Priamus) monitors the filling difference cycle by cycle and uses it to calculate the optimum pin stroke for a balanced filling.



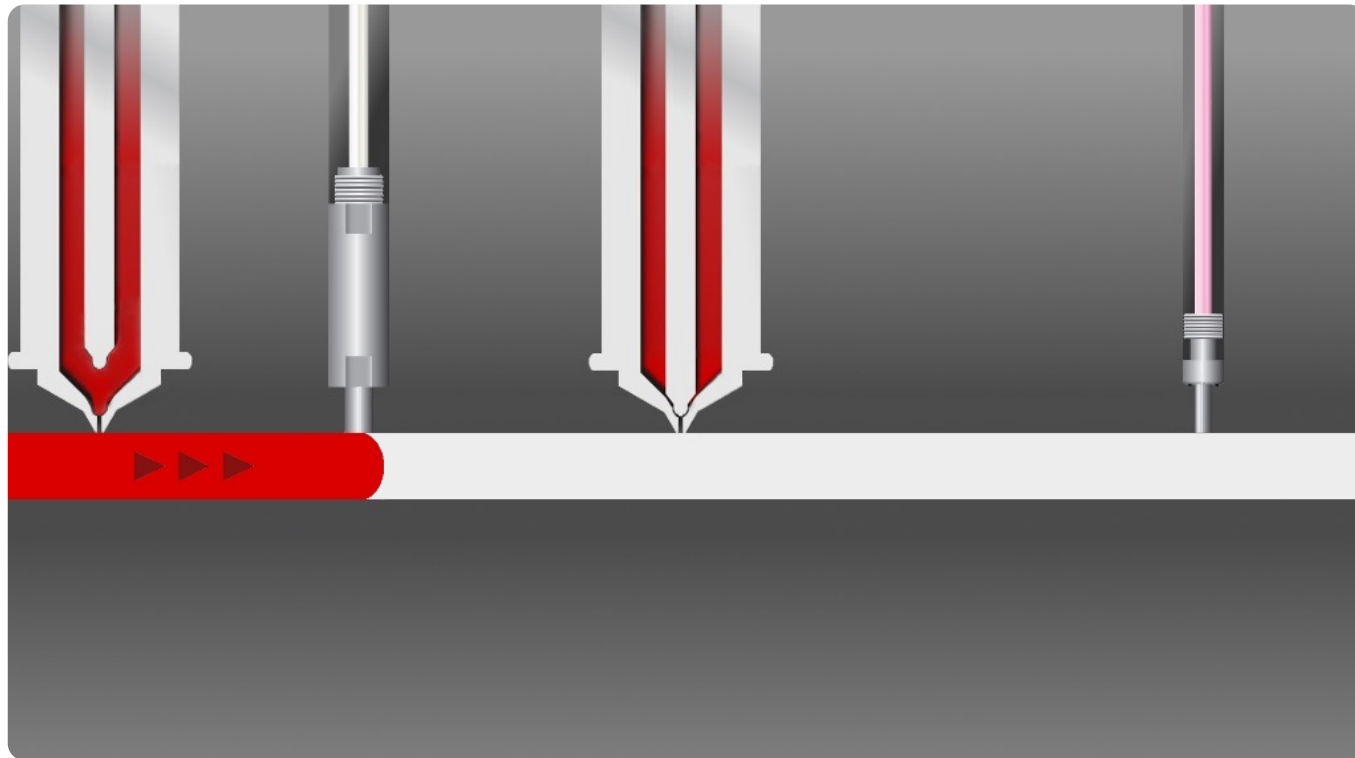
Background

- Open first valve gate on cycle start



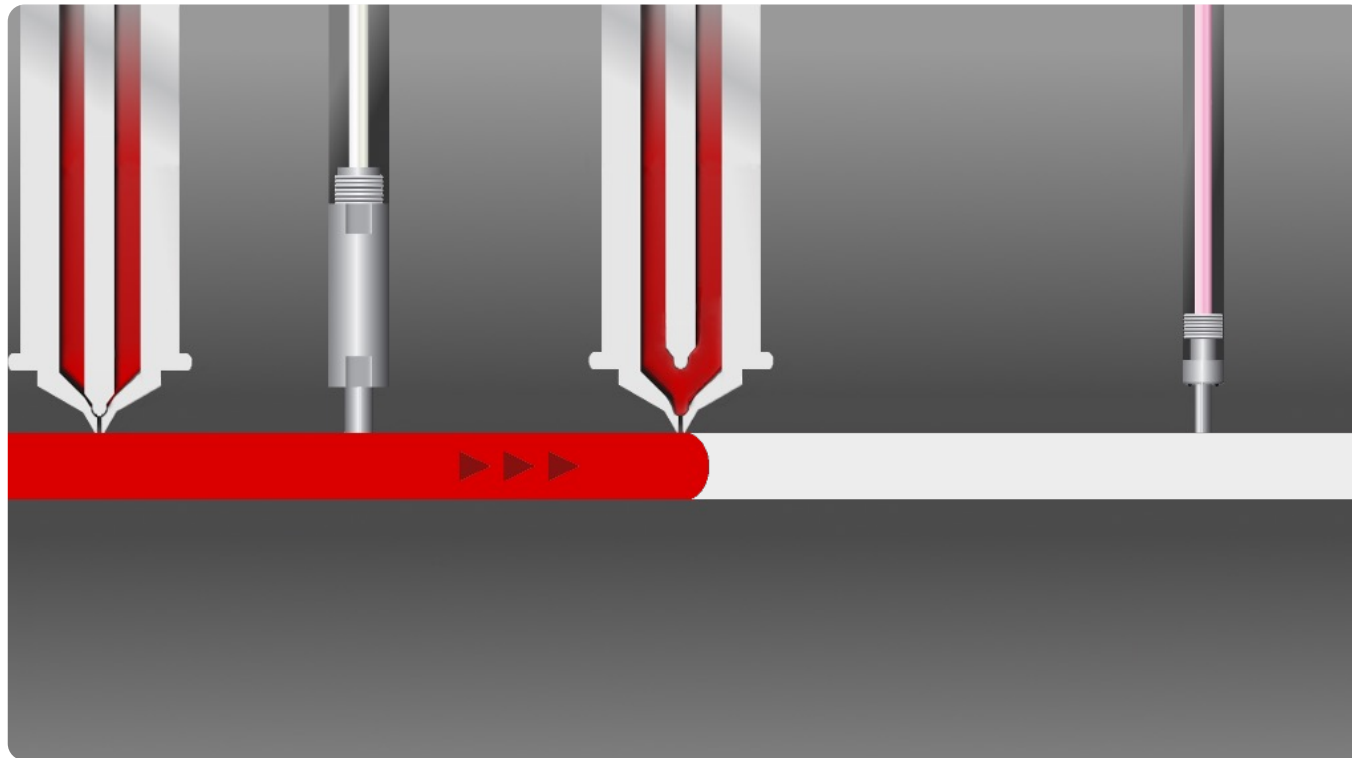
Background

- Detect melt front at first sensor



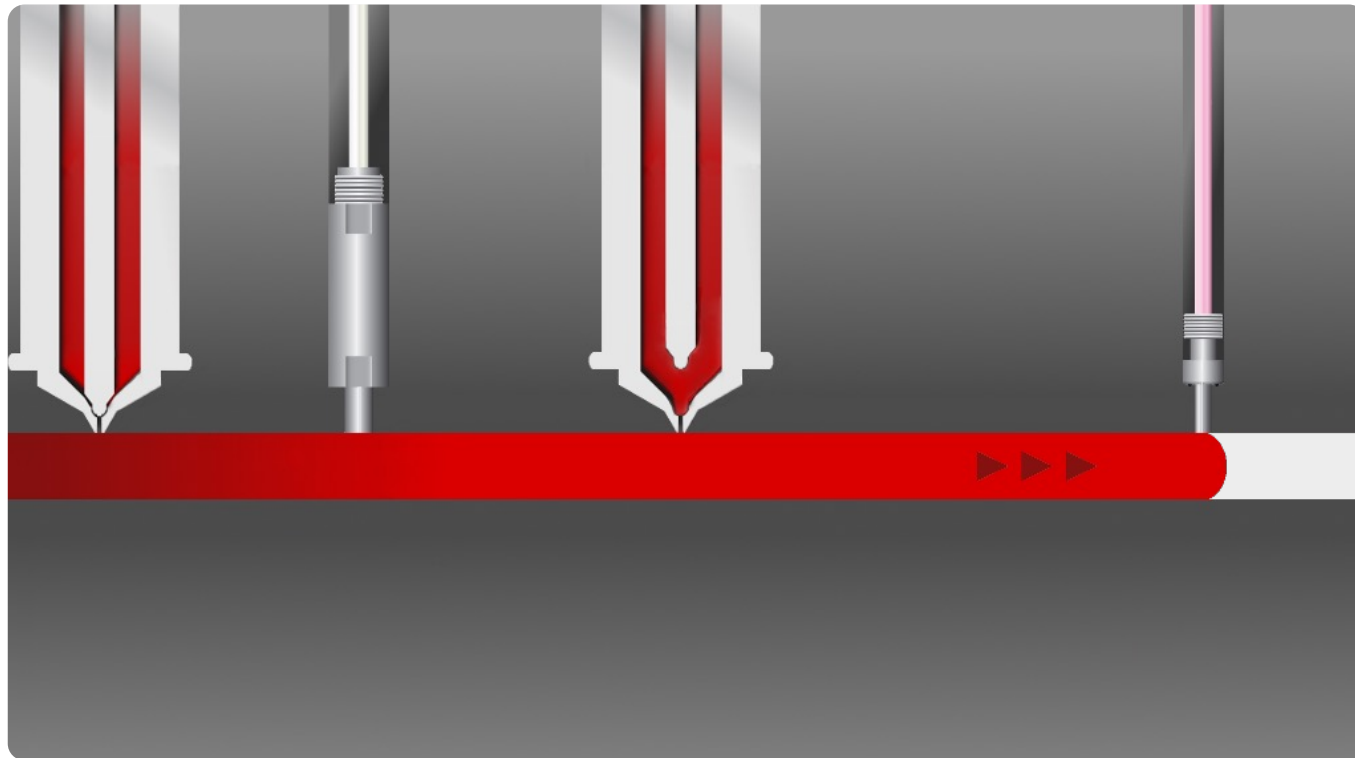
Background

- Close valve 1, open valve 2 after additional delay to melt front detection



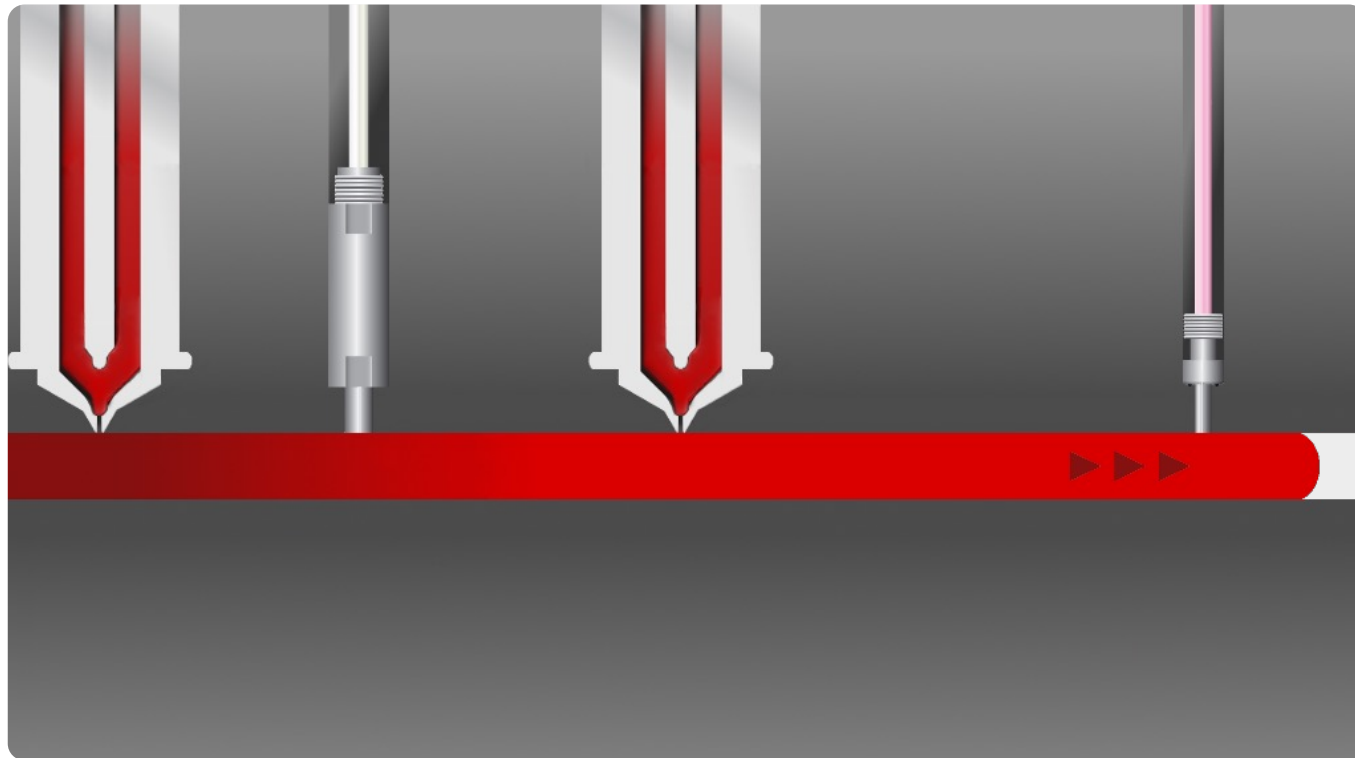
Background

- Detect melt front at second sensor



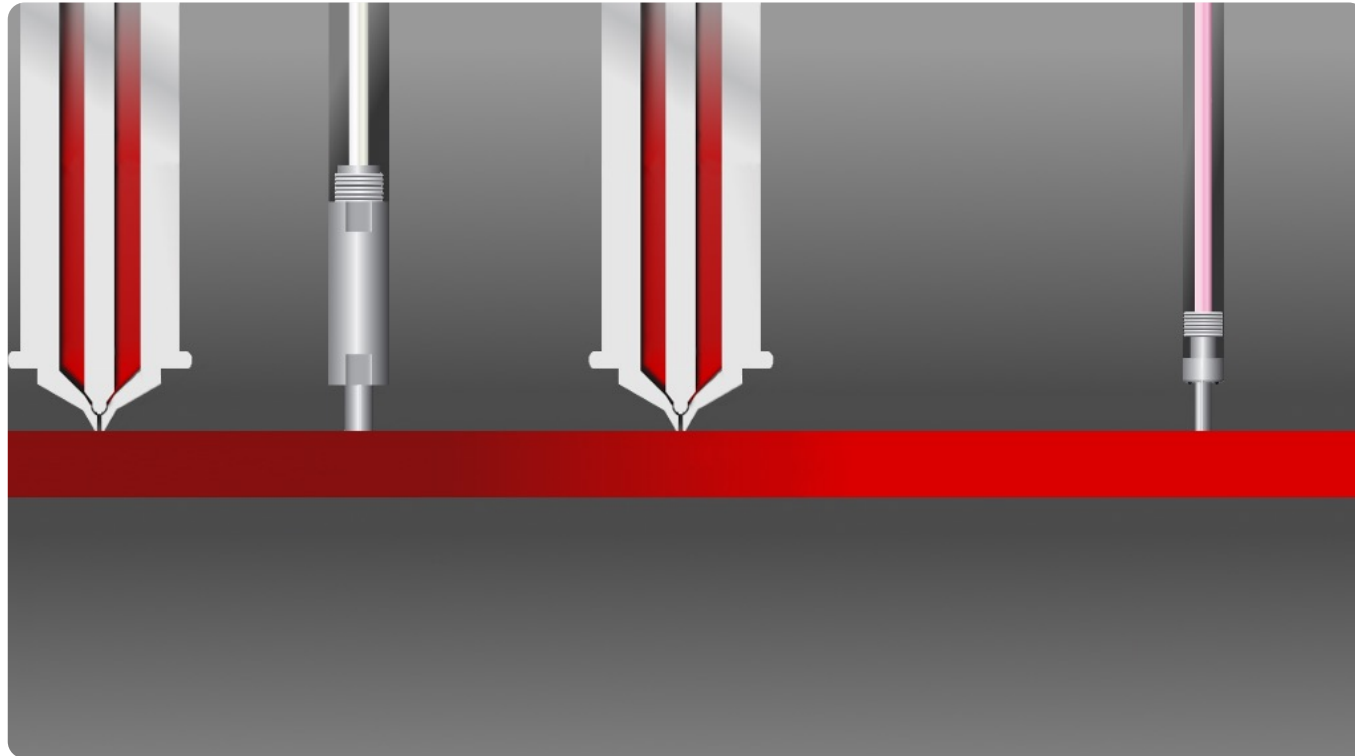
Background

- Open first valve again, keep second valve open for holding pressure



Background

- Close both valves, when holding pressure ends



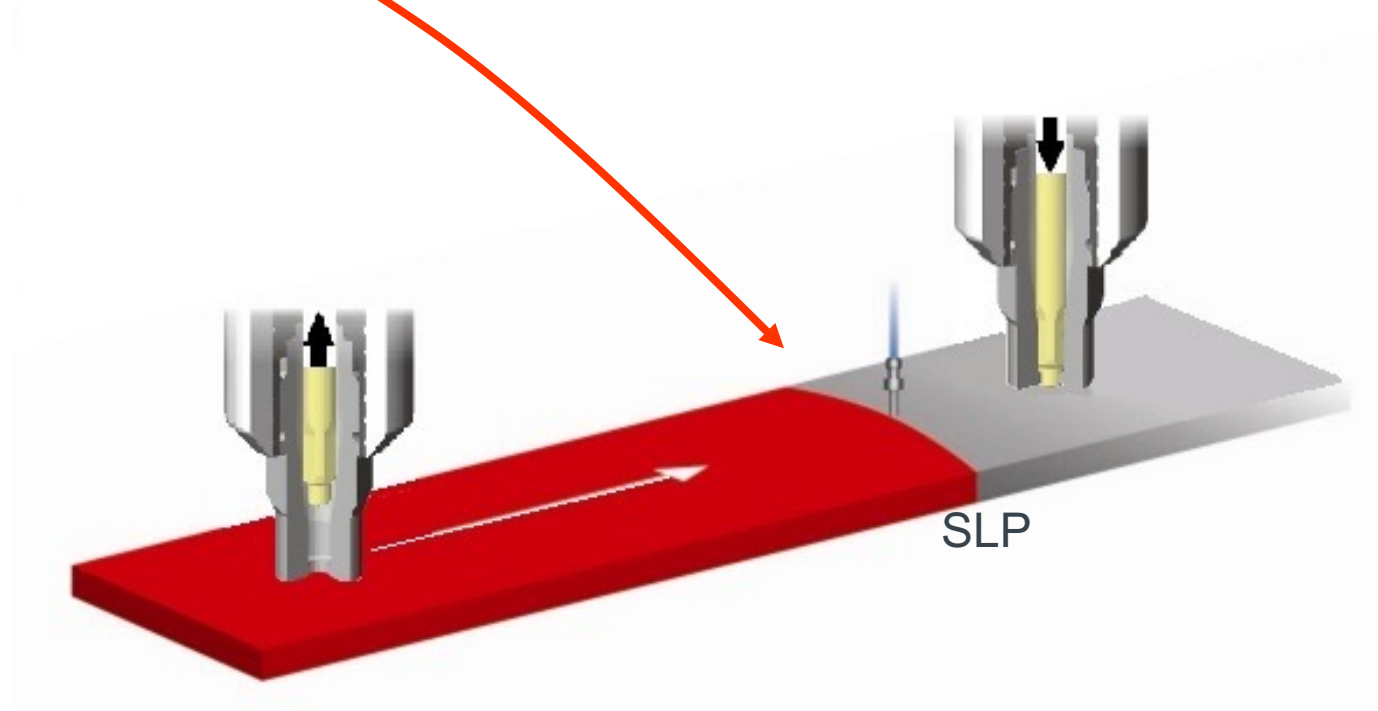
Sequential Applications



Automatic Sequential Control - Basics

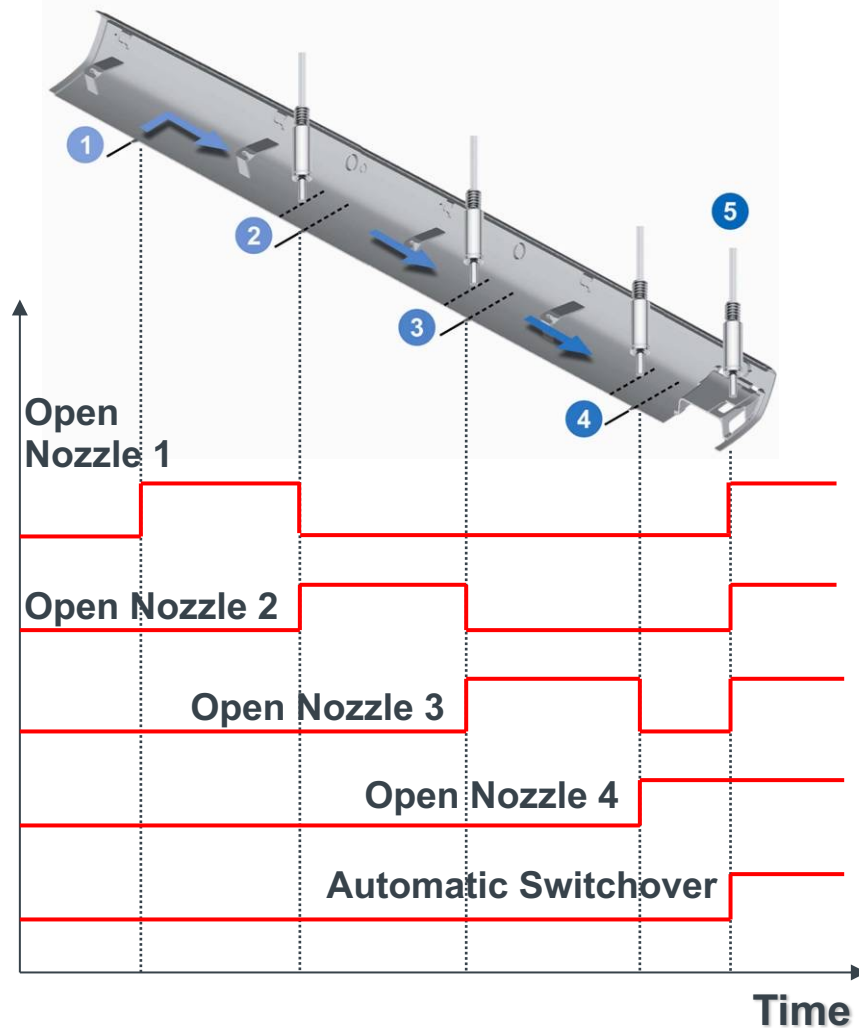
Melt front always detected
at sensor position!

Optimized by delay times



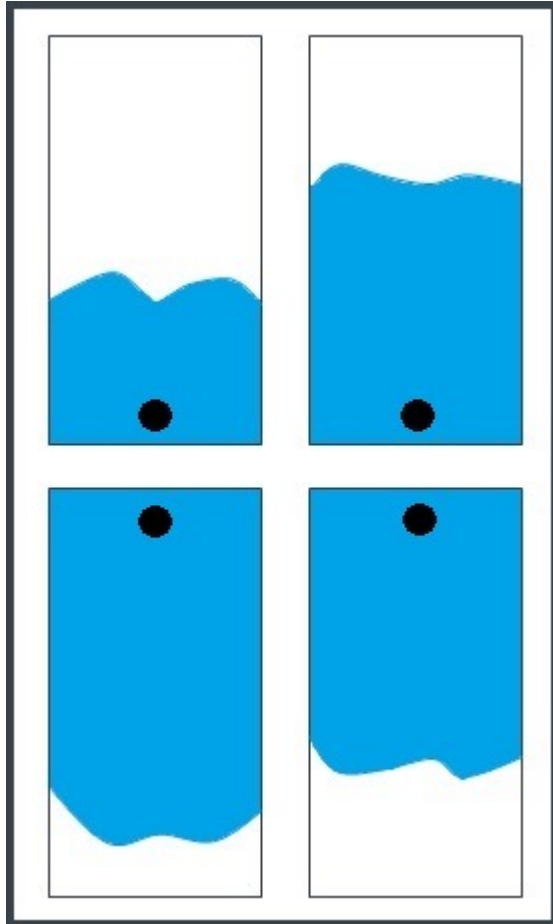
Sequential Applications

Automatic Sequential Control - Basics



- 1 Open nozzle 1
- 2
 - Optimize delay time
 - Automatic control of nozzle 2
- 3
 - Optimize delay time
 - Automatic control of nozzle 3
- 4
 - Optimize delay time
 - Automatic control of nozzle 4
- 5
 - Automatic Swichover

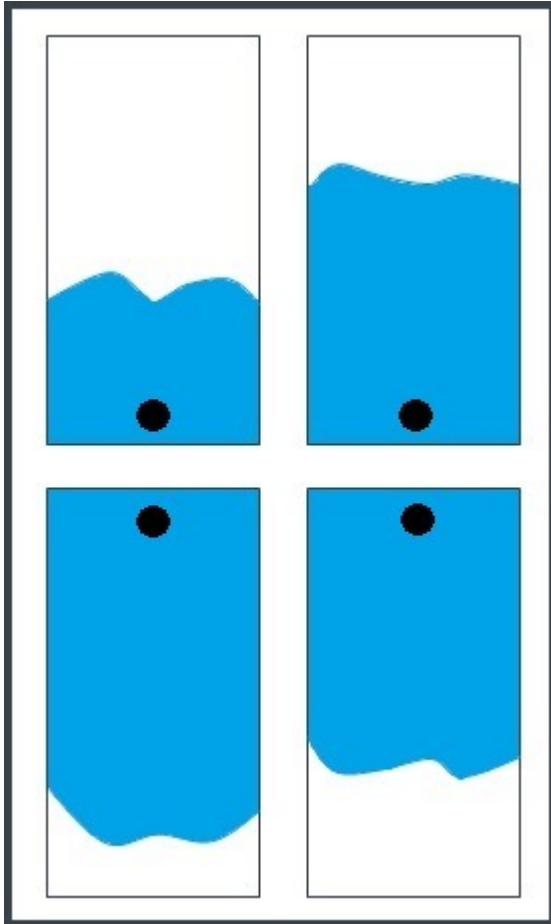
Why do we have unequal filling of the parts?



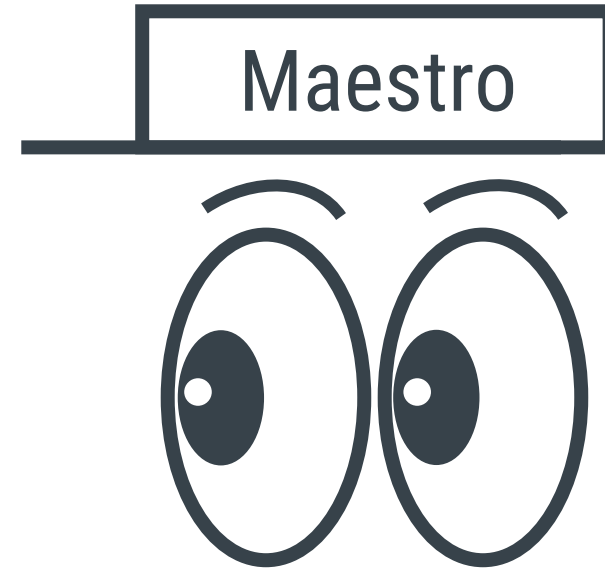
Reasons for variations:

- Different position of thermocouples (HR)
- Different response times of heating (HR)
- Non-symmetrical geometry of cooling channels (Mold)
- Differences in gate size (Mold when thermal gate)
- Part geometry itself and/or differences between each cavity (Part)
- Variation in viscosity of the resin (Material)

Classical way

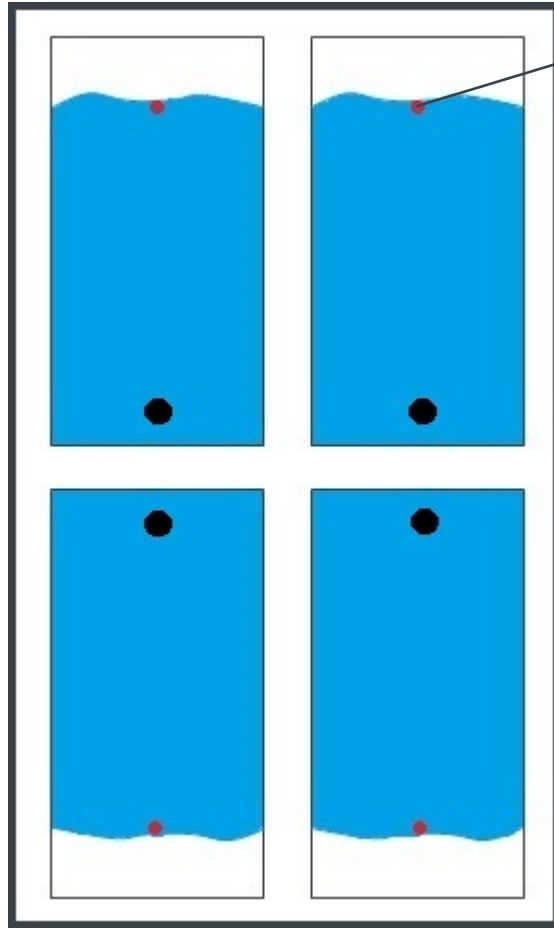


Conventional balancing

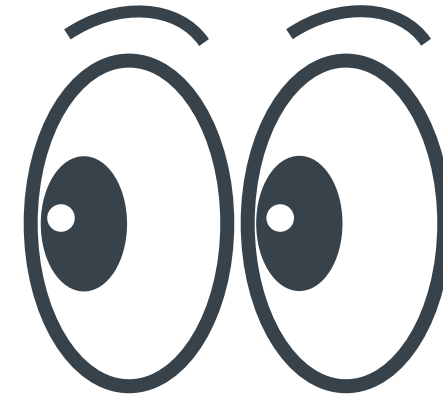


- Same for thermal gate solution (open system)
- Same for valve gate solution (needle closing)
- Same for valve gate solution (sequential needle closing)

Automatic balancing with Temperature Sensors



Temperature Sensor in the cavity
(at approx. 85-90% filling)

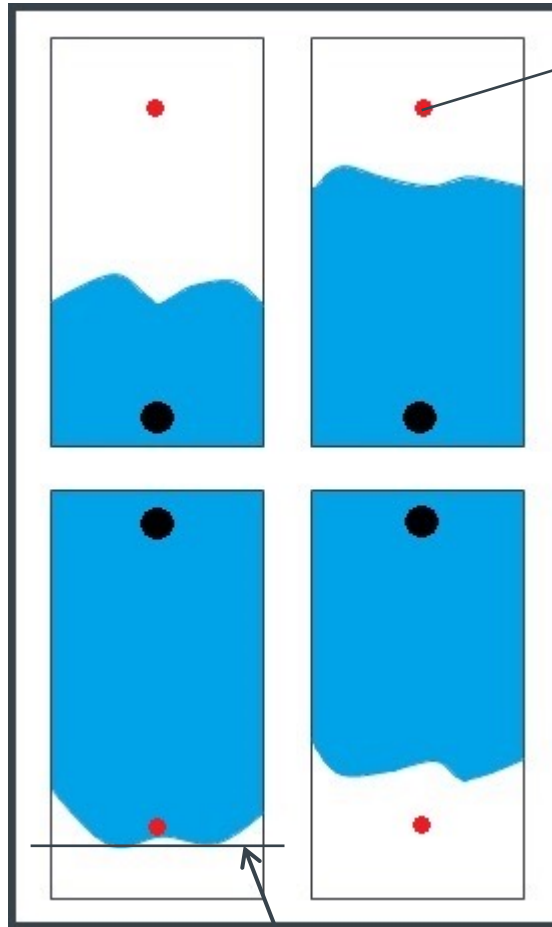


- Same for thermal gate solution (open system)
- Same for valve gate solution (needle closing)
- Same for valve gate sequential solution (needle closing)

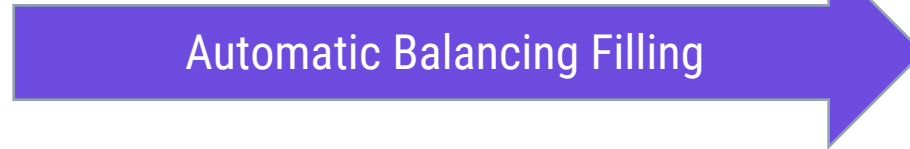
Balancing with FILLCONTROL

Automatic Balancing Filling

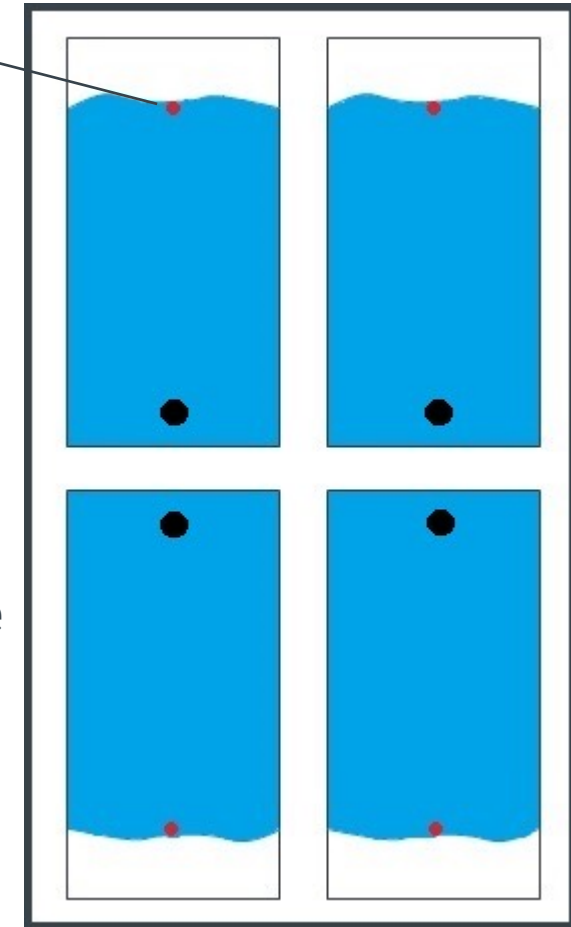
VALVE GATE (SEQUENTIAL)



Temperature Sensor in the cavity
(at approx. 85-90% filling)

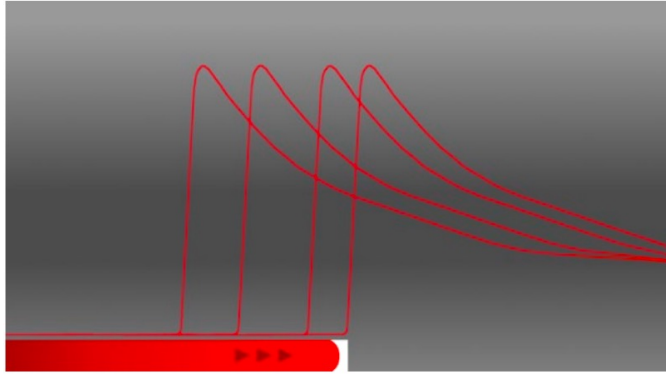


- Temperature sensors detect the melt front in real-time
- **Balancing** times are converted into changes of the nozzle sequence opening **via signal from sensor**
- Automatic adjustment of the flow front from shot to shot until the desired filling balance is reached

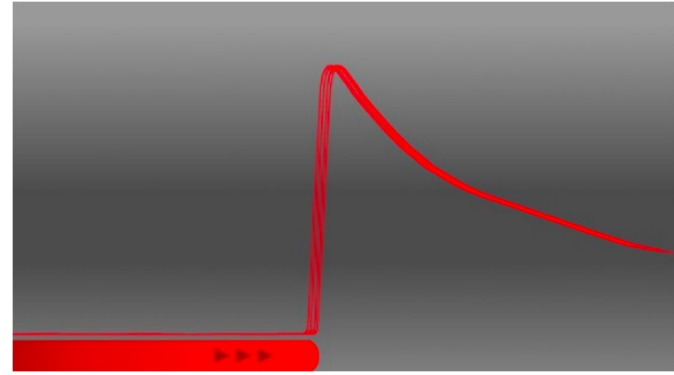


Balancing time

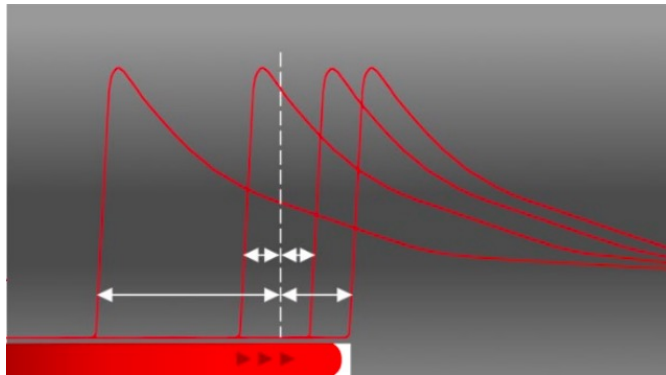
Balancing of a 4-cavity mold



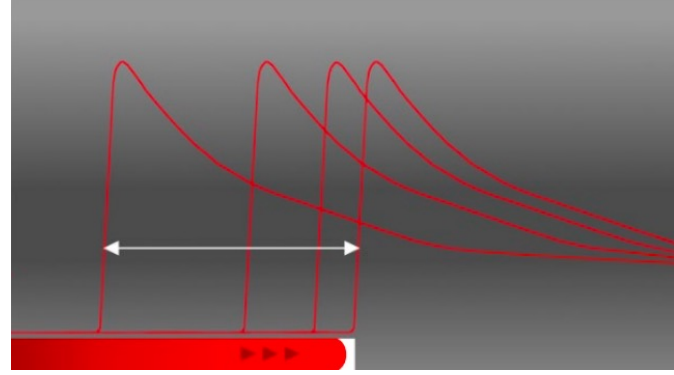
The temperature signals are displaced in time. The cavities are filled differently.



After balancing all cavities are filled at the same time.

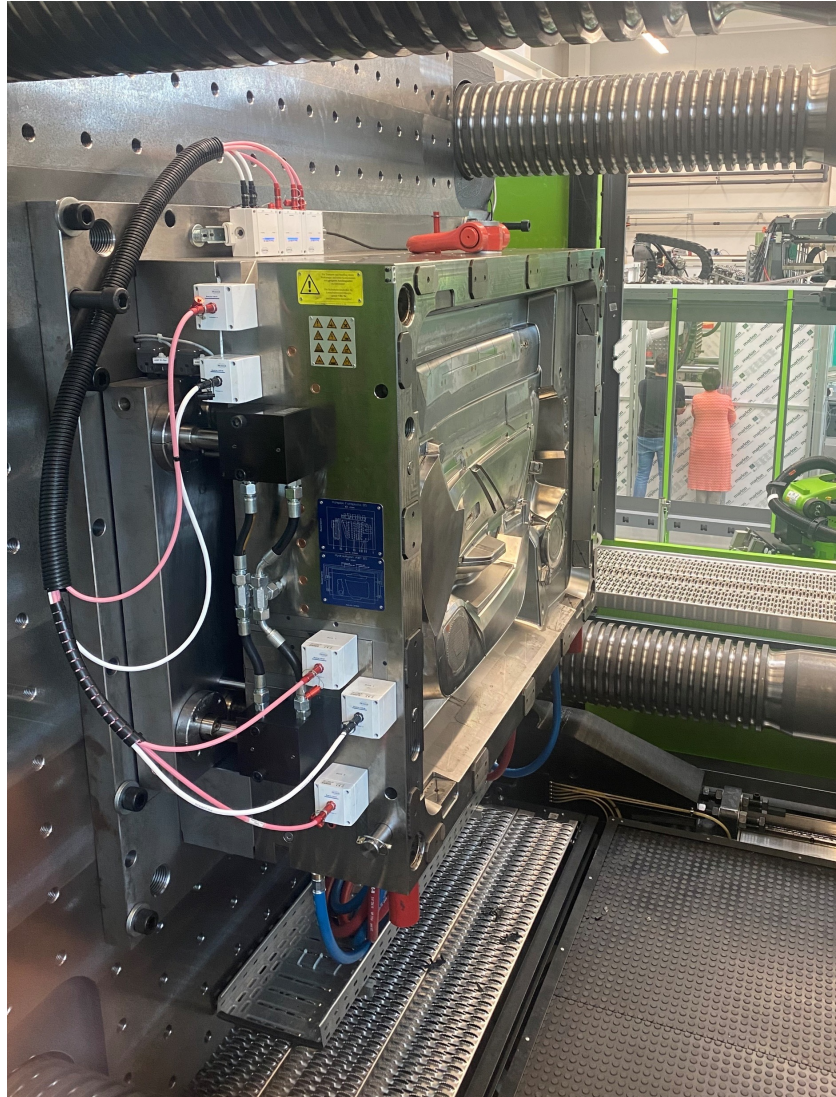


Fill time deviation is the highest time deviation of a signal from the mean fill time.



Fill time difference is the time difference of the cavity filled first to the cavity filled last

Mold & Controller

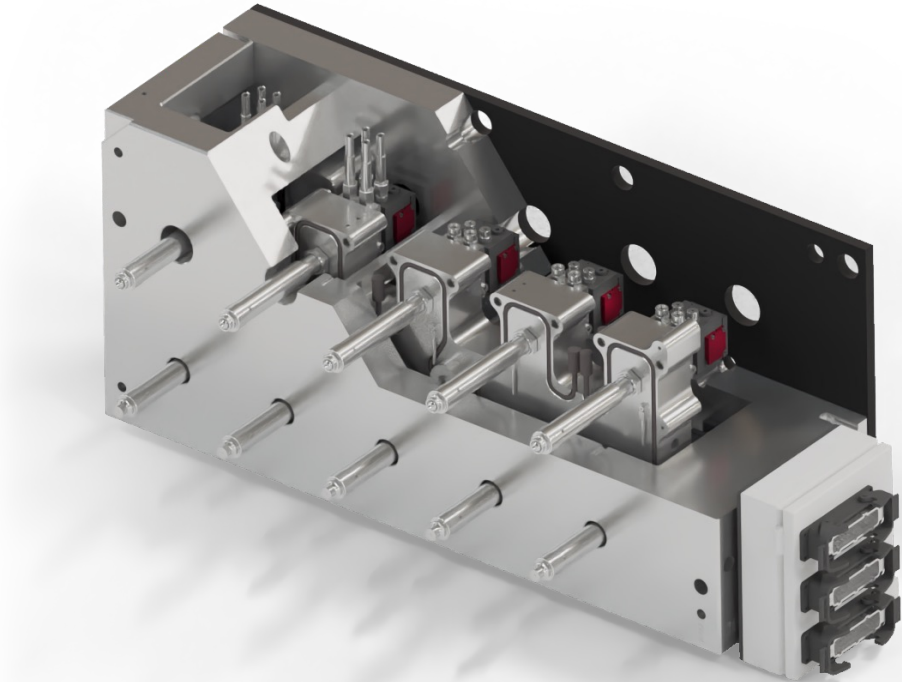


Part pictures – automatic filling control

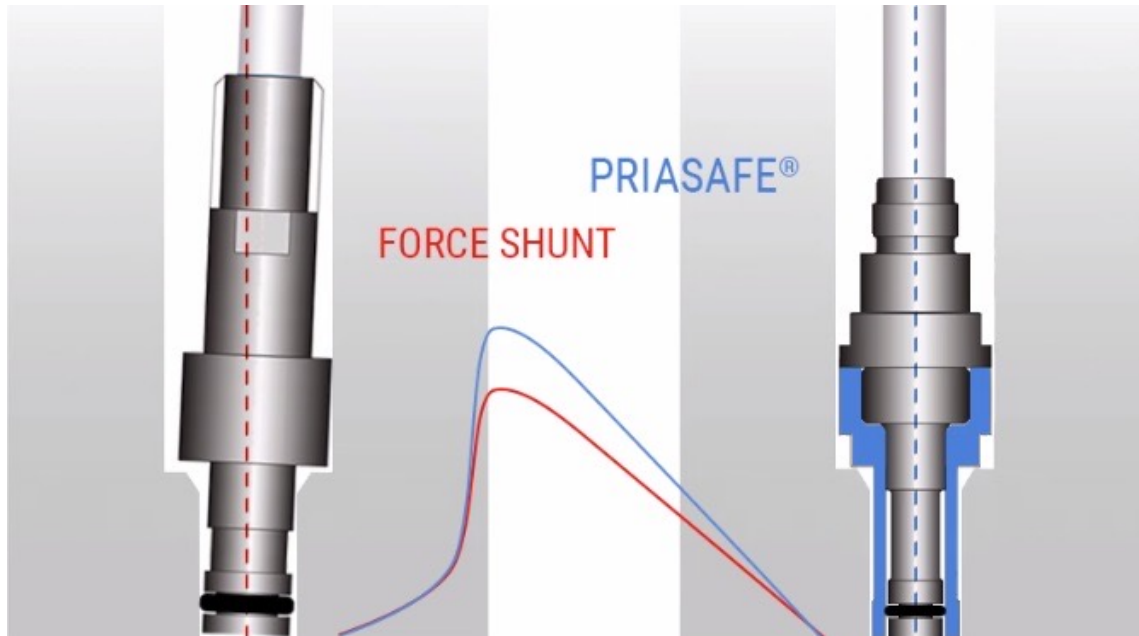


Using

- ✓ Valve gate switching for cascade controls
- ✓ Realtime triggering of outputs
- ✓ Controlling every shot (shot by shot)
- ✓ Switch on/off each valve two times per cycle
- ✓ Various switching options and combinations
 - Switch on/off with digital input/output signals
 - Switch on/off with melt front detection or level
 - Switch on/off at specified time
- ✓ Single – and dual solenoid valves supported



Limitations



- Needed installation of pressure/temperature sensors in specific area of the mold/cavity
- Needs additional cutouts in the mold
- Needs precise maintenance and very good positioning
- Should be decided during mold construction
- We need external Controller



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