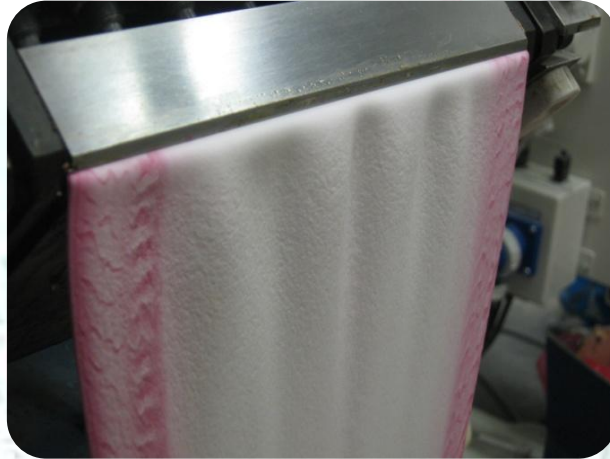
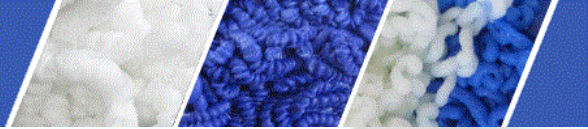




C.J.P. Sales Ltd.
PVC and Polymer Distribution



Dyna-Purge F

How and when to Purge

The key factor in achieving a successful purge is to understand what's going on in the machine and how best to process your chosen purging compound. Finding the best solution can take some time and evaluation work in the short term, an initial purging trial is the starting point. Most Purging compounds need no more than a pass along the screw to achieve a cost effective clean but, for more stubborn contamination or complex machinery, more purge compound may be required. Agitating the purge compound in the barrel is also crucial to achieving a good result.

When to use a purge compound is ultimately decided by the processor, however the use of purge compounds to change polymer, change colour and remove carbon can achieve significant cost savings. The key is little and often to keep your machinery free from contamination. In addition plastic processors can utilise purge compounds as part of their shutdown and start up procedures to reduce the amount of scrap containing black specs on restarting their machines.

Example

Take a 500ml of bottle of ketchup, when all the ketchup is used and we want to clean the bottle, we could take the lid off the bottle and run under a cold water tap. Cleaning the bottle could take 50 litre of water and around 10 minutes. Alternatively, you could add 225ml of water, replace the lid and shake the bottle for 10 seconds, tip out and flush with 225ml of clean water for a better faster result.

The principle is the same when using a purge compound, creating movement in the melt improves the pressure and agitation of the purge, which in turn becomes more effective at removing stubborn contamination.