# High Modulus Plastics Can Play a Key Role in Off-Highway Vehicles 

## Exploring the chemical makeup, product types, and future uses of these highly durable materials.

contributed by Tom Zozokos, Product Line Director, and Beth Figliulo, Fluid Power Segment Manager Americas, Trelleborg Sealing Solutions

There are few places where highly durable, temperature resistant, chemically compatible, low maintenance parts are more important than in off-highway vehicles.
After all, the vehicle in question might end up in the Australian Outback enduring 130 F ( 54.4 C ) temperatures, in Siberia traveling through snow at -60 F (51.1 C), or in a mining operation where sulfuric acid could severely compromise a polymer-based guide ring. Additionally, maintaining off-highway vehicles in extreme conditions is a challenge that means low-maintenance, long-life parts can be the difference between hitting a deadline or missing it.

High-modulus thermoplastics offer a solution to many of the issues faced by designers of hydraulic systems for off-highway applications. Modulus is a mechanical property that measures the elasticity of a material; the higher the modulus, the more stress, or force, is required to deform or compress the material.

## Base polymers and fillers

Of the three main groups of high-modulus plastics, semicrystalline thermoplastics offer the most affordable materials appropriate for processing into guide rings, bearings, back-up rings, and structural components (the other two groups being amorphous thermoplastics and imidized materials).


Within semicrystalline thermoplastics, several base polymers are commonly used in extruded parts for use in off-highway hydraulic systems:

- Polyamide (PA or Nylon)
- Polyphthalamide (PPA)
- Polyetheretherketone (PEEK)
- Polyoxymethyline (POM or acetal)
- Ultra-high-molecular-weight polyethylene (UHMW-PE)
These polymers vary in terms of temperature resistance, tensile strength, flexural modulus (bending stiffness), Izod impact (toughness/ resistance to impact), and chemical

High-modulus material can be utilized for structural and wear components.
resistance. For example, while PEEK materials are extremely strong and temperature resistant, UHMW-PE is tough and abrasion resistant.

A number of fillers are used to add strength or modify the tribological effects of thermoplastics in this category. Adding a polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) powder to the pellets used in injection molding can lessen friction and improve the wear characteristics of PEEK materials. Molybdenum disulfide (moly) can be added to nylon to
create a harder and more wear-resistant surface. Both glass and carbon fibers can be added to thermoplastics to add strength. A common example is adding glass to PA to enhance strength and reduce the amount of water the final product will absorb. Similarly, adding carbon fiber to a PEEK material helps increase the wear properties to extend the life of a guide ring in high-temperature applications.
Generally speaking, the higher the temperature resistance and strength of a thermoplastic in this category, the higher the cost. For example, PEEK materials are extremely strong (operating stress of up to $11,000 \mathrm{psi}$ [758.4 bar]) and can resist temperatures up to 450 F ( 232.2 C ). However, this high performance comes at a cost. For some applications, the additional cost is well worth it; for others, it may make sense to use a POM (acetal), UHMWPE, or a PA with a filler such as glass.
Products that can be created from the base materials described above include guide rings, bearings/bushings, back-up rings, and structural components.
In all cases, the high-modulus plastic versions of these
High-modulus thermoplastics can be used for seals in fluid power applications within heavy-duty off-highway equipment.



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parts are considerably lighter than their metal counterparts. Individually, the weight difference is negligible, but changing out components used in multiple locations within a piece of equipment can considerably lessen weight. For example, the shoe pad used in four to six locations within a forklift, which is traditionally made of cast steel, can be replaced by a glassfilled nylon version that can withstand the same impact and load as the steel component at $1 / 6^{\text {th }}$ the weight.
Additionally, high-modulus plastic rings are capable of being modified to include internal lubricants, enabling them to be used in systems that don't require the use of petro-leum-based greases and are more environmentally friendly.
Guide rings. Designed to absorb the side load forces in a piston and/ or rod hydraulic cylinder while eliminating metal-to-metal contact, thermoplastic guide rings offer a low friction coefficient, long service life, good chemical resistance, and high load capacity-all at a lower wear rate than metal. Guide rings can be purchased with an angled cut for linear movements, a straight cut for rotary movements, or a step cut for special applications.
Bearings/bushings. Similar to guide rings, bearings/bushings pre-
vent metal-to-metal contact and reduce friction, extending the life of non-hydraulic systems.
Back-up rings. These are installed in a groove with an elastomeric sealing element to protect and support the seal, preventing extrusion of the seal into the sealing gap. They are often used within hydraulic cylinders in
excavators and agricultural machines.

## Structural components. Wear

 pads, thrust washers, and many other structural components used in off-highway vehicles can be manufactured using high-modulus plastic. These parts are always lighter than those made from metal, and they are often less expensive.
## Looking forward

Co-injection molding is one technology of interest for those designing hydraulic systems for off-highway use. This allows two polymers to be combined in a single operation to create multiple functions in one component. A good example is an elastomeric material that acts as a seal and a scraper

combined with a stronger thermoplastic material that acts as a bushing or guide ring. This component would be an ideal molded rod end in a hydraulic cylinder used in the excavator bucket of an off-highway vehicle, for instance.
Although the technology for these types of operations exists, it can be challenging for designers to understand the applications in which it can be used most effectively. Working closely with a manufacturer that has expertise in co-injection molding is a good first step in discovering how to take advantage of innovative part designs.|


ABOUT THE AUTHORS Tom Zozokos is a Product Line Director at Trelleborg Sealing
Solutions. He has worked for the

company in various engineering and product roles for 9 years. Zozokos has a Bachelor's Degree from Princeton in Engineering, Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering.

Beth Figliulo is the Fluid Power Segment Manager for Trelleborg Sealing


Solutions.
She is responsible for the coordination of all aspects of Trelleborg's fluid power operations and sales. She has held various technical, engineering, and sales roles at Trelleborg. She has a degree in Engineering Design from Northern Illinois University and an MBA from University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign.

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