

rPETG Processing Report

Recycled Polyethylene terephthalate Glycol "rPETG" was extruded in the EX6 to compare the tolerances of the polymer with different Filabot Accessories. From testing, we saw that the tolerances of the material improved when using the Chrome Screw Addition over the Standard Stock EX6 Screw. We also noticed tighter tolerance when using the Melt Filter Nozzles. The best outcome we had when conducting the test was seen when we used both the Standard Melt Filter and the Extended (2x) Melt Filter and Chrome Screw. These had tolerances of $1.75 \text{mm} \pm 0.03 \text{mm}$ diameter during testing. Further testing of the material will look into printability as well as strength comparisons.

About the material: rPETG pellets are formulated for performance in filament extruders, providing high-quality diameter control. The higher melt flow of PETG permits higher speed 3D printing, similar to that of PLA. rPETG exhibits excellent impact strength, which makes it ideal for printing components that need to absorb impact shock without fracture. rPETG is made from 100% recycled material (a fabric made from polypropylene-polyester blend) generated by Universal Composites, Inc. These pellets are usable with both our EX6 and EX2 systems for 1.75mm filament with +/-0.05mm tolerance.

Test Technician: Nasser Abdel-Fatah

Test Number(s): ET200709NA01 & NA02, ET200713NA01, ET200713NA01, and

ET200716NA01 & NA02.

Plastic Name: rPETG

MSDS: https://cdn.shopify.com/s/files/1/0236/7897/files/MSDS PET-G.pdf?v=1585071518

Manufacturer: Universal Composites Inc.

Supplier: Filabot. **Additives:** None.

Material Form: Pellets Round, clear/light colors.



Extrusion Test Notes

Material preparation: None.

Grinding: None.

Drying: Yes, 12hours 55C/130F.

Extrusion Setup: EX6. Airpath(2X). Filameasure SPC Unit with Tablet, and Spooler. **Note on Extruder:** Prior to extrusion of the material the machine needs to be 100% clean (both the barrel and the nozzle) it has been noticed that the material does not mix with other polymers, this leads to the rPETG sticking to the screw or barrel-making it impossible to extrude consistently. Normally one can go from polymer to polymer without having to clean the machine but its advised to clean before rPETG extrusion.

Extrusion Results: The above test numbers were able to generate filament at 1.75mm with a tolerance of ± 0.05 mm. The settings, speeds, and additions are in the correct range to generate filament. All testing was done using the same settings only the accessories changed during testing. All Melt Filters used a 60 and a 20 Mesh insert.

Test Settings:

Materials were extruded in the EX6 with the following settings:

Heat zone settings:

Front: 185 degrees Celsius
Middle: 180 degrees Celsius
Back: 175 degrees Celsius
Feed: 50 degrees Celsius

Fans Settings:

Front: MidMiddle: MidFeed: MaxMotor: Max

EX6 Power:

D.C. Volts: 30D.C. Amperes: 5+



Nozzle Used:

• Standard Nozzle Test number: ET200709NA01

• Standard Melt Filter: Test number: ET200709NA02

• Extended (2X) Melt Filter Test Number: ET200713NA01

• Extended (3X) Melt Filter Test Number: ET200716NA01

• Size: 1.75mm

Screw Used:

• Standard Stock Screw Test number: ET200709NA01 & NA02

Chrome Screw Test number: ET200713NA01, ET200716NA01 & NA02

Airpath Settings:

Number of Airpath's: 2

• Fan Speed: 100% & 100%

• Magnets: 5 used along Airpath. End, Center, Front.

• Tape: No.

Spooler Settings (0.5kg spool):

Drive: mid to slowTraverse: 30%

Notes on Equipment

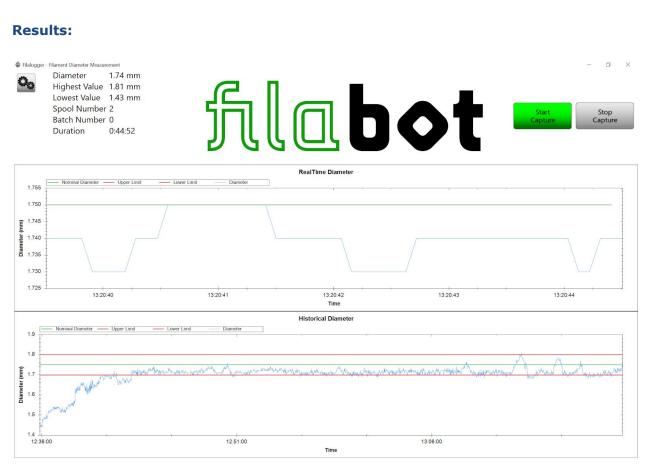
The positioning of Equipment: When extruding the polymer space the EX6 50mm (2in) away from the first Airpath. Have no space between Airpath 1 and Airpath 2. And space the Spooler 30cm (1-foot) between Airpath 2 and the Spooler.

About the Standard Melt Filter Nozzle: The Filabot Melt Filter Nozzle is used to help decontaminate your recycled materials for a clean, consistent filament. This nozzle includes a stainless steel mesh screen to filter small contaminants that have slipped through the cleaning and grinding process. The filtering of these contaminants reduces the chances of clogging the printer nozzle.

About the Extended 2x Melt Filter Nozzle: This "extra length" improves output consistency, keeping your filament extrusion to the appropriate range. Use 2X Melt Filter Nozzle to help decontaminate your recycled materials for a clean, consistent filament. The 2x nozzle improves laminar flow (less die stress at exit) and allows the filament to cool slightly during exit compared to stock. The 2x nozzle works best up to 50 volts.



About the Chrome Screw: EX6 standard extrusion screw, upgraded with chrome plating. This new feature provides a slippery surface compared to the stock screw this allows for an easy glide of materials. This screw is preferred for tight tolerance extrusion.



Graph 1. Test: ET200709NA01. Stock Extrusion Testing Nozzle and Screw.

Once temperatures and power were determined on the EX6 adjustments were made to the Spooler "drive" to improve the tolerances. From 12:36:00 to the first tick on the graph (See Graph 1) was before the material was placed on a spool. When spooled the material had to be readjusted. Once the polymer was in a suitable range we stopped adjusting the "drive" on the Spooler. The polymer was able to stay consistent for 20 mins before starting to swing to higher diameters.





Graph 2. Test: ET200709NA02. rPETG with Standard Melt Filter and Stock Screw. Filament maintained range of 1.75 +/- 0.05mm.

Once temperatures and power were determined on the EX6 adjustments were made to the Spooler "drive" to improve the tolerances. From 09:45:00 to the second tick on the graph (See Graph 2) was before the material was placed on a spool. When spooled the material had to be readjusted. Once the polymer was in a suitable range we stopped adjusting the "drive" on the Spooler. The polymer was able to stay consistent for 30 mins before starting to swing to higher diameters.





Graph 3.Test: ET200713NA01. Standard Melt Filter and Chrome Screw: With tolerances of ± 0.05 mm and moments of ± 0.03 mm 1.75mm.

Once temperatures and power were determined on the EX6 adjustments were made to the Spooler "drive" to improve the tolerances. From 15:10:00 to the first tick on the graph (See Graph 3) was before the material was placed on a spool. When spooled the material had to be readjusted. Once the polymer was in a suitable range we stopped adjusting the "drive" on the Spooler. The polymer was able to stay consistent for 40 mins before starting to swing to higher diameters. We also noticed more tolerances of ± 0.03 mm for three 5 min intervals.

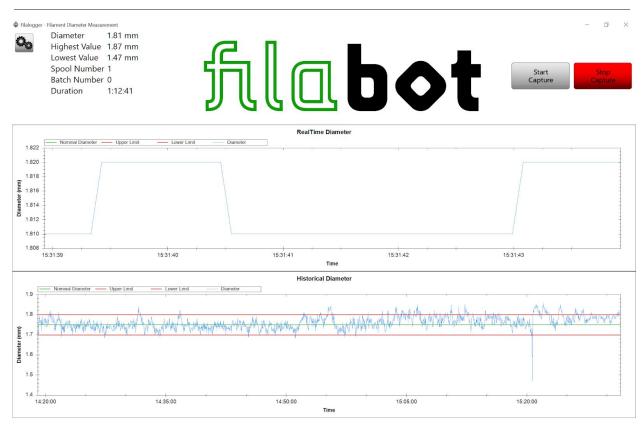




Graph 4. Test: ET200716NA01. 2X Melt Filter and Chrome Screw. With tolerances of ± 0.05 mm and moments of ± 0.03 mm 1.75mm.

Once temperatures and power were determined on the EX6 adjustments were made to the Spooler "drive" to improve the tolerances. From 11:20:00 to the first min. on the graph was before the material was placed on a spool. When spooled the material had to be readjusted. Once the polymer was in a suitable range we stopped adjusting the "drive" on the Spooler. The polymer was able to stay consistent for 40 mins before starting to swing to higher diameters. We also noticed more tolerances of ±0.03mm for 10 mins. One highlight of 2X Melt Filter & Chrome Screw was the easier time to get the material into range and onto the spool. This test generated the least amount of waste to be reprocessed.





Graph 5. Test: ET200716NA02. rPETG 3x Melt Filter with Chrome Screw.

Once temperatures and power were determined on the EX6 adjustments were made to the Spooler "drive" to improve the tolerances. From 14:20:00 to the first min. on the graph (See Graph 5) was before the material was placed on a spool. Once the polymer was in a suitable range we stopped adjusting the "drive" on the Spooler. The polymer was able to stay consistent for 10 min intervals before starting to swing to higher and lower diameters. We also noticed lesser tolerances having a range of ±0.10mm. The reason for these higher tolerances can be reduced to the nozzle. The extra length can lead to cooling within the nozzle. This is because the radiant heat from the front zone does not make it to the end of the nozzle. Further testing with the 3X Melt Filter will involve insulating the extra length to see if that generates tighter tolerances.



Links for More Information & Equipment:

rPETG: https://www.filabot.com/collections/filament/products/rpetg-pellets

Standard Melt Filter:

https://www.filabot.com/collections/components/products/ex6-melt-filter-nozzle-style-x

Extended Melt Filter:

https://www.filabot.com/collections/components/products/extended-melt-filter-nozzle

Chrome Screw:

https://www.filabot.com/collections/components/products/ex6-extruder-screws

EX6 Bundle: https://www.filabot.com/products/ex6-bundle

Filalogger Bundle:

https://www.filabot.com/collections/spooler/products/filameasure-inline-filament-measure-inline-filame

Additional Airpath:

https://www.filabot.com/collections/components/products/filabot-airpath

Universal Composites Website: https://scrappvc.com/materials-pvc.html

Want to see more? Send us an email at contact@filabot.com if you have any questions or would like to receive a folder with video samples from the test as well as screenshot and Excel data for the above tests.