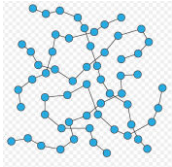


Material classifications

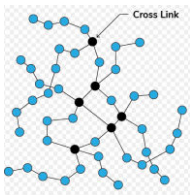
Thermoforming polymers



Thermoforming polymers can be heated and formed repeatedly. They are **pliable** and **recyclable**



Thermosetting polymers



Thermosetting polymers are **brittle** and can only be formed once. They are hard to recycle. They are good **insulators** and are resistant to heat and chemicals



Materials and their properties/ uses

Thermoforming polymers—Acrylic, HIPS, Polypropylene, HDPE

Acrylic



Properties- Hard with good plasticity when heated so can be folded well, resists weather well, is brittle and scratches easily, available in lots of colours.
Uses- Car headlights, visors and baths

HIPS



Properties- tough, low cost, easy to form, fabricate. It has high impact strength.
Uses- yogurt containers, plastic cutlery, salad bowls

Polypropylene



Properties- Lightweight but strong and tough, good heat and chemical resistance
Uses- Computer game cases, chairs, children's toys and food packaging film

HDPE



Properties- Stiff, strong but lightweight, good plasticity when heated with excellent chemical resistance.
Uses- Washing-up bowls, pipes, chairs, buckets and detergent bottles

Thermosetting polymers— Melamine formaldehyde

Melamine formaldehyde



Properties- Excellent heat resistance as well as being resistant to scratching and staining, hard and strong
Uses- Laminates for worktops, picnic tableware, baby tableware

Processes, Tools and equipment



Strip heater- Used to heat thin pieces of plastic so they can be folded.



Scribe- Tool that is Used to mark out on plastics and metals



Wet and dry paper- A waterproof abrasive paper that is used to improve the finish of plastic



Vacuum former- A machine used to form sheets of plastic over 3D forms



Files- used to shape woods, metals and plastics after being cut



Buffing Wheel- A machine used to polish the edges of materials including plastics



Coping Saw- Used for cutting woods and plastic, Thin blade means it can cut curves