Polymers (Plastics)

Polymers (Plastics) are derived from natural, organic materials such as cellulose, coal, natural gas, salt and, of course, crude oil.

POLYMERS

Polymers are of three types: naturally occurring, synthetic or man made or Plant Based Starches.

Polymers (Plastics) are categorised in two categories:

Thermoforming and Thermosetting Plastics.

PRIMARY PROCESSING

THERMOFORMING

THERMOSETTING

POLYMERS

POLYMERS

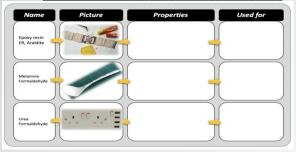
STOCK FORMS

- Thermoforming plastics pellets soften when heated and become more fluid as more heat is applied.
- Polymer chains are with few cross links.
- The curing process is
 as no chemical bonding takes place.
- This characteristic allows thermoplastics to be and recycled without negatively

affecting the material's physical properties.

Examples of thermoplastic polymers include

- Thermosetting plastics pellets soften when heated but are more rigid.
- Polymer chains have more which stop the plastic moving.
- The curing process is not reversible so it makes them ideal for electrical items and appliances.
- Difficult to **Recycle as they** melt.
- Common examples of thermoset plastics and polymers include





ALTERNATIVES TO PLASTICS:

Made from renewable resources such as wheat, maize and lactic acid.

Used for Picture Properties 10-26 diagram High density (HDPF) 3 Polyvinyl Properties Used for Picture LOPE Low Density Polyethylene FINISHES - aesthetic & functional చ్చ ക 66 What do these symbols tell us? බහුම කික

Biodegradable/compostable

