

Storage: Store in cool, dry place away from direct sunlight. Storage is preferably between 0-30°C. Best if used within 12 months.

Flammability: LHS F&F materials are not conventional plastics and therefore cannot be rated per the standard UL94 test method. These materials are considered nonflammable materials with a NFPA 704 and HMIS nonflammable rating of 1.

Prototype Processing: F&F materials are supplied as solids and must be heated to their full liquid state before use. Small amounts of F&F materials can be heated in a glass or metal beaker. This is best carried out either in an oven or on a hot plate at 10-20°C above its transition temperature, but the temperature should not exceed about 85°C.

It is recommended, but not critical, that the enclosure or pack to be filled be preheated to 30-45°C. This allows the material to completely fill and flow into all cavities and crevices before cooling and solidifying. If pack or enclosure is to cool, the F&F material can quickly solidify, blocking areas and preventing homogeneous and complete encasement. It is also possible to lean or slant the pack to aid in complete void filling.

Enclosure or Pack Filling: The most suitable method is to completely melt the material at 10-20°C above its transition temperature in one of the preferred material containers mentioned. If material is supplied in drums or pails, it can be melted and used directly from these containers but should not be used for long term storage. For bagged material please see storage and processing guidelines below.

It is recommended, but not critical, that the enclosure or pack to be filled be preheated to 30-45°C. This allows the material to completely fill and flow into all cavities and crevices before cooling and solidifying. If pack or enclosure is to cool, the F&F material can quickly solidify, blocking areas and preventing homogenous and complete encasement.

Large Scale Storage and Processing: The most suitable material for warehouse or commercial storage is either bags, pails or drums as supplied. Bulk storage tanks can be used and preferred materials are stainless steel, pure aluminum, rubber, polyethylene, polypropylene or polyethylene-lined containers and storage tanks made from glass-fiber-reinforced polyester (GRP). Materials should be checked for compatibility per below. The tank should be ventilated by means of a silica gel dryer. Conventional steel tanks are of limited suitability because after prolonged storage the product may become discolored owing to traces of iron.

If stored in a bag, the material should be stored below its transition temperature to prevent agglomeration or leakage. However when stored in a closed and sealed containers, the long-term storage temperature should not exceed 70°C, and it is advisable, especially with bagged material, to thoroughly mix the contents of the storage container in the molten state before or during dispensing. This mixing can be accomplished by mixing blade, pump circulation, or bubbling dry nitrogen through the material. Material from bags should be mixed using a mixing blade to ensure proper agitation prior to dispensing.

Band heaters and electrical immersion heaters are not suitable for heating due to the high thermal stress and localized hot spots which lead to overheating and degradation.

Dispensing and Filling Equipment: Production dispensing procedures and equipment are generally designed to a company's specific needs and production operations. Dispensing equipment can be as simple as a temperature controlled heating blanket around a drum with a hand-controlled dispensing valve or as expansive as jacketed tanks with metered pumps and computer controlled dispensing valves.

Examples of suitable commercial production equipment are general hot melt dispensing machines supplied by companies such as Graco, Nordson, Valco Melton, or various industry distributors.

Compatibility: It is recommended that compatibility testing be undertaken with all pack components to insure long term stability. Thermocycling, as opposed to static soak, is recommended due to varying conductivities and heating rates which can effect the solubility and thermal stresses on materials and parts.

Generally most engineering polymers such nylons, polyetheramides, PBT, etc. will be acceptable materials. Polypropylene, polycarbonates and polycarbonate alloys, should be avoided or specifically evaluated due the broad range of grades, alloys, and copolymers. Glass filled materials need to be evaluated due to various fiber aspects, interactions with fiber sizings/coatings, and to glass fiber wicking (fibers act as wicks to material interior).

IMPORTANT NOTE: This data has been compiled from testing that Latent Heat Solutions LLC (LHS) believes reliable and supplied for informational purposes only. LHS encourages purchasers to validate this data and the product's fitness for use in the purchaser's process by performing their own tests.