

# 无卤阻燃PC/ABS 台湾台化 AC3100 高抗冲 电子电器外壳 PC/ABS 工程塑料

产品名称	无卤阻燃PC/ABS 台湾台化 AC3100 高抗冲 电子电器外壳 PC/ABS 工程塑料
公司名称	京冀（广州）新材料有限公司
价格	22.00/千克
规格参数	PC/ABS:无卤阻燃 AC3100:高抗冲 台湾台化:电子电器外壳 PC/ABS 工程塑料
公司地址	广州市南沙区丰泽东路106号（自编1号楼）X130 1-E014087（注册地址）
联系电话	18938547875 18938547875

## 产品详情

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PC/ABS?????????-???-????????????????????(Polycarbonate)????-???-????????(ABS)????????????????????  
?????????ABS?????????PC????????????????????(UV)??  
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### 工艺条件

?????:????????????????????????0.04%????????????90~110C?2~4???

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?????????: PC/ABS??PC?ABS?????????????ABS?????????PC????????????????????????????????????PC/ABS????????????PC/  
ABS????????????????????????????????????0.5%???

PC/ABS????????????????????????????????PC?????????ABS?????(A)????(B)???  
?(S)????????????????????????PC?ABS?????????:????????????????????????????????????ABS???



????????????????SAN??  
BS??????????

(3) the synthesis of San Copolymer: there are three methods for the synthesis of styrene-acrylonitrile copolymer: emulsion method, suspension method and bulk method. The bulk method adopts heat initiation and continuous polymerization, the product is pure, high quality and less pollution. It is replacing suspension method in San synthesis, especially in large-scale ABS production plant. The suspension process uses initiator, batch polymerization, the product is not as pure as the bulk process, the waste water produced has the pollution to the environment, but the process is simple, the process is short, the investment is small, the polymerization heat is easy to spread, the suspension method is more economical for small and medium-sized devices. Emulsion process is long, technology is backward, developed countries have been basically eliminated. (4) blending and post-treatment: after blending the ABS graft polymer and San copolymer in different proportion, many kinds of ABS resin products can be obtained. The blending method makes the products have great flexibility. There are two methods of blending and post-treatment of San and graft polymer: first, removing a large amount of water from the graft glue solution in the "Wet process", the resulting colloidal particles or blocks are fed together with the SAN particles into a special extruder for drying, mixing and feeding. In the "Dry process", a large amount of water is removed from the graft glue by centrifuge, and then dried with nitrogen and oxygen, the dry graft glue particles and SAN particles are mixed, extruded and dried. The two processes are continuous production, the details of the equipment is a patented technology.