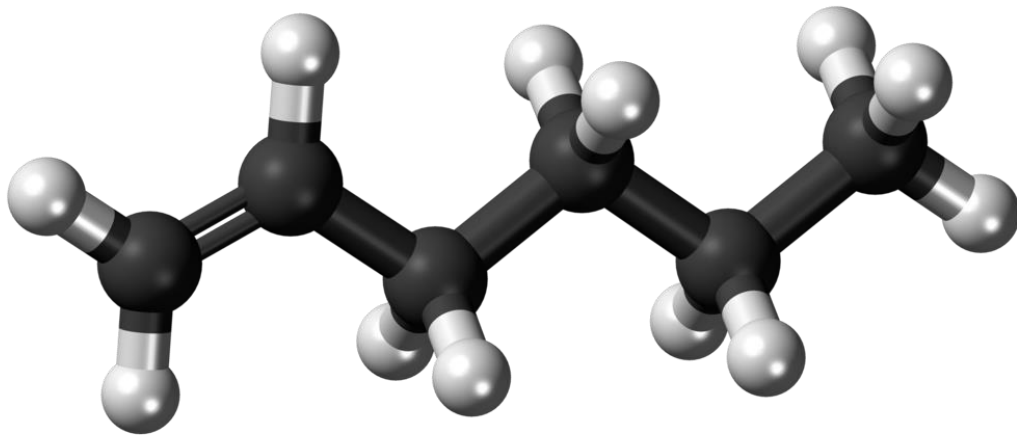


Understanding Hexene (C6) Grade PE



Objectives

- Describe what a co-monomer is
- Describe the differences between the most popular co-monomers such as Butene and Hexene
- Describe how a co-monomer can influence the mechanical and physical properties of a rotomouldable polyethylene grade



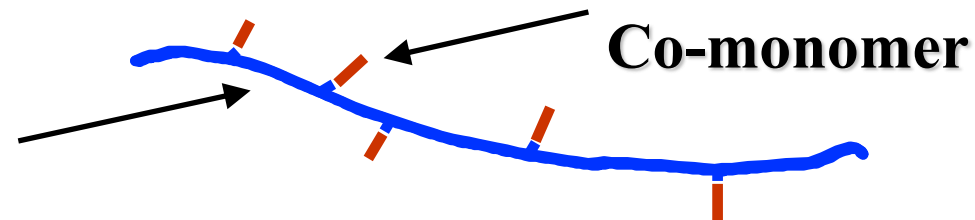
Co-monomers

- Monomers are small molecules which may be joined together in a repeating fashion to form more complex molecules called polymers (e.g. Polyethylene)
 - They are the building blocks for PE
- In PE the monomer is Ethylene (ie - two Carbon atoms)
 - C-C
- A co-monomer is itself a monomer where the number of Carbon atoms is greater than two
 - Four Carbons
 - Six Carbons
 - Eight Carbons

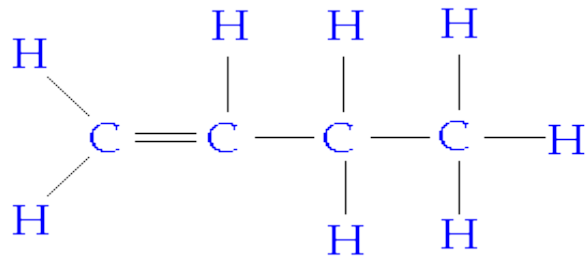


Co-monomers in PE

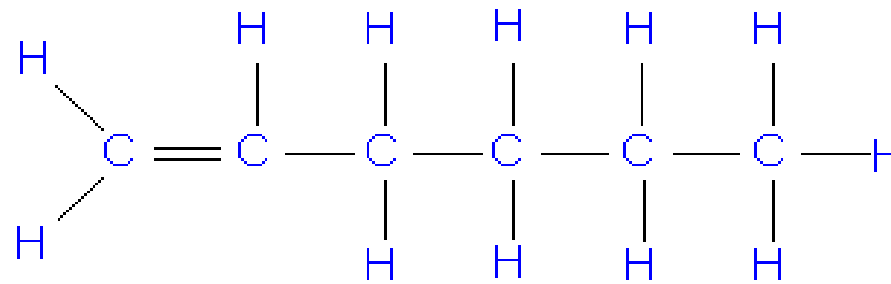
- The co-monomers are added to PE during the phase of the polymerisation process
- The co-monomers are added to PE to modify the mechanical and physical properties of PE
- The co-monomers create branches on the PE backbone
- PE backbone



Butene vs. Hexene



C-4



C-6

Now made from

C6



Descriptions

- 2 Carbon atoms is called ETHYLENE C2
- 4 Carbon atoms is called BUTENE C4
- 6 Carbon atoms is called HEXENE C6

Now made from

C6



Properties – C4 vs. C6

- Impact resistance of Hexene based PE is normally greater than Butene based PE
- Hexene grades are tougher than Butene PE grades
- Hexene grades can be more ductile than Butene PE grades

Now made from

C6



Long term properties – C4 vs. C6

- Environmental Stress Cracking Resistance (ESCR) is enhanced for Hexene PE grades in comparison to Butene PE grades.
- Resistance to CREEP and FATIGUE are improved for Hexene PE grades
- Hexene PE grades offer better chemical resistance than Butene PE grades, this is due to the high number of tie molecules and entanglement

