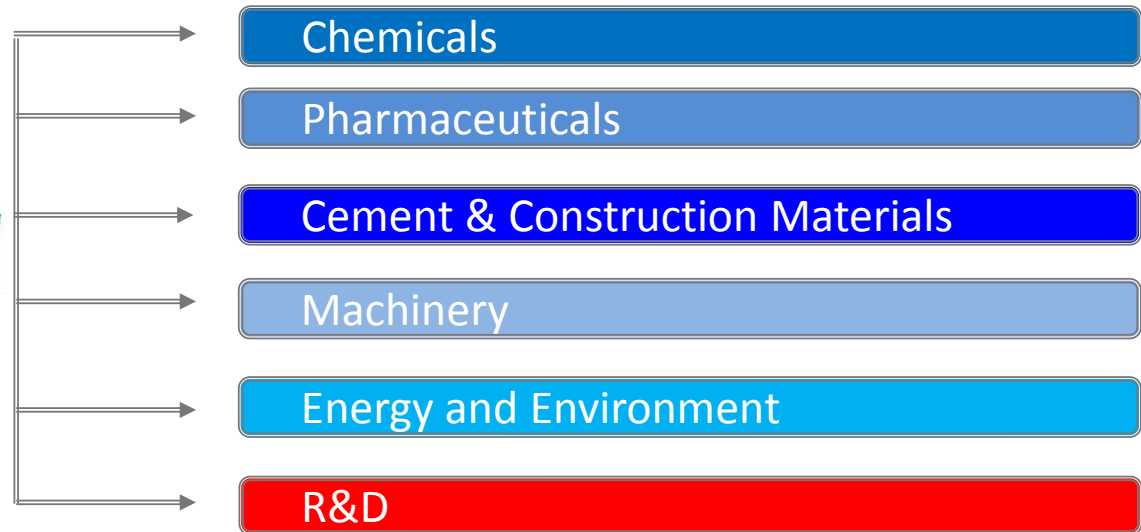
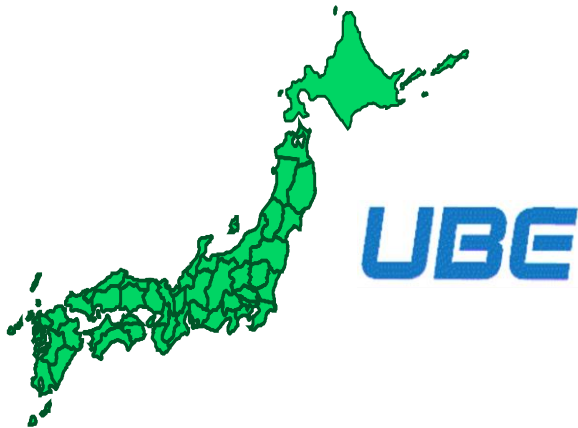




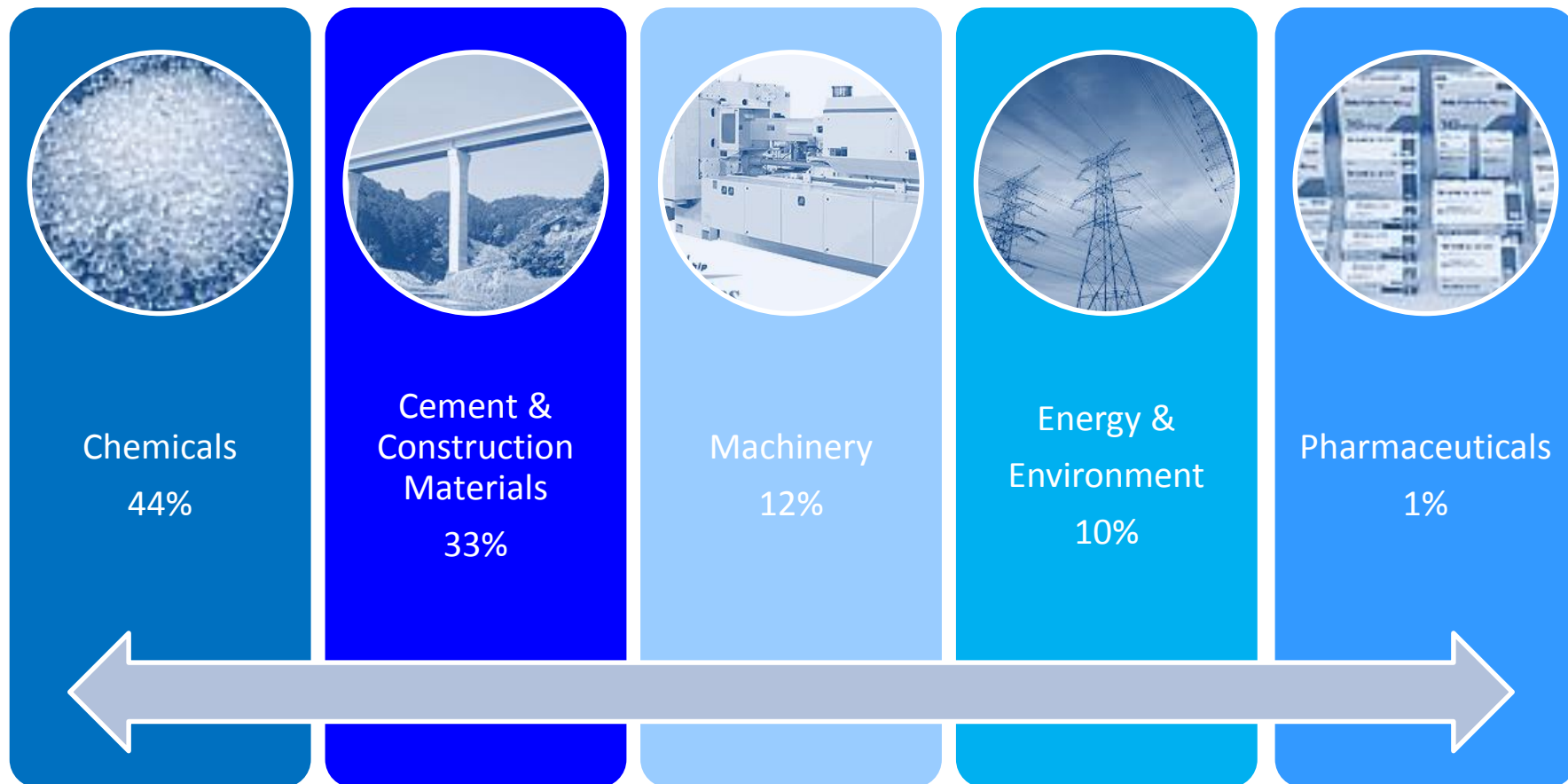
## UBE NYLON for COMPOSITES

Edgar Veloso – UBE LATIN AMERICA

<b>Corporate name:</b>		<b>UBE Industries Ltd.</b>
<b>Head office</b>		<b>Ube city / Tokyo (Japan)</b>
<b>Establishment</b>		<b>1897</b>
<b>Employees *</b>		<b>10.700</b>
<b>Turnover *</b>		<b>5.983 MM Eur.</b>



(\*) Data for Fiscal Year 2015





**Spain**

**UBE Corporation Europe**  
**Total production capacity:**  
**~32.500 MT / year**

**PA Total Capacity > 165 kT / year**

**Know-how and more of 30 years in experience with  
Nylon**

**Same technology and specifications in Spain, Japan  
and Thailand.**



**Japan**



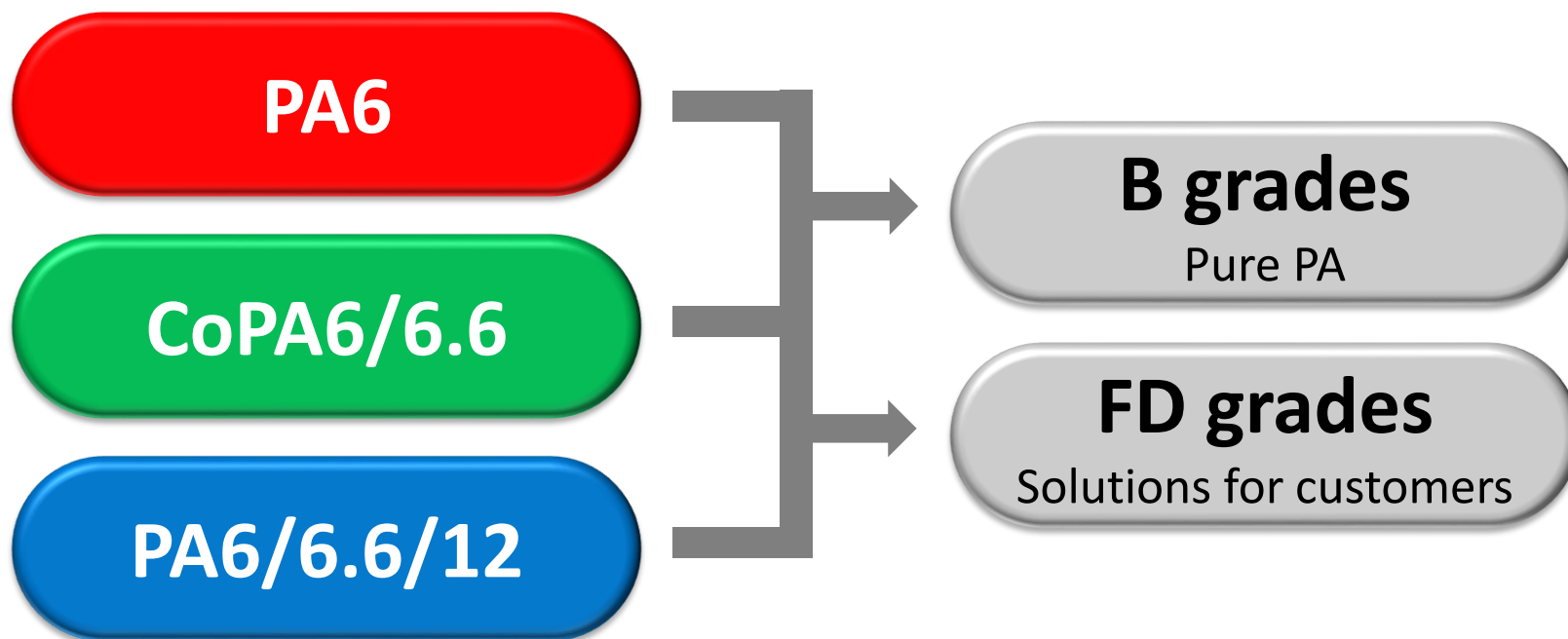
**Thailand**

**Rayong**  
**Production Capacity:**  
**25.000 MT/y**  
**-> 75.000 MT/y (2009)**

UBE's products range

## UBE NYLON

EXTRUSION APPLICATION





1. Vacuum Infusion Structure

2. UBE NYLON for the WIND BLADES production  
INTRODUCTION

3. Other chances in the vacuum bagging market  
AEROSPACE

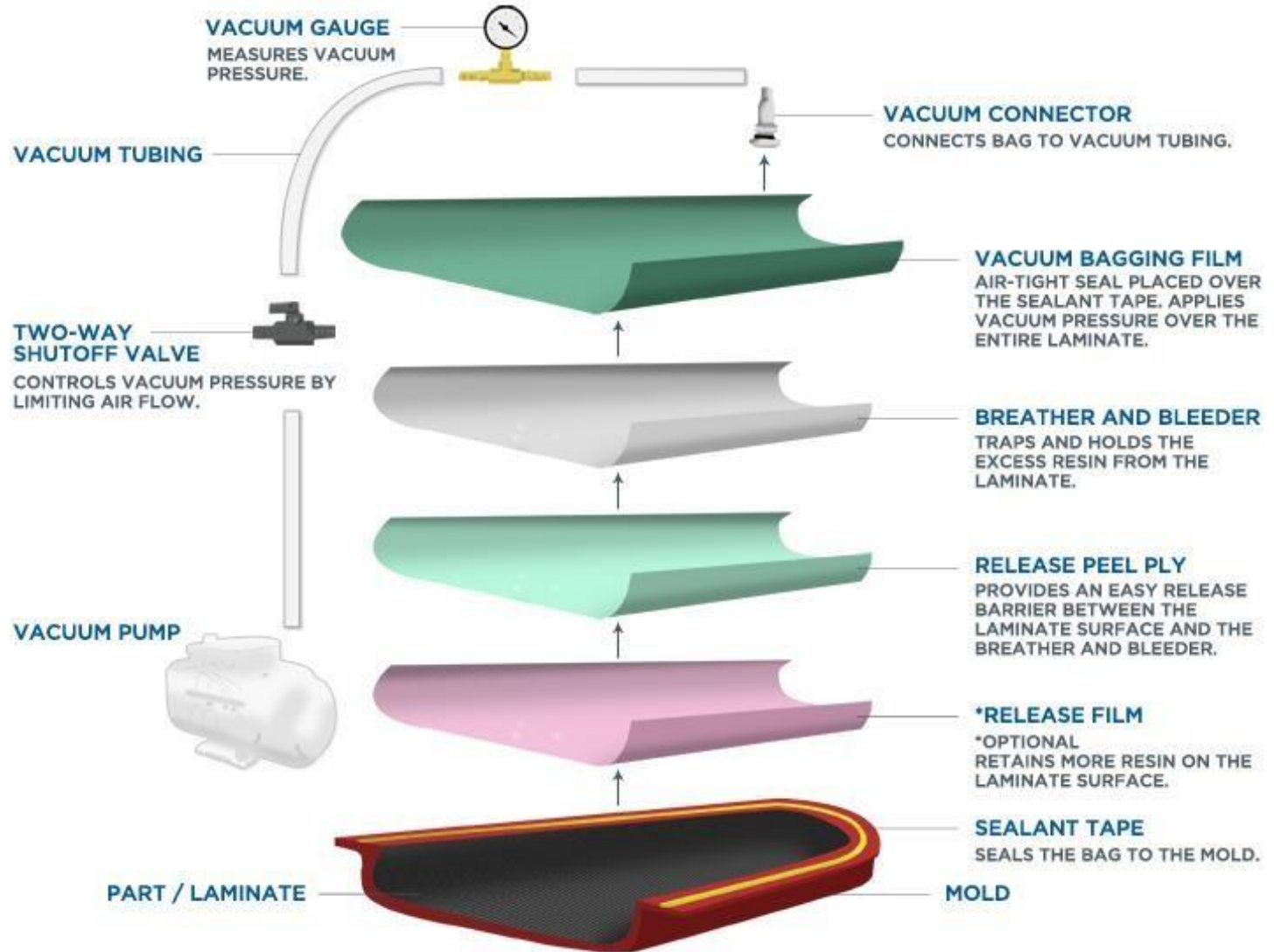
4. Other chances in the vacuum bagging market  
SPECIAL NICHES

5. Automotive Metal Replacement

6. Conclusions / CHANCES (& Challenge)

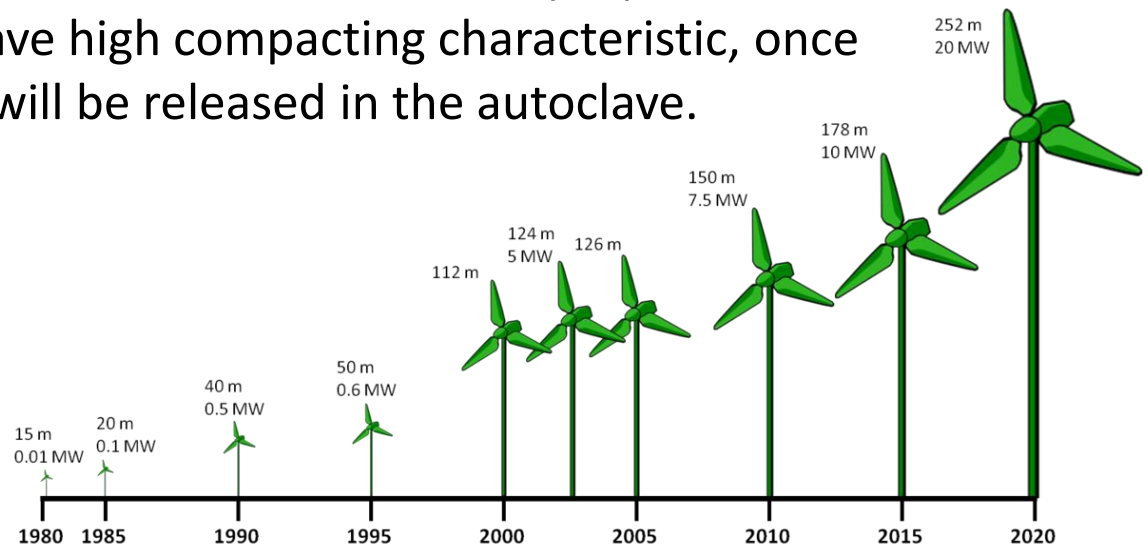


## 1. Vacuum Infusion Structure





- Vacuum bagging uses atmospheric pressure as a clamp to hold laminate plies together.
- The laminate is sealed within an airtight envelope, which may be an airtight mold on one side and an airtight bag on the other.
- Epoxy and phenolic thermoset resins are commonly used for composites applications, due to their antirust properties. These resins must have high compacting characteristic, once volatile compounds will be released in the autoclave.





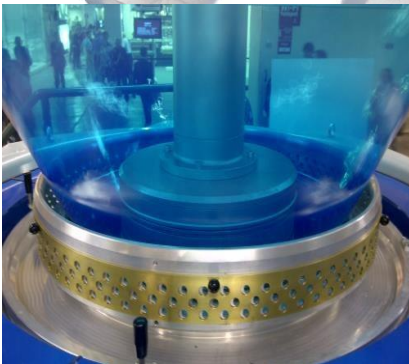
- When the bag is sealed to the mold, pressure on the outside and inside of this envelope is equal to atmospheric pressure.
- As a vacuum pump evacuates air from the inside of the envelope, air pressure inside of the envelope is reduced while air pressure outside remains the atmospheric pressure, forcing the sides of the envelope and everything within the envelope together, putting equal and even pressure over the surface of the envelope.



## 2. UBE NYLON for the WIND BLADES production INTRODUCTION



## (Large dimensioned) Vacuum Bagging



**Strong**  
(Mechanical resistance)

**Flexible**  
(Flex crack resistance)

**Contains**  
(Barrier for liquid resin  
and oxygen)

**Thermal resistance**



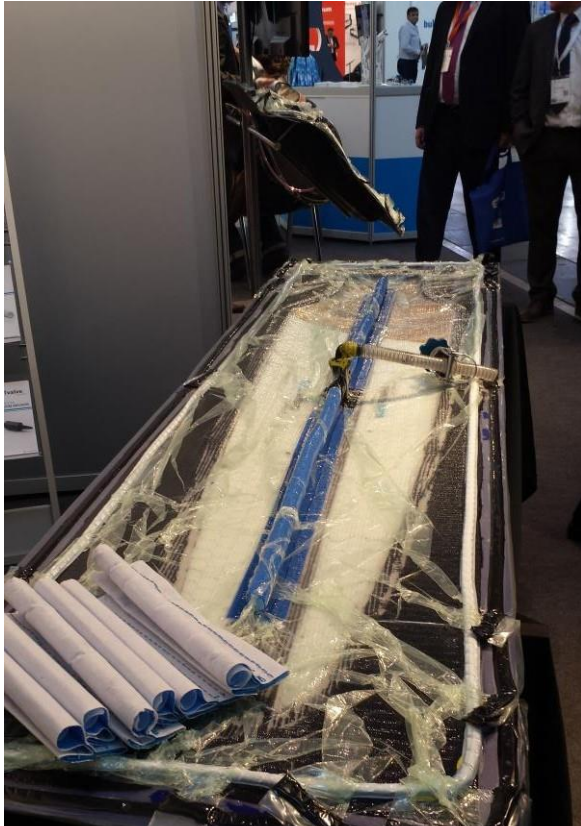


# UBE NYLON / (Large dimesioned) Vacuum Bagging



**Strong**  
(Mechanical resistance)

**Flexible**  
(Flex crack resistance)



**Contains**  
(Barrier for liquid resin  
and oxygen)



**Thermal resistance**



**CoPA 6/6.6**  
**UBE 5033B**



**Heat stabilizers**

**Other additives  
(anti-blocking)**



**190°C**  
**6 hours**



# UBE **NYLON 5033FD10** for (LD) vacuum bagging films



Typical heat stabilized structure

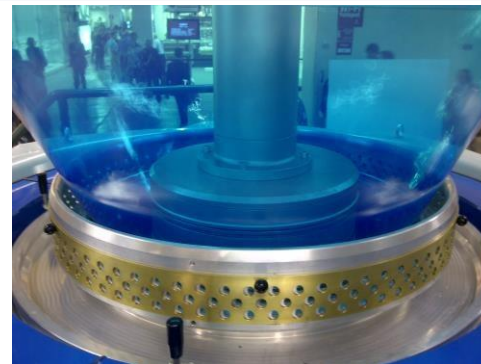
~~CoPA (+AB + HS) – Tie – PE – Tie – CoPA (+AB + HS)~~

**5033FD10**

**5033FD10**

## Process

- Airblown air cooling



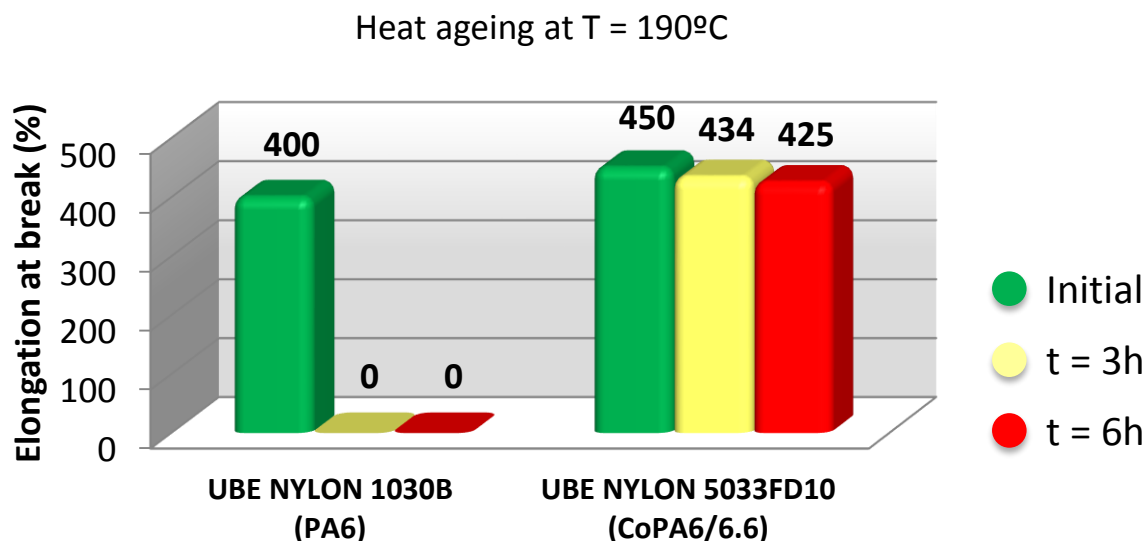


# UBE UBE NYLON 5033FD10 for (LD) vacuum bagging films

## UBE NYLON grades – CoPA6/6.6 (50- series)

5033FD10

Heat resistant grade containing anti-blocking agents.  
Suitable for vacuum bagging process.





## 3. Other chances in the vacuum bagging market AEROSPACE

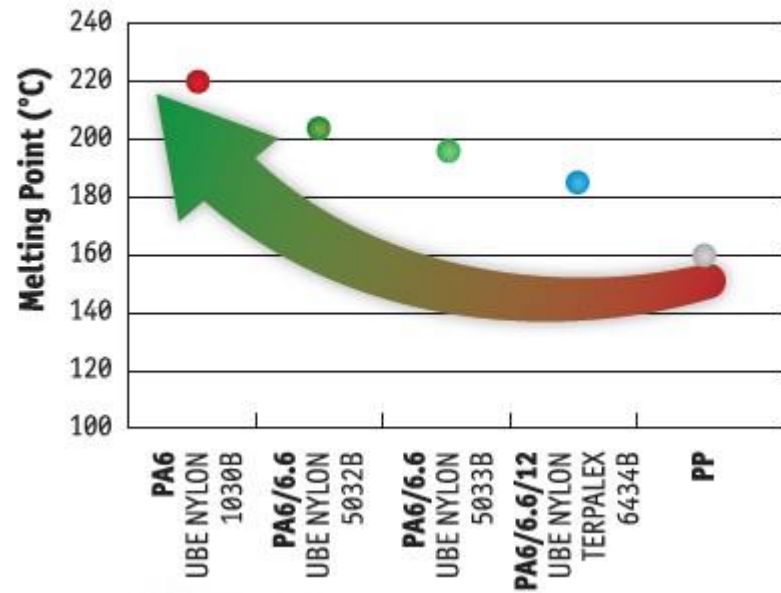
### Areospace The NEEDS



**PA6**

**PA6.6**

### HEAT RESISTANCE





## 4. Other chances in the (smaller) vacuum bagging market SPECIAL NICHES



## Special VBF The NEEDS



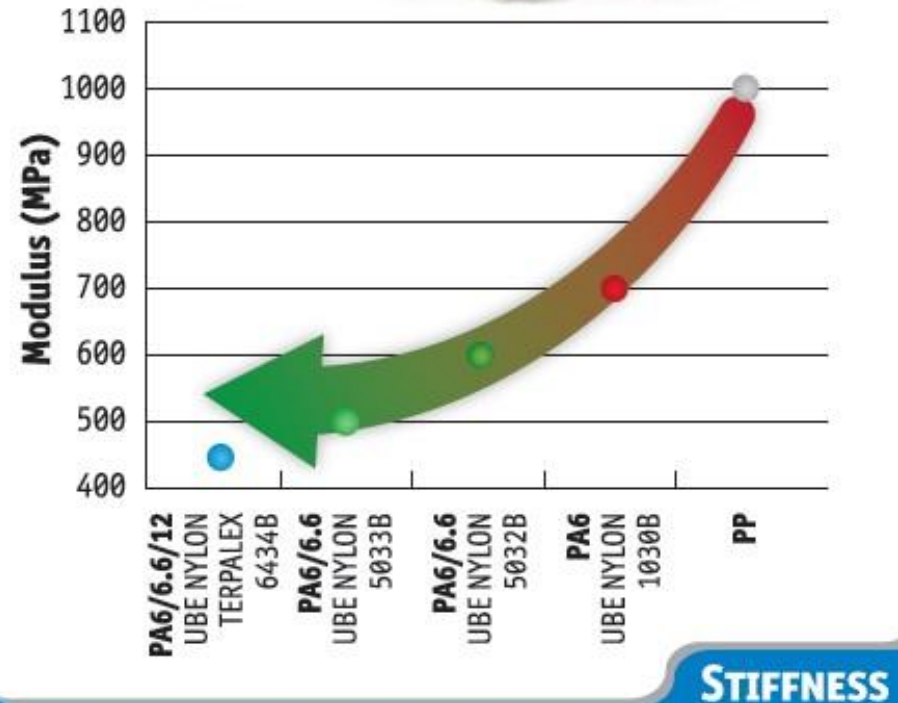
PA6

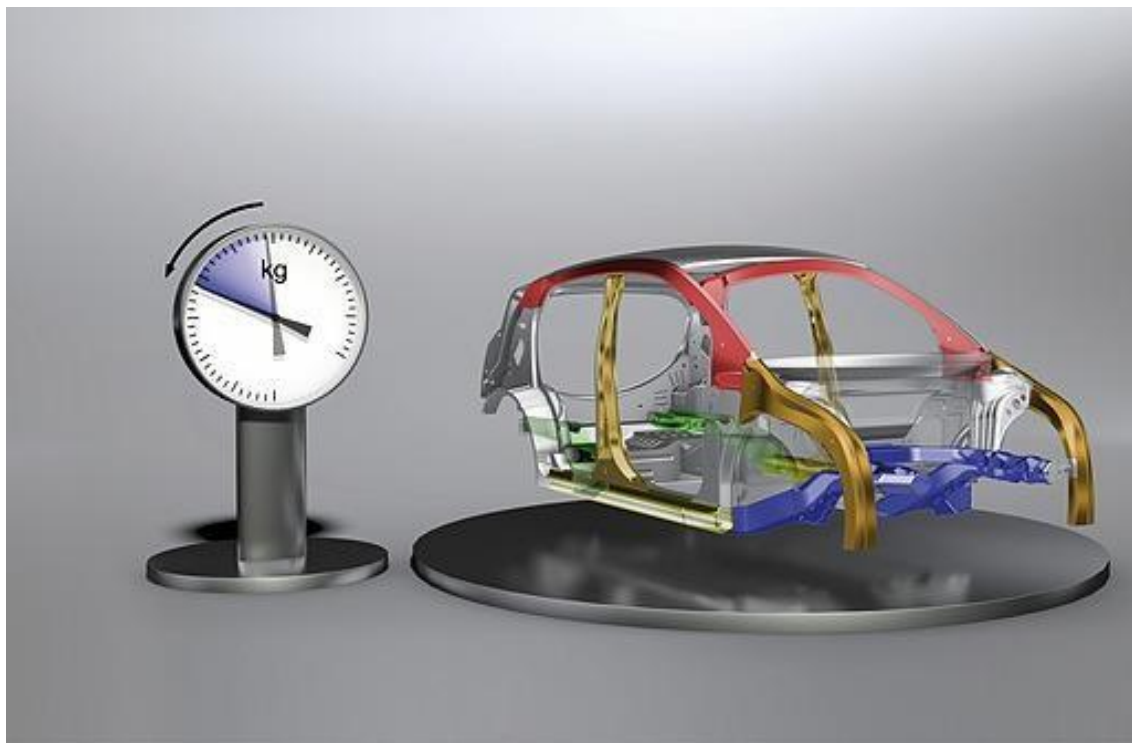
PA 6.6

PI

TerPA 6/6.6/12

## SOFTNESS





## 5. Automotive Metal Replacement

PA

Mechanical

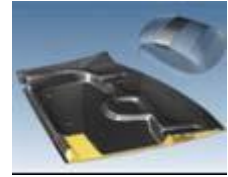
Thermal



Fibers/  
Textile



Composite =  
METAL  
REPLACEMENT



Roof module



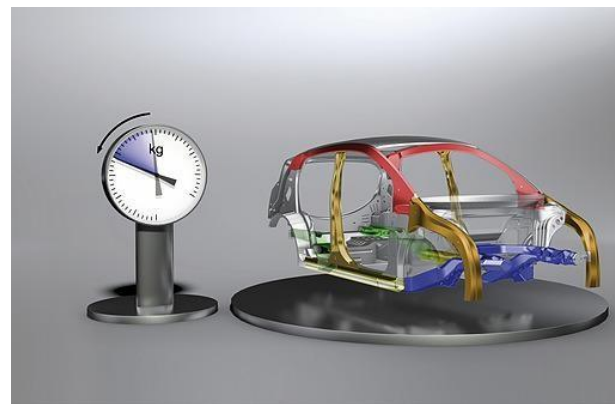
Structural  
interior parts



Chassis



Structural exterior parts



## 6. Conclusions / CHANCES (& Challenge)





**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**

