

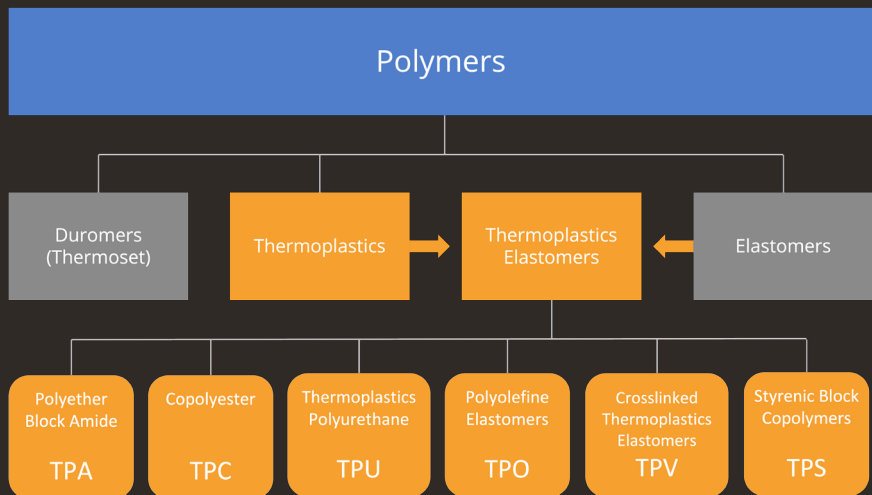
TPE

Thermoplastic elastomers

TPEs combine the dynamic processing properties of thermoplastic polymers with the softness and flexibility of elastomers. They present outstanding processability, chemical and UV resistance, recyclable & bondability coupled good adhesion. Thermoplastic elastomers are commonly utilized materials in various industries.

There is a wide variety of TPE. They fall into two large families:

- block copolymers (*reactor-made TPEs*) ;
- mechanical blends (*TPE compounds*).



In addition to their chemical structure variety, TPEs are also distinguished by their hardness. Indeed, the Shore hardnesses of the TPEs can vary from Shore00 (*gel*) to Shore D (*rigid*).



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Definitions

TPE compounds: obtained by the physical mixing of at least two complementary polymeric compounds such as TPS (*thermoplastic styrene block copolymer*) and SBC (*styrene block copolymer - "BC"*).

There are several types of SBC:

SBS: Styrene-butadiene-styrene BC

SIS: Styrene-isoprene-styrene BC

SEBS: Styrene-ethylene-butylene-styrene BC

SEEPS: Styrene-ethylene-ethylene-butylene-styrene BC

SEPS: Styrene-ethylene-propylene-styrene BC

SEPS-V: Styrene-ethylene-propylene-styrene BC, cross-linkable

TPV: Thermoplastic elastomer of

thermoplastic and vulcanized elastomers (e.g. EPDM/ PP)

TPQ: Thermoplastic elastomer polyolefin (*a reactor-made TPE and a TPE compound*)

Reactor-made TPE: properties are provided by a single polymer type.

It is created in the polymerization process obtained by copolymerization of at least two monomers, which are block polymerized.

TPU: Thermoplastic polyurethane elastomer

TPC: Thermoplastic copolyester elastomer

TPA: Thermoplastic polyether block amides elastomer

TPQ: Thermoplastic elastomer polyolefin (*a reactor-made TPE and a TPE compound*)