

Unit 3: Plastics and Textiles (3º ESO)

Plastics can be divided into two types, according to their origin:

■ Natural plastics are obtained directly from or sources.

■ Synthetic plastics are made with compounds that come from gas and . Most plastics that we use today are synthetic.

*Synthetic plastics are made of _____ and _____ compounds.

Polymerisation:

■ During the manufacturing process, fillers may be added to the cost of production and certain properties of the raw materials. Some typical fillers include:



■ Chemical **additives** can also be used, such as plasticizers which increase the and of the final product. may also be added to give the plastic a certain colour.

Match the property to its description/definition:

Physically Resistant

Able to be hammered or pressed into shape without breaking or cracking.

Good insulator

Waste or materials can be processed and used again.

Ductile

Able to be deformed without losing toughness; pliable, not brittle.

Malleable

Not allowing fluid to pass through.

Impermeable

Does not readily allow the passage of heat or sound.

Recyclable

How strong the material is when force is applied.



Non-Biodegradable plastics are made from: _____.

Biodegradable plastics are able to be broken down by _____.

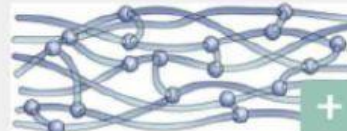
What does "**broken down**" mean? _____

Thermoplastics are composed of polymer chains that are weakly-connected to each other.



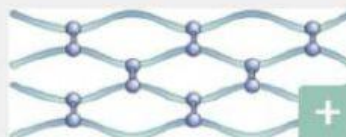
Thermoplastics can be _____ and _____ many times.

Thermosetting plastics are composed of polymer chains that are strongly-connected.



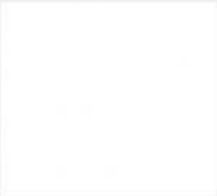
Thermosetting plastics can be _____ and they maintain their _____. This process can only be done __ time(s).

Elastomers are composed of polymer chains that are laterally connected. They can be folded or rolled into a ball, like string.

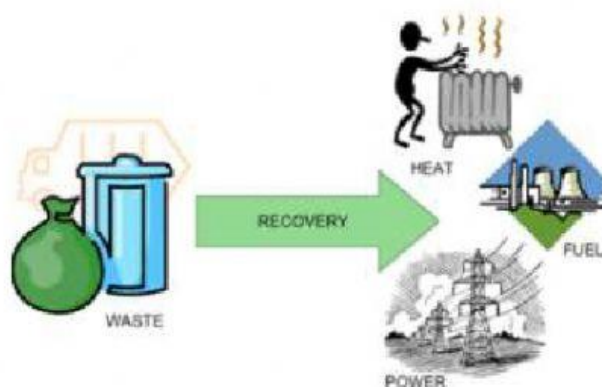


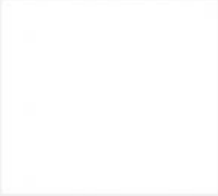
Elastomers have _____ and _____ properties. The production of elastomers is called _____ and this is when _____ is added to rubber that is heated at _____ °C

Many plastics are used for industrial purposes. These are classified into groups.

Thermoplastic materials			
Name	Properties	Uses	
Polyethylene terephthalate: 	Impermeable Transparent Light	Name 1 use: 	
High-density polyethylene 	Name 1 property: 	Buckets, bottles, packaging for cleaning products, medicine bottles and toys.	

What is energy recovery? _____



Low-density polyethylene 	Soft and light Transparent	Name 1 use: 	
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Polypropylene 	Name 1 property: 	Bottles, bottle caps, packaging for hygiene products and medicine, carpet fibres, bags, plates, cutlery, storage containers and garden products.	
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What are bioplastics made of? (Select the correct options)



ceramic



Sugar cane



meat



Sugar beets



cornstarch



trees



straw



flour



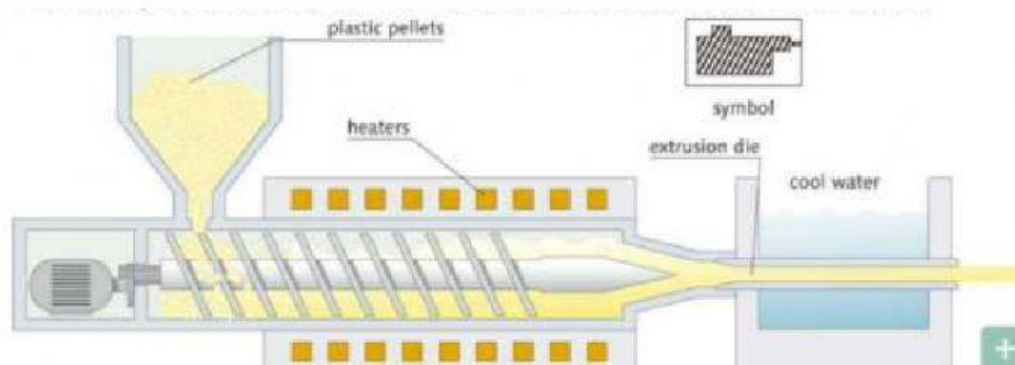
sawdust

Polystyrene 	Moulded	Name 1 property: 	CD cases, clothes hangers, cartons for eggs and dairy products, plates, cups and cutlery.	
	Expanded (Styrofoam)		Packaging, wrapping, thermal and acoustic insulation.	

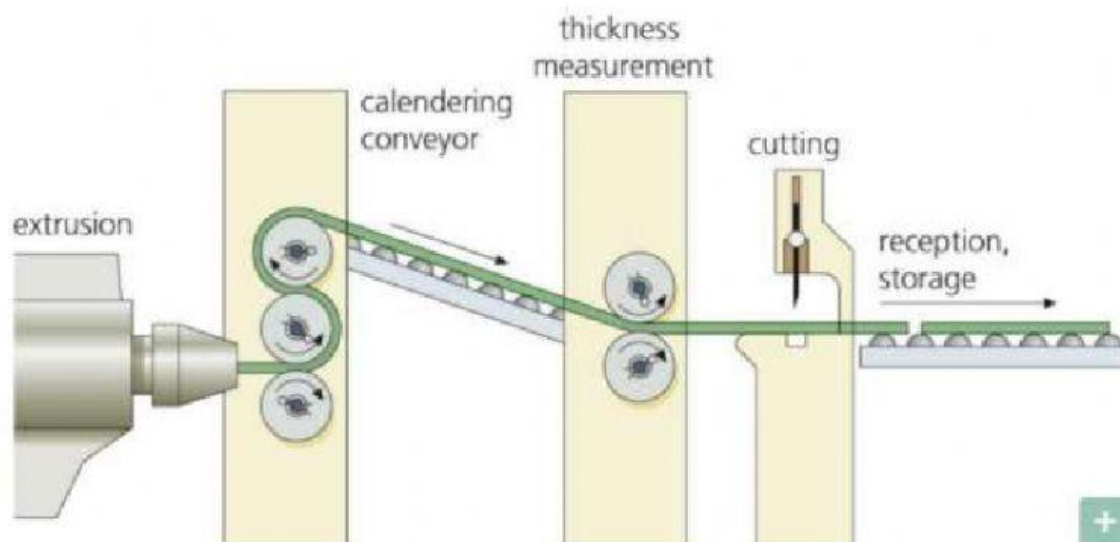
Methacrylate 	Transparent Impact-resistant	Name 1 use: 	
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The extrusion process typically includes the following steps:

- 1 material, usually in the form of added to an extrusion machine. These go into a heated where they melt and form a

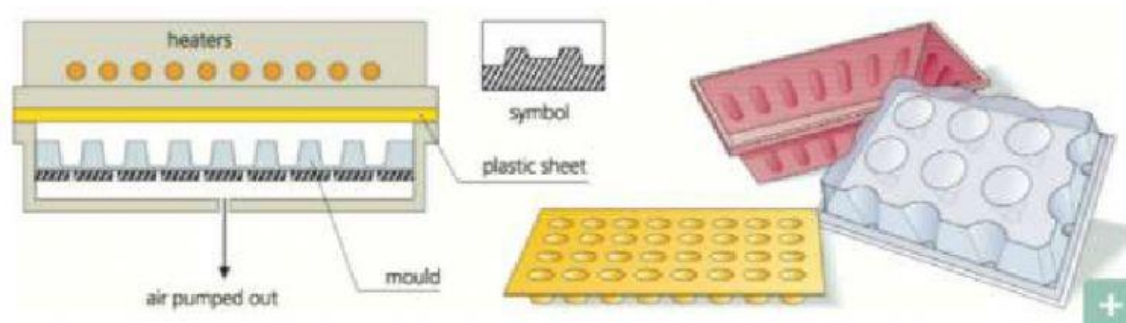


In the calendering process, material is passed between to make



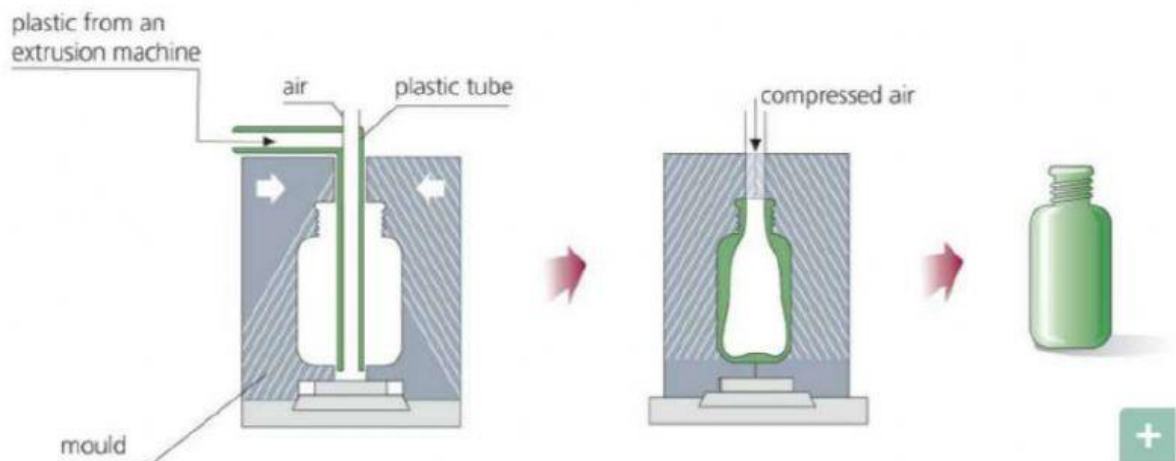
The vacuum forming process involves the following steps:

- 1 A sheet of material is placed over a
- 2 The of plastic is heated until it becomes soft.
- 3 The air under the sheet is sucked out to create a . This pulls the sheet onto the which gives it the desired shape.



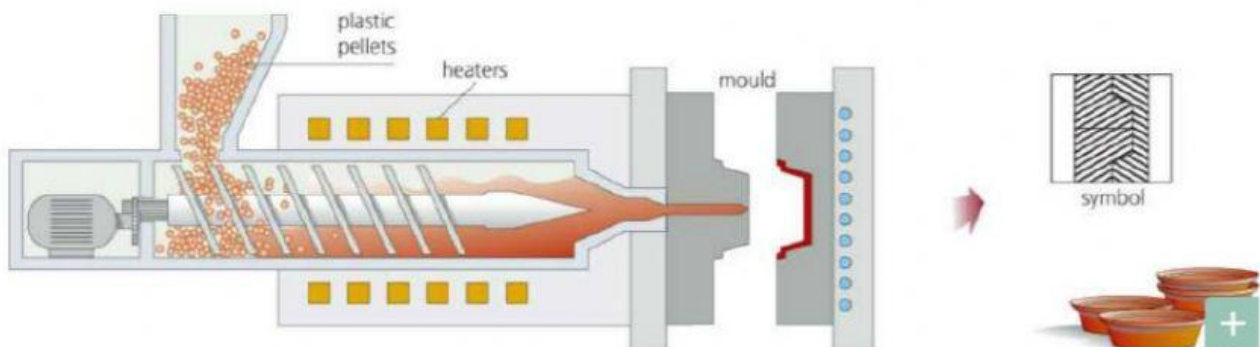
Blow moulding

- 1 A tube of material is produced by an extrusion machine. Then this tube is introduced into a mould.
- 2 The mould is filled with compressed which pushes the plastic against the sides of the mould. This gives the plastic the desired shape.



Injection moulding

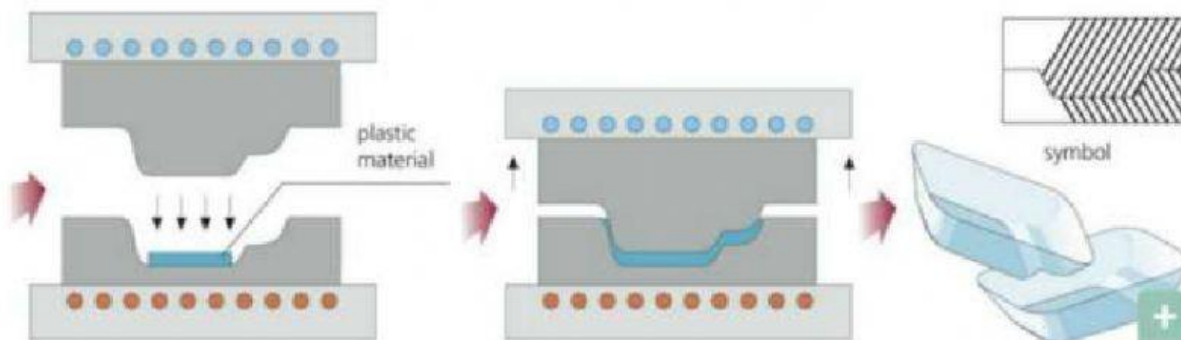
- 1 Melted material is introduced into a .
- 2 After the material down and hardens, it is removed.



Compression moulding

Compression moulding is done with a machine called a . The main steps of compression moulding are as follows:

- 1 plastic materials, such as or powder, are introduced into a cavity .
- 2 Heating elements soften the plastic while it is compressed by the other side.
- 3 The plastic is shaped by the on both sides.



What is an example of a **machine** used for **cutting**?



To **smooth down** rough surfaces we can or them.



Natural fibres from animal, plant or mineral sources:

- wool = (animal)
- silk = (animal)
- cotton = (plant)
- esparto = grass plants (plant)
- linen = (plant)
- bamboo = plants (plant)
- metallic fibres = from , & (mineral)



Synthetic fibres include: , , & .