

MRO Manufacturing

Plastics provide numerous advantages for any manufacturing operation. They're lightweight, hold up well under extreme conditions and are an excellent cost-effective alternative to metal.

Applications

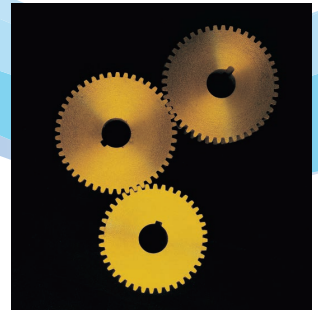
- Bushings and bearings
- Electrical insulators
- Gears, manifolds, pulleys, cams
- Rollers
- Patterns
- Parts carriers
- Dunnage
- Sheaves
- Slide pads
- Sprockets
- Valve components
- Corner tracks, rails, bumpers
- Wheels
- Housings
- Guards and safety shields
- Structural parts
- Electrical insulators
- Chain guides, machine guards, wear strips
- Housings
- Seals and gaskets
- Star wheels
- Valve components
- Windows
- Shaft collars

Advantages May Include

- Reliable, durable, long-lasting
- Easy to fabricate
- May eliminate the need for additional lubrication
- Excellent electrical properties
- Lightweight
- Quiet
- Minimizes wear on mating metal parts
- High strength-to-weight ratio
- Excellent surface appearance
- Impact and abrasion resistant
- Machinability and weldability

Environmental and Safety

Considering the total carbon footprint, including costs of raw materials, manufacture, transport, fabricate, install, maintain, plastics compare favorably with more traditional materials. Also, plastics are safer to handle and install. When you consider that most plastics are readily recyclable, they can become the most environmentally responsible and safest choice for many demanding MRO manufacturing applications.



- Excellent bearing and wear
- Chemical and corrosion resistant
- Cost effective

Materials

- Acetal (POM)
- Acetate (AC)
- Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS)
- Acrylic (PMMA)
- Chlorinated Polyvinyl Chloride (CPVC)
- Glycol Modified Polyester Terephthalate (PETG)
- High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE)
- Nylon/Cast Nylon (PA)
- Phenolics (Industrial Thermosets)
- Plastic Lumber
- Poly-Imide (PI)
- Polyamide-Imide (PAI)
- Polybutylene Terephthalate (PBT)
- Polycarbonate (PC)
- Polyetheretherketone (PEEK)
- Polyester films
- Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET/PETE)
- Polyphenylene Sulfide (PPS)
- Polypropylene (PP)
- Polysulfone (PSU)
- Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE)

- Polyurethane (PU/PUR)
- Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)
- Polyvinylidene Fluoride (PVDF)
- Silicone (SI)
- Ultra-High Molecular Weight Polyethylene (UHMW-PE)

Did you know?

The United States is the world's largest manufacturing economy, producing 21 percent of global manufactured products. China is second at 15 percent and Japan is third at 12 percent.

