FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

RELEASE AGENTS

Q) What are the advantages and disadvantages of silicone-free versus silicone-containing release agents?

A) The advantage of silicone-containing release agents is that they offer a very good release effect. The disadvantage of silicone-containing release agents is that the subsequent treatment of the released parts, such as gluing or painting, may be difficult or even impossible. Additional post-molding part processing will be required.

Q) Why does the automotive industry almost exclusively use silicone-free release agents?

A) Since parts produced for the automotive industry generally have to undergo further processing procedures after they are molded, it is important to ensure that silicone-free release agents are used to avoid the need for non-value-adding procedures into the workflow.

Q) What happens if too much release agent is applied?

A) Applying too much release agent can make subsequent process treatment of the parts more difficult by creating an oily or slick surface on the molded part.

Q) Are there suitable release agents for thermoplastic materials that are sensitive to stress cracking?

A) Materials such as PC and ABS are particularly sensitive to stress cracking. Release agents have been developed that can be used in the production of parts made from these materials, such as Lusin® Alro OL 141.

Q) What is the advantage of using release agents from aerosol cans instead of non-aerosol products?

A) The advantage of aerosol cans is that the spray valve system allows the product to be applied very thinly, consistently and with a predictable spray pattern. This allows material to be saved and prevents over-application. Spray cans also offer easy handling and flexibility.

Q) How should non-aerosol release agent products be applied?

A) Non-aerosol products are best applied using a high-quality spray gun or with clock-controlled spraying equipment.

Q) What does the maximum application temperature of a release agent refer to?

A) The maximum application temperature refers specifically to the temperature of the mold surface and indicates the maximum service temperature at which the release agent can properly function. Beyond the maximum application temperature, the chemical stability of the release agent will start to decompose and the release agent will no longer function as designed. The maximum mold service temperature is described in the PDS of the relevant product.

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