

Purging Compounds: Liquid vs Mechanical

By Andres Rodriguez | Pet Preform | Updated by ECP Ltd 2023



Importance of purging compounds in thermoplastics manufacturing

The use of purging compounds has become indispensable when it comes to removing the carbon residues and colour stains; as well as reducing machine downtime, notably enhancing processing efficiency.

Liquid purges have growth among the product segmentation market, incrementing the demand for cost-effective scrap and spots removal solutions.

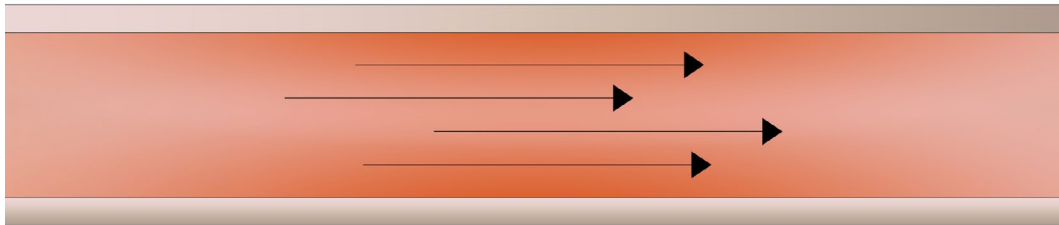
Material flow when using purging compounds

Liquid purging compounds disrupt the flow lines, additives and emulsifiers in the formula increase the volume inside the barrel; known as turbulent flow.

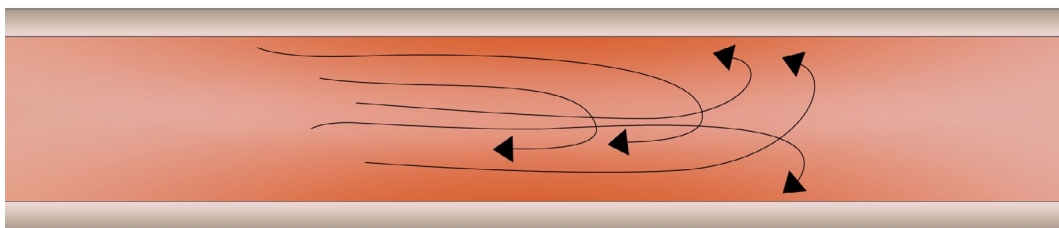
As a result, as the volume increases, stream velocity does as well; helping current contamination mix with the purging compound in a melted mass, more comfortable to remove outside the barrel.

Different from when using mechanical purging compounds. Where we get a linear flow; which will push contamination out slowly moving through the layers until it is finally clean.

Material Flow graphical representation



Linear flow



Turbulent flow

How liquid purging compounds chemical agents react inside the barrel

Liquid purging compounds contain additives that decrease the viscosity, the material inside the barrel becomes more fluid. Thus increasing the flow in areas where usually the colour contamination is harder to remove. For example, a check valve and barrel borders.

With the same principle in mind, disrupting the linear flow, some liquid purging compounds; such as Easypurge, contain chemical foaming agents that react at high temperatures inside the barrel. This fact optimises the effect of the other additives when breaking the flow lines by increasing the pressure. This reaction, similar to a boiling scenario, allows the purging compound to emulsify carbon residues and colour pigment. Putting them in suspension that then will be pushed out by shots of virgin resin with ease.

The major advancement associated with liquid purging compounds is to accelerate the flow in areas where contamination remains for more extended periods.



Easypurge formula also contains surfactants and emulsifiers that place all impurities and pigments in suspension.

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Grade selection on mechanical purges

When you decide to use mechanical purging compounds in pellets; you will have to verify the operating temperature range recommended by the fabricant. The reason being is that these formulas use thermoplastics as a “vehicle” of the purging components. If you look carefully at the composition of a mechanical purging compound; you will see commonly used resins like PP, PE or PS in pellets mixed with concentrated purging agents.

Depending on the material you need to change; you will have to confirm its operating temperature to match it with the working temperature of the purging compound in pellets. Otherwise, the mixture will not act appropriately or can cause problems inside the machine.

On the other hand, liquid purging compounds work with higher ranges of temperatures. For example, Easypurge, working for all thermoplastics that work from 135°C – 350°C; making it easy and practical to use in factories that use different temperature range materials during production.



Due to its granulometric composition, most mechanical purging compounds, as their fabricants recommend, should not be used to clean the hot runners.

Liquid purges are designed with a particle size considerably smaller than the diameter of the hot runners. A considerable technical advantage, because you can use the cleaning properties of the purge to remove stubborn contamination deposits out of the hot runners. It is important to always confirm with the fabricant before deciding to pass any purging compound through hot runners.

Comparing cleaning cost

When comparing the cost of a colour/material change between these two different types of compounds, we have to understand the difference between the purging procedures.



EasyPurge Liquid Purging Compound		Conventional Mechanical Purging Compound		Potential Cost Savings
EasyPurge	20g	Asaclean	1kg	60%
		Ultrapurge	1kg	57%
		Aquapurge	1kg	56%
		Dynapurge	1kg	40%
		Z-Clean	1kg	39%

***20g of Easy Purge Liquid Purging Compound is equivalent to 1kg of Conventional Mechanical Purge.**

The procedure of cleaning with a mechanical purge requires usually between 1 or 2 barrel capacities of the compound and then the use of at least one barrels of virgin resin to remove the cleaning agent. The recommended standard procedure of Easypurge purging compound is two cycles.

All things considered, liquid purging compound is indeed one of the leading product segment of the purging compounds sector. While improving downtime, reducing scrap, as well as having less production cost, and material waste.

In addition, we have developed a dosing system, Easypurge APS, to solve in a simple, and economical way colour and material changes on machines that process large volumes. The automatic purging system designed for continuous, consistent and accurate purging compound dosing during machine clean-ups.



For more information on EasyPurge, contact ECP Ltd:

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