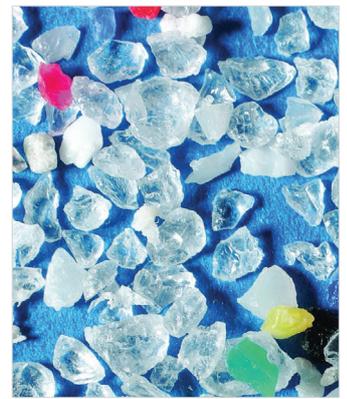


# Plastic Blast Media



Wheelabrator Plus offer a range of the most widely used types of plastic media, all of which are manufactured to standards conforming to major aerospace and other demanding users specifications.

The unique attribute of plastic media, which can be used in wet and dry blast equipment, is the ability to remove organic coatings such as epoxy and other wear resistant paints, while imparting negligible damage to both metallic and non-metallic substrates.

Types available - plastic media is generally identified according to its chemical group as defined in the US American MIL-Spec P85891A. These groups comprise both Thermoset & Thermoplastic materials, and have been selected to provide a range of products with different hardnesses, and therefore degree of aggression, to suit a wide range of different applications.

For more information please contact:

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# Plastic Blast Media

## Type II urea formaldehyde —

The most widely used plastic, can be used on soft metals, some composites and steel. An ideal cost effective alternative for chemical stripping.

## Type III melamine —

Melamine the most aggressive and hardest available plastic, can be used on most surfaces where fast stripping rates are required, and minimal damage accepted.

## Type V acrylic —

Acrylic is the softest and least aggressive plastic, being used in the aerospace industry to remove coatings.

Applications include aircraft de-painting and coating removal from fibreglass, composite and aluminium surfaces.

## Stocks

Wheelabrator Plus holds extensive stocks of over 400 tons of mixed abrasives and generally aims to deliver within 3-5 working days from receipt of order.

## Approvals

Wheelabrator Plus plastic conforms to MIL-P85891A and CSS227.

## Packaging

Standard pack is 25 kg cardboard boxes, bulk 125 kg drums can also be supplied.

## Health & Safety

Plastic Media is not considered hazardous in normal use but the following potential hazards should be recognised:

- a. Dust inhalation
- b. Skin irritation in susceptible individuals
- c. Noxious fumes emitted during a fire
- d. Risk of dust explosion
- e. If the product is treated with hydrochloric acid/hydrogen chloride toxic by-products may be formed

## Sieving specification

Media grade		Sieve size												
Mesh	Micron	10 2000	12 1700	16 1180	20 850	25 710	30 600	35 500	40 425	45 355	50 300	60 250	80 180	100 150
12/16	1700/1180	<0.1	<5	>80	>95									>99
12/20	1700/850	<0.1	<5		>85		>95							>99
16/20	1180/850		<0.1	<5	>80		>95							>99
20/30	850/600			<0.1	10-15		>85		>95					>99
20/40	850/425			<0.1	10-15		>45		>85					>99
30/40	600/425					<0.1	10-15		>85			>95		>99
40/60	425/250							<0.1	4-5	>45		>85		>95
60/80	250/180										<0.1	<5	>80	>95

## Physical properties

	Type II urea	Type III melamine	Type V acrylic
Bulk density g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.7	0.7	0.7
Specific gravity	1.5	1.5	1.10 - 1.20
Hardness moh's	3.5	4	3.2 - 3.5
Hardness barcol	54 - 62	64 - 72	46 - 51
Operation temp °C	150 max	175 max	90 max
Explosibility index KsT	100	100	N/A
Ignition temp °C	450	450	391
Chemical nature	Inert	Inert	Inert