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UNIVERSITY OF LISBON  
INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES  
ON SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT AND SEAS



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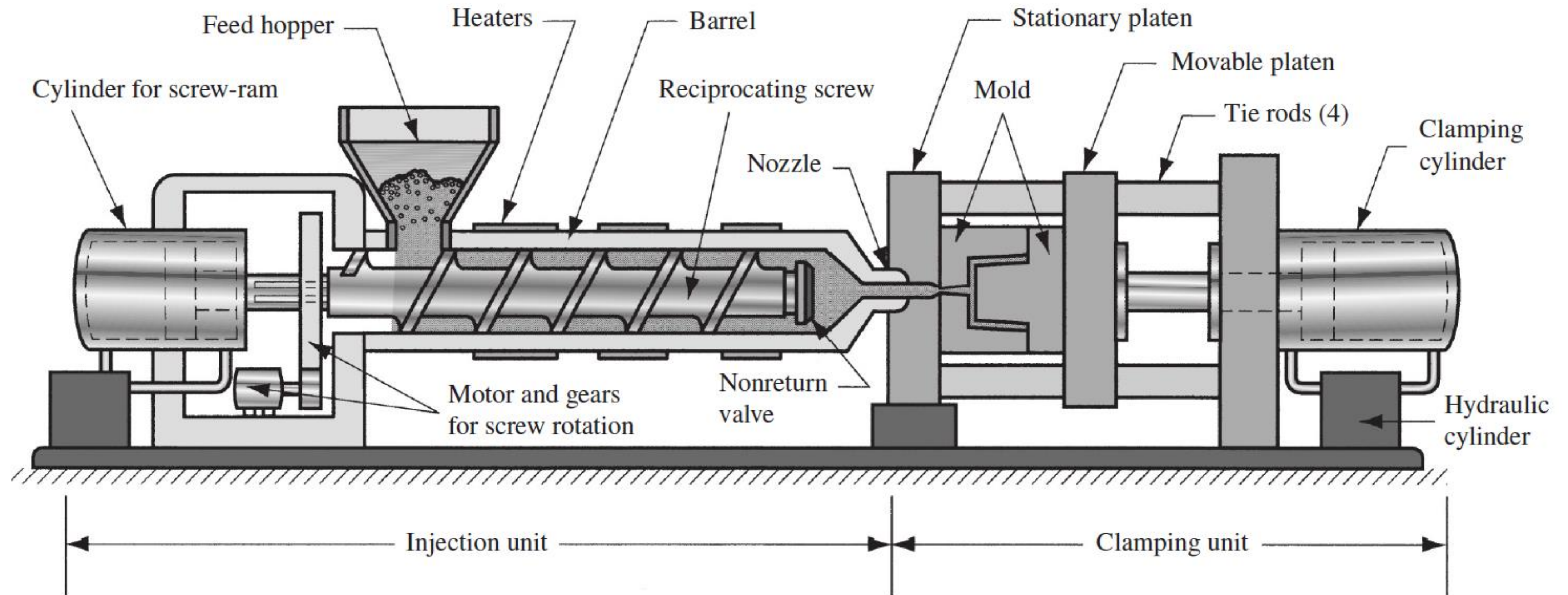


Injection moulding is accomplished by forcing molten plastic under pressure into a cavity formed between two matched metal mould halves. Once the plastic cools, the moulds are opened and the part is removed.

Complex and intricate shapes are possible with injection moulding. Injection moulding is the most widely used moulding process for thermoplastics.

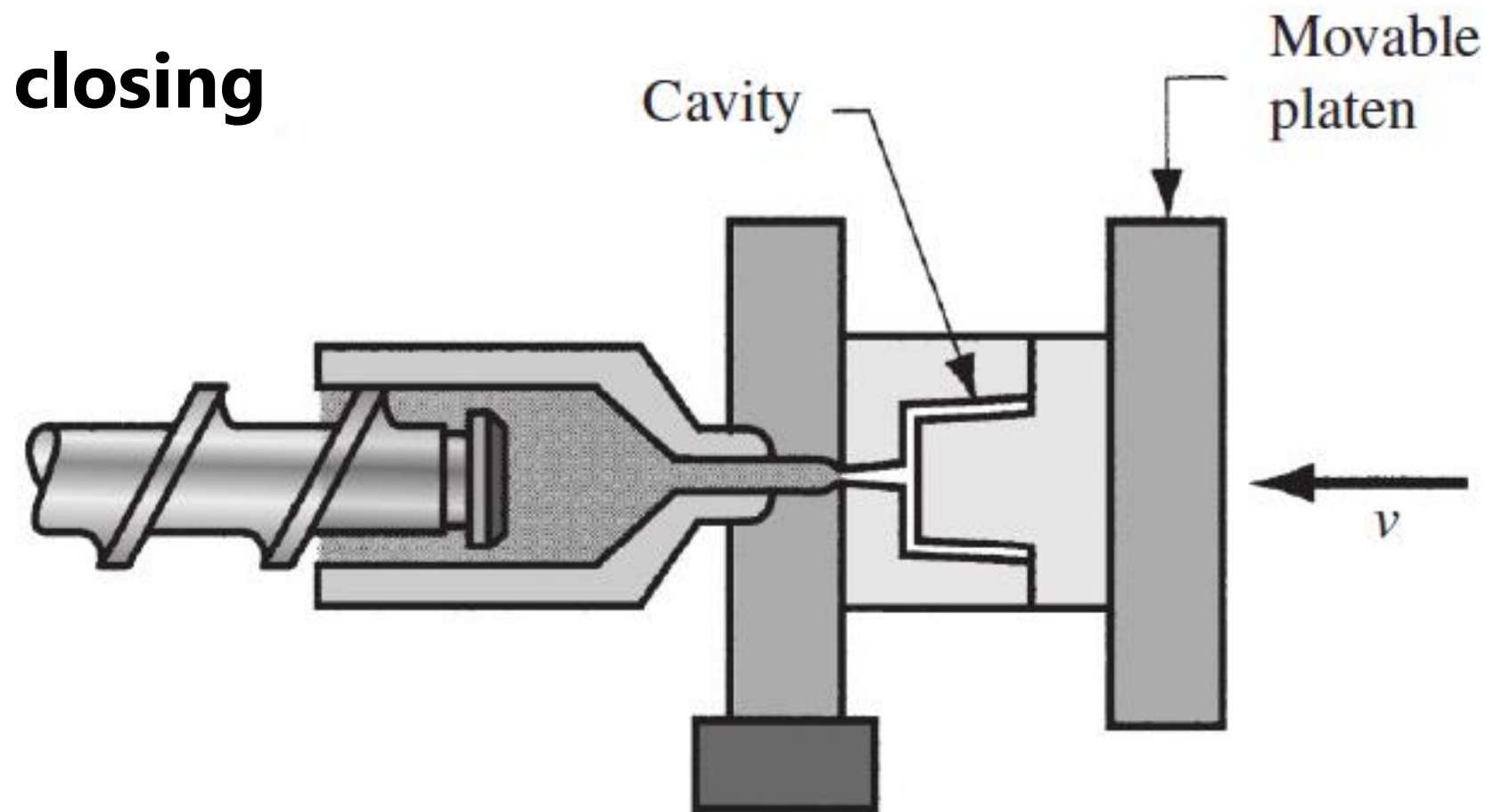




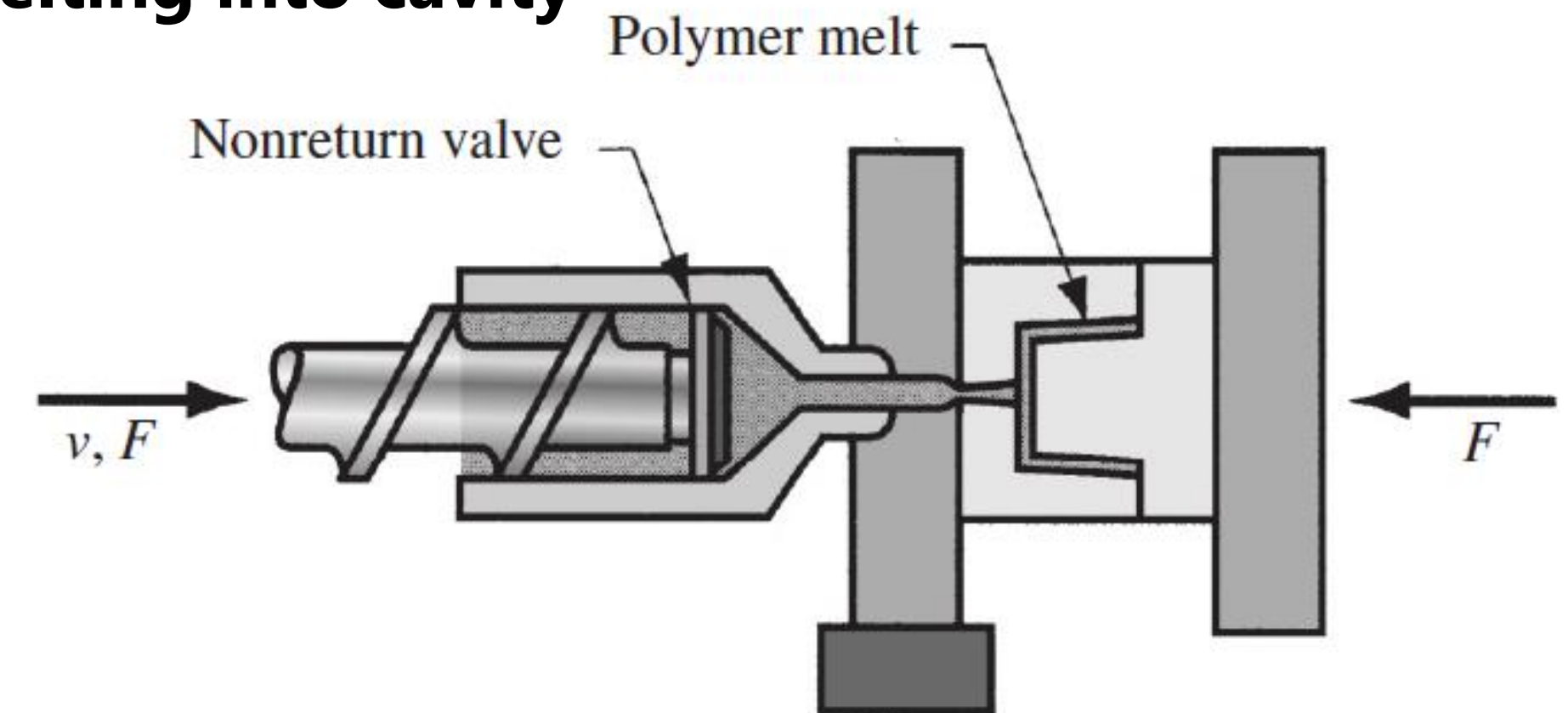




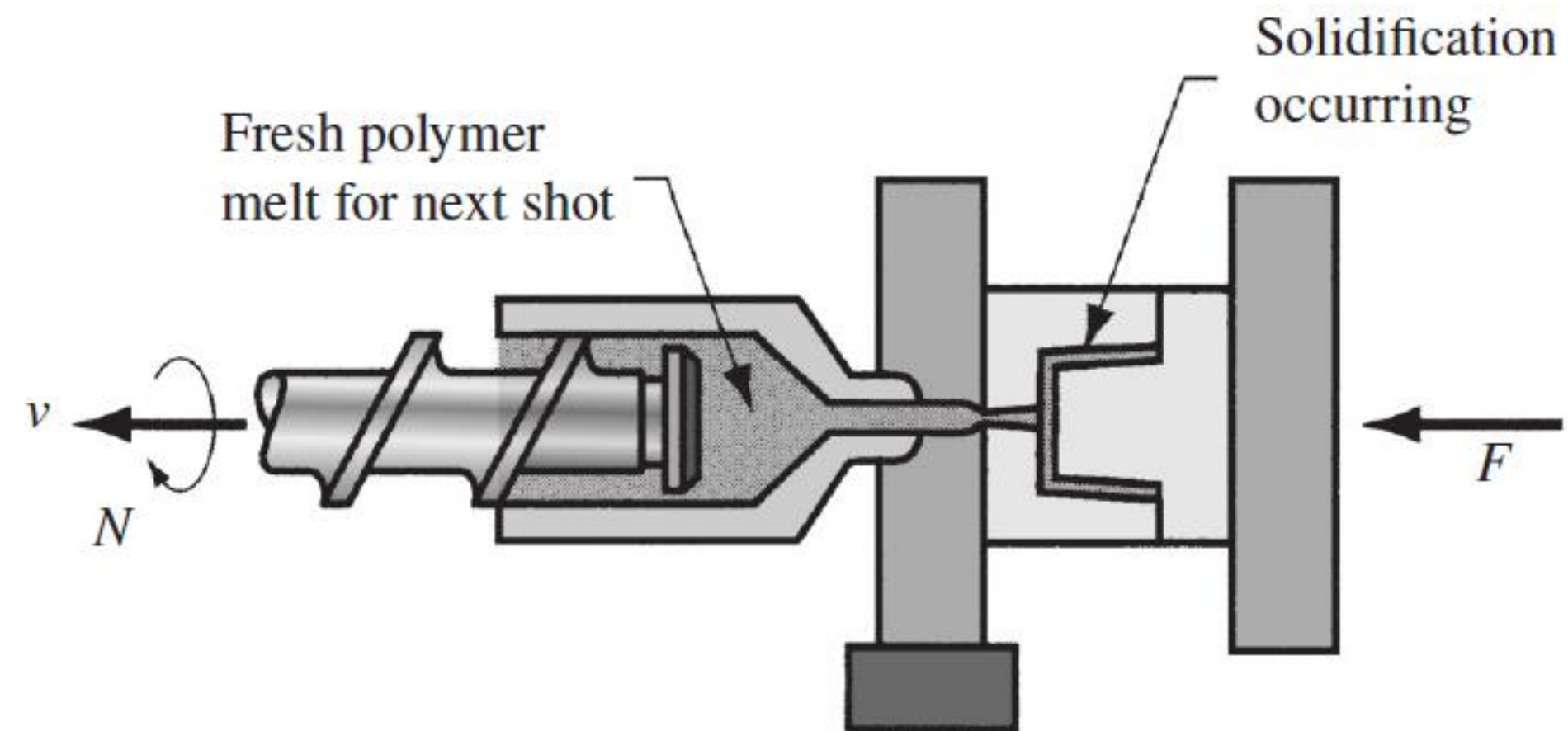
## 1. Mould closing



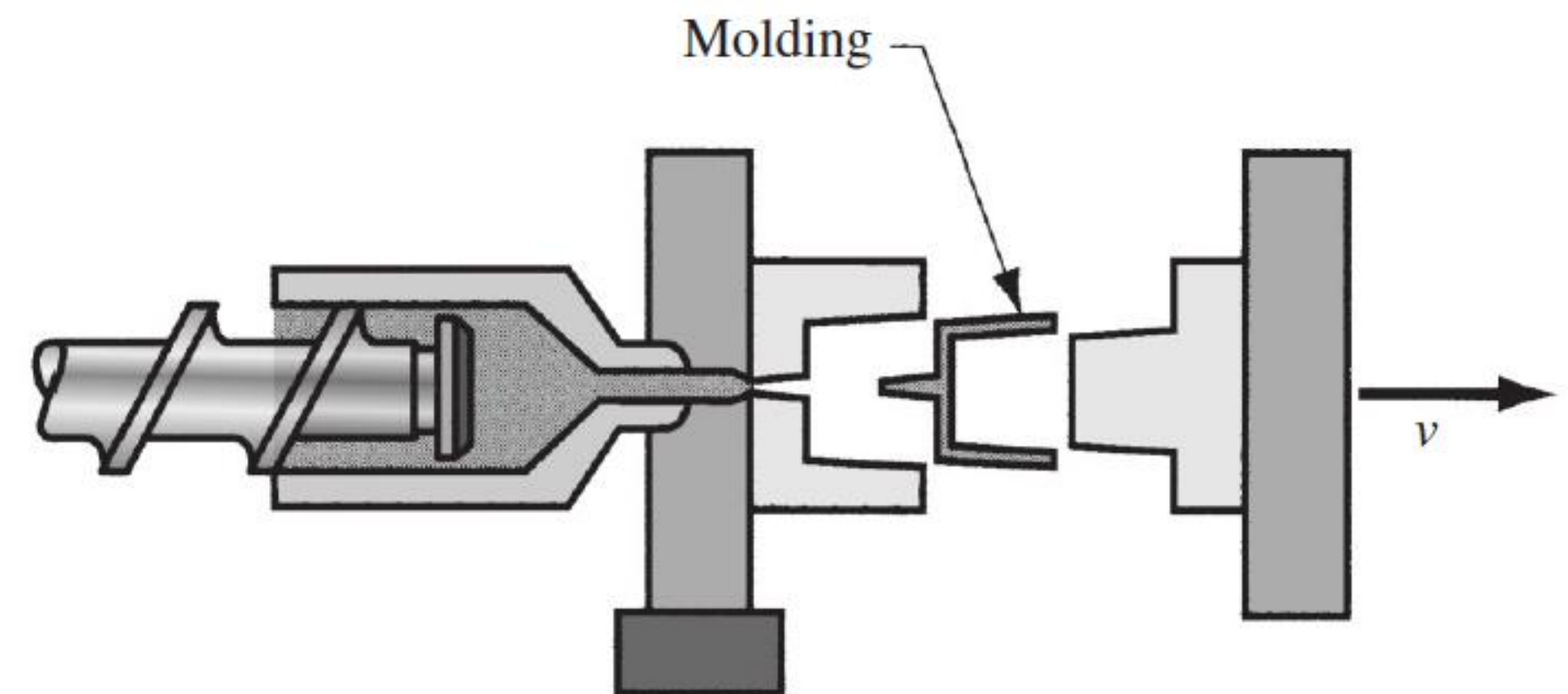
## 2. Melting into cavity



## 3. Screw is retracted



## 4. Mould opening and ejection

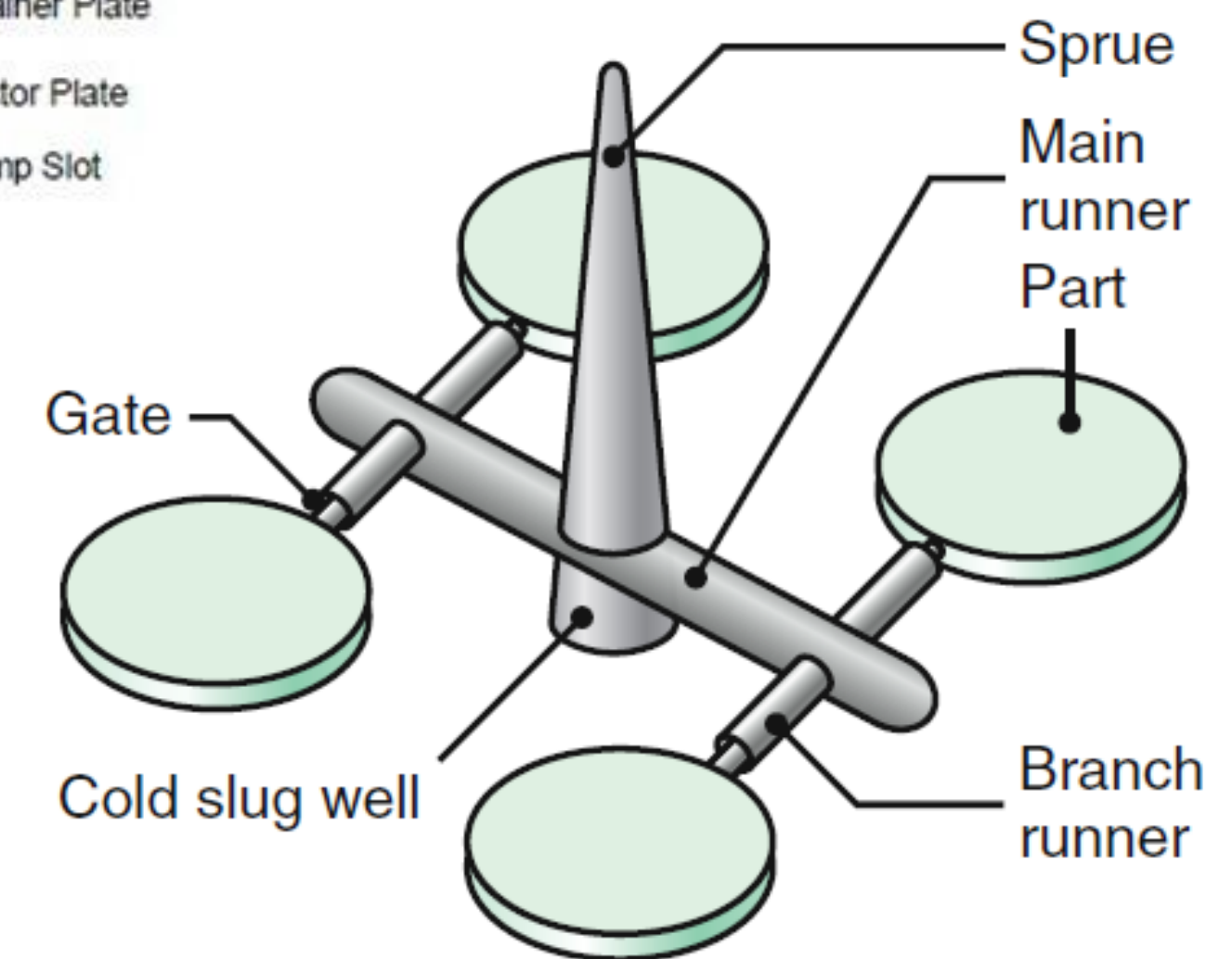
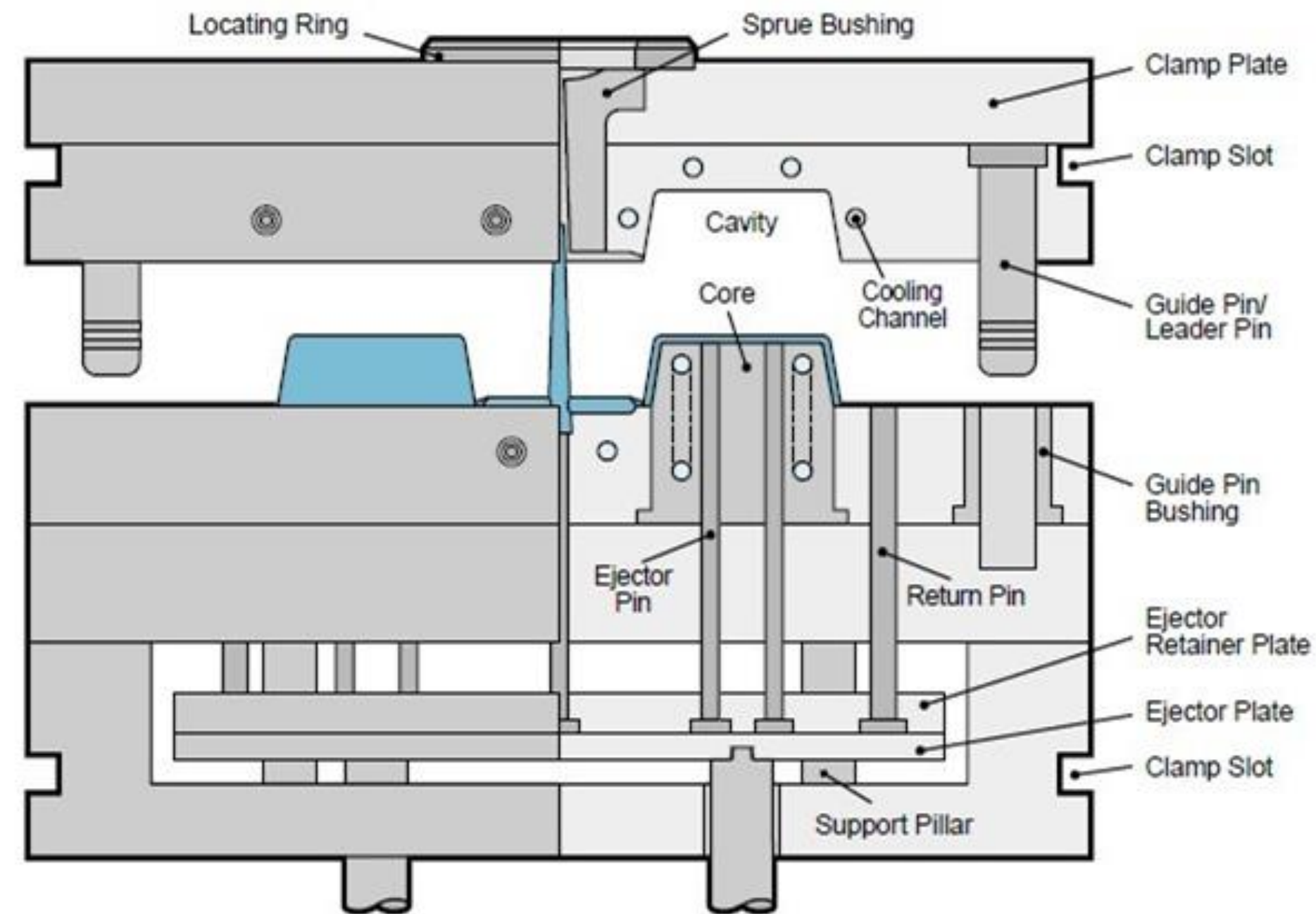
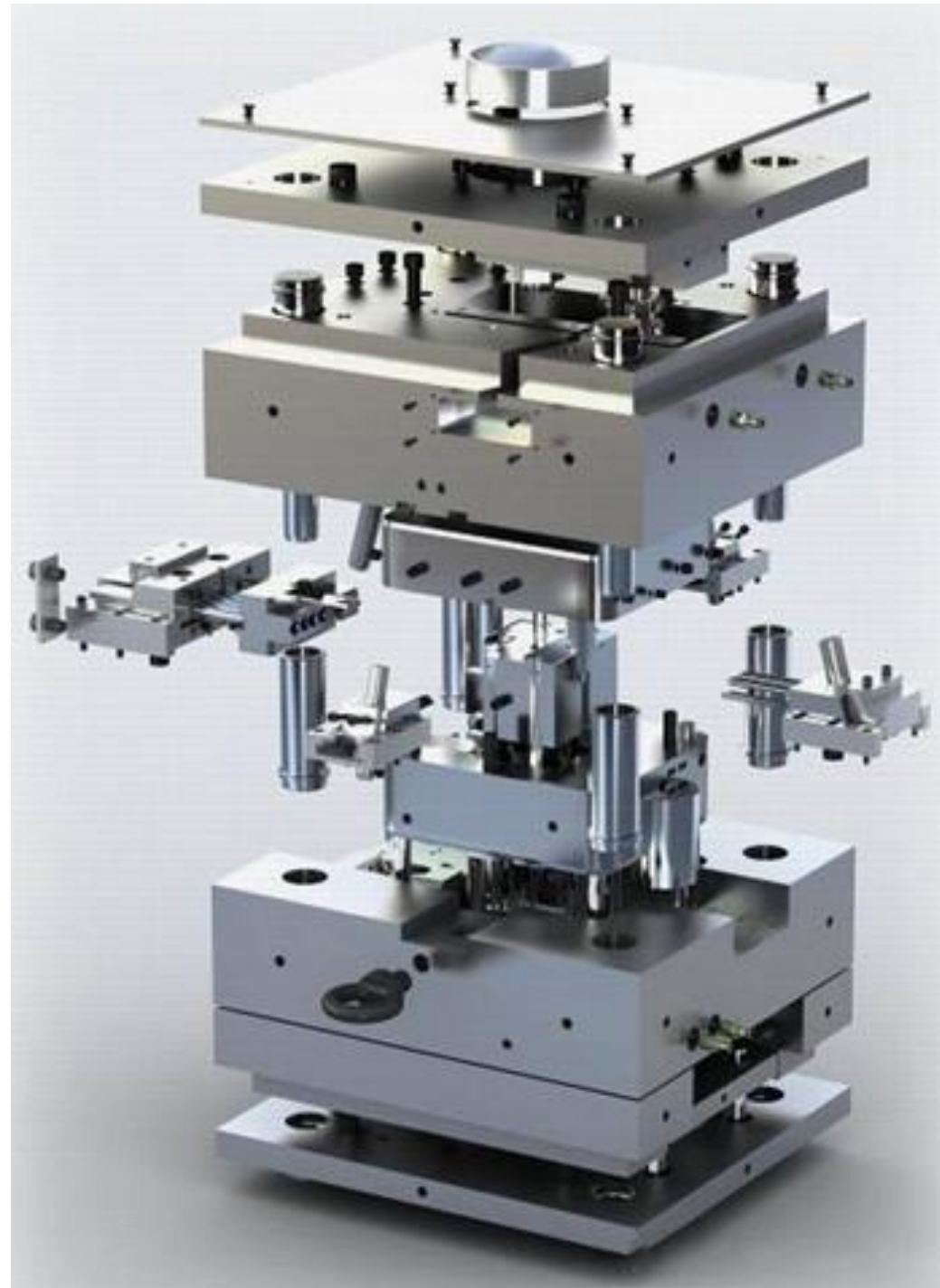


# Injection molding

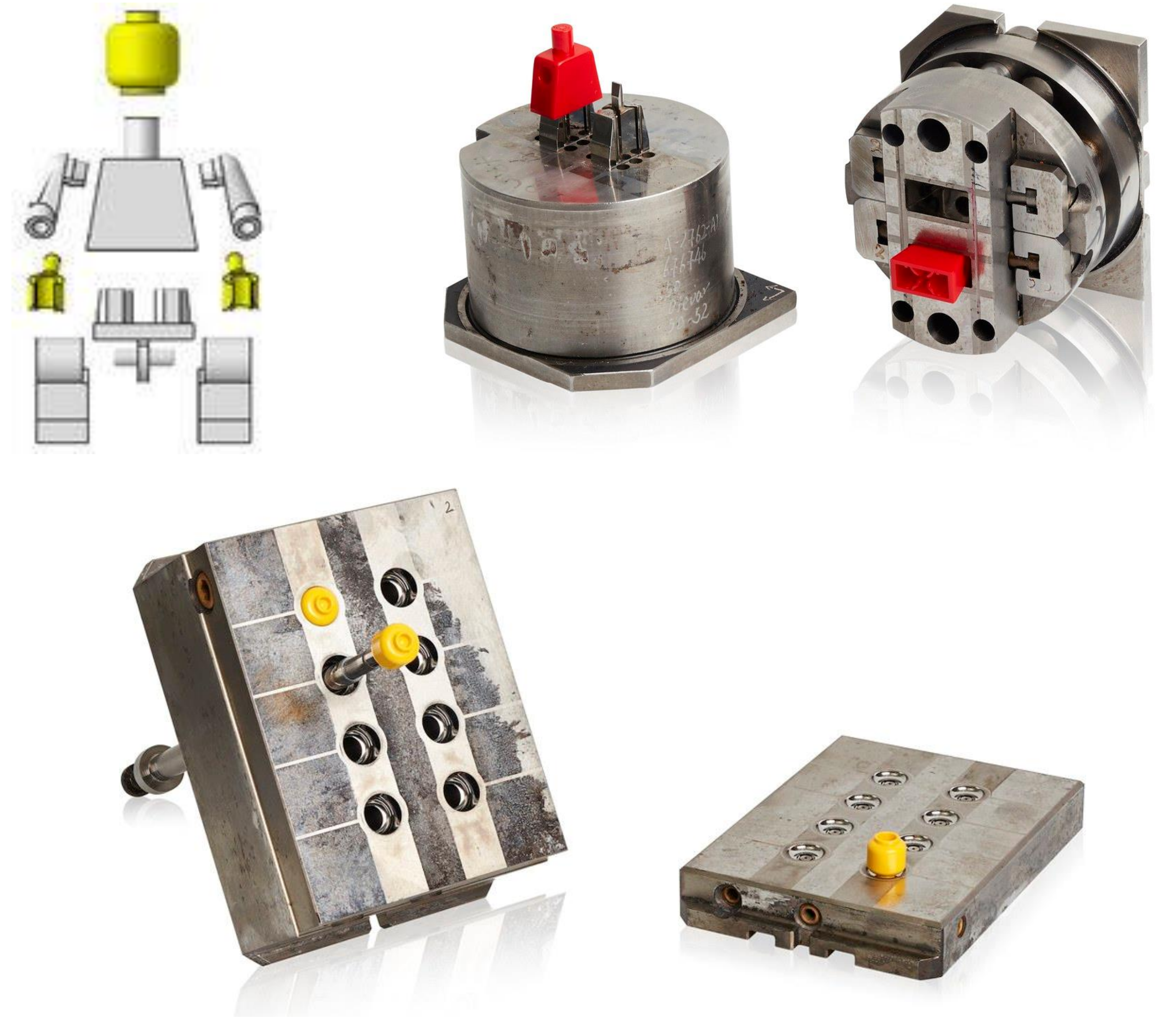
For the production of plastic PARTS



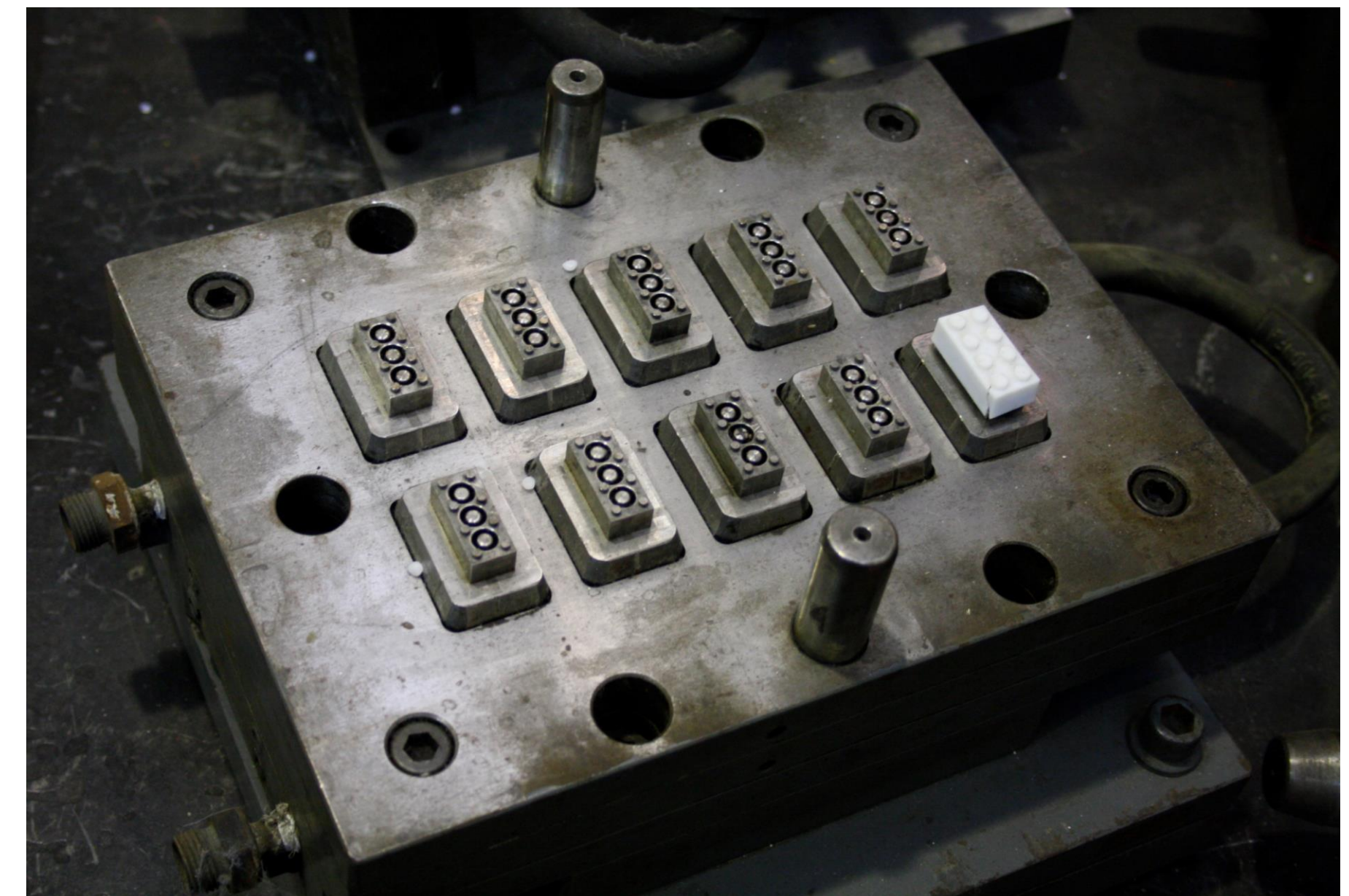
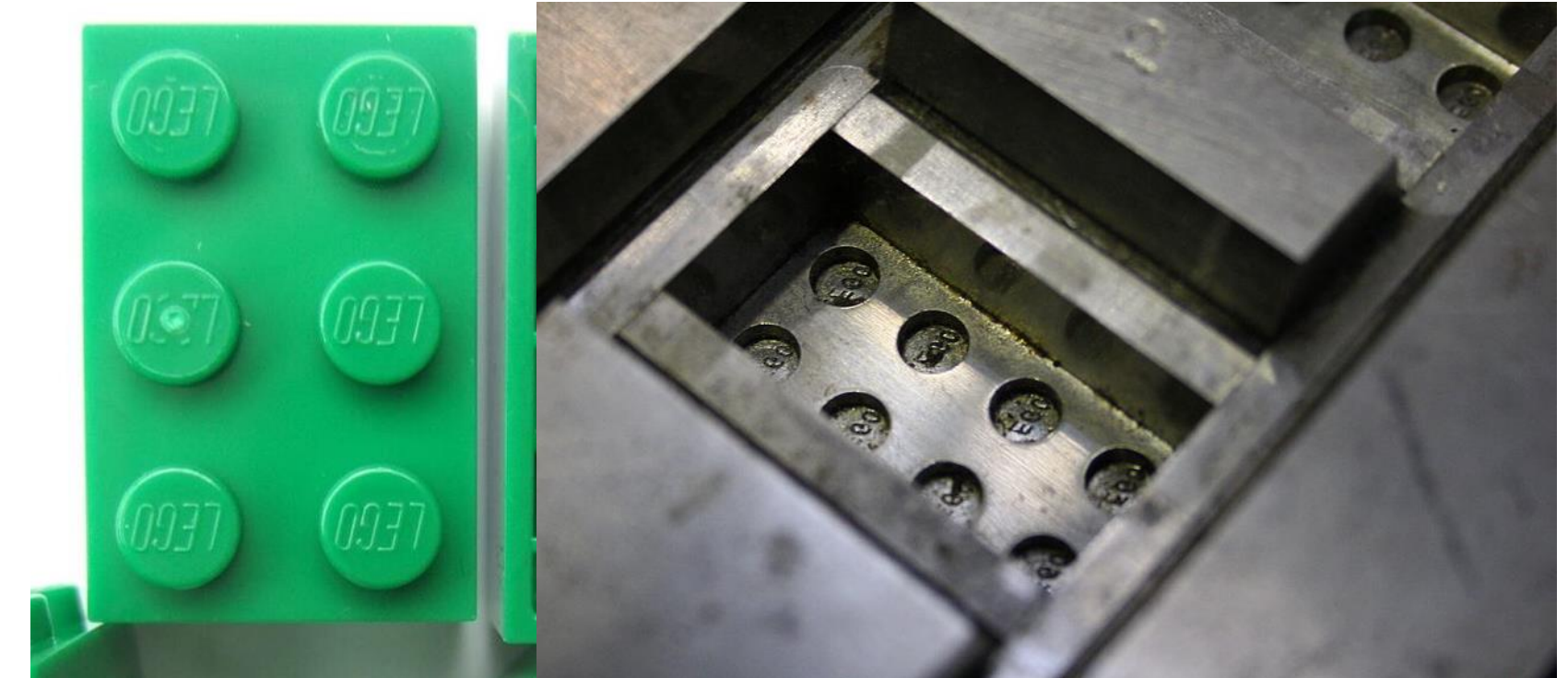
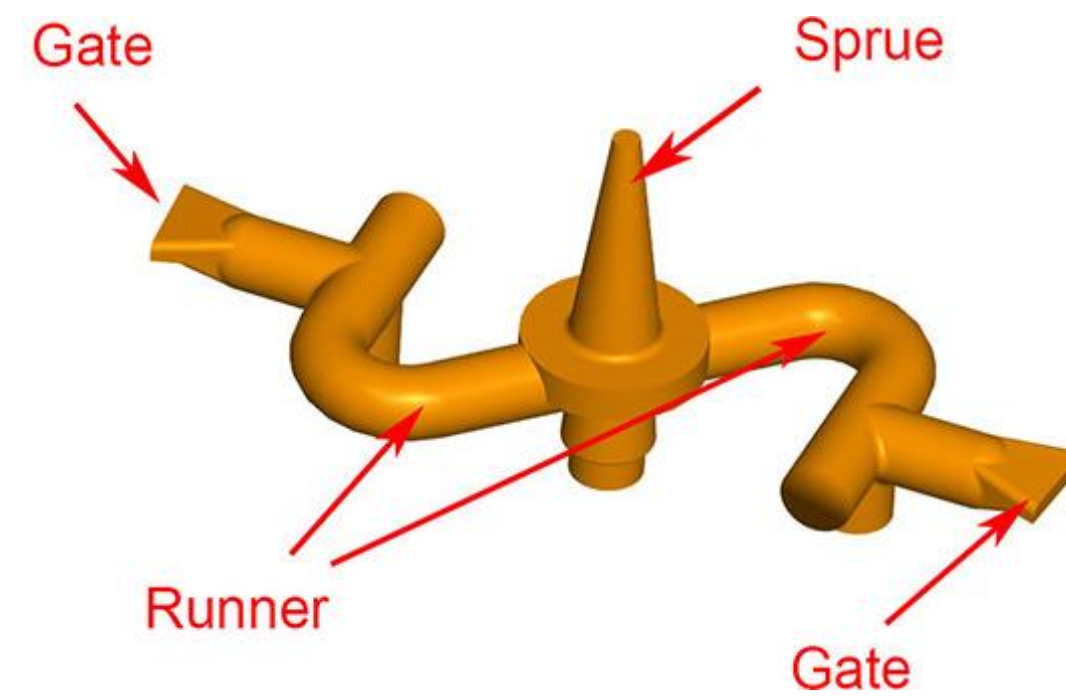
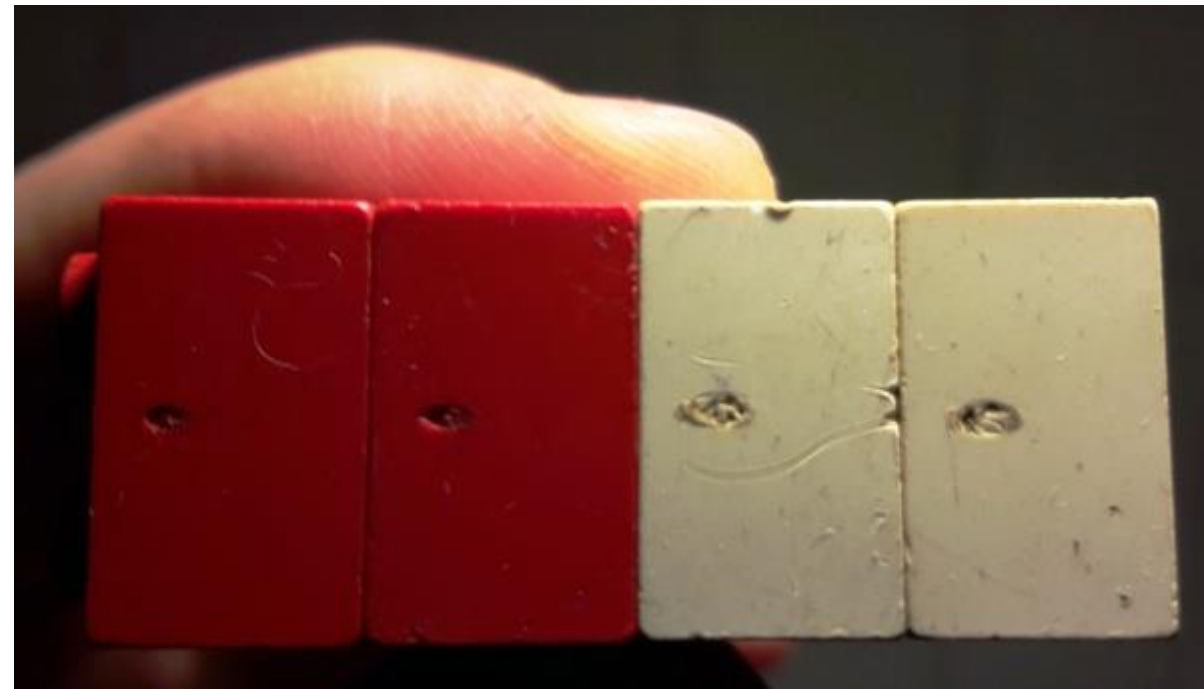




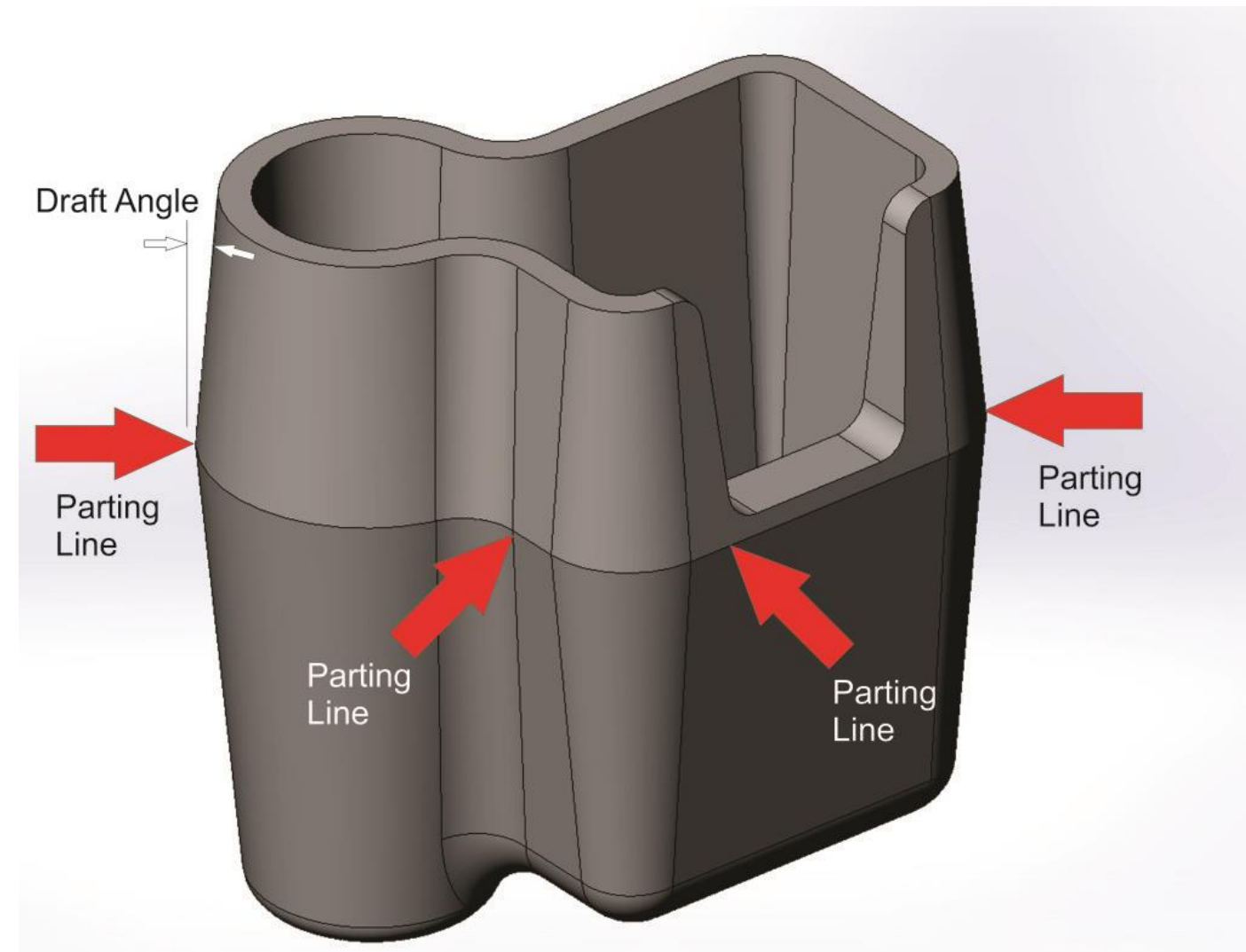




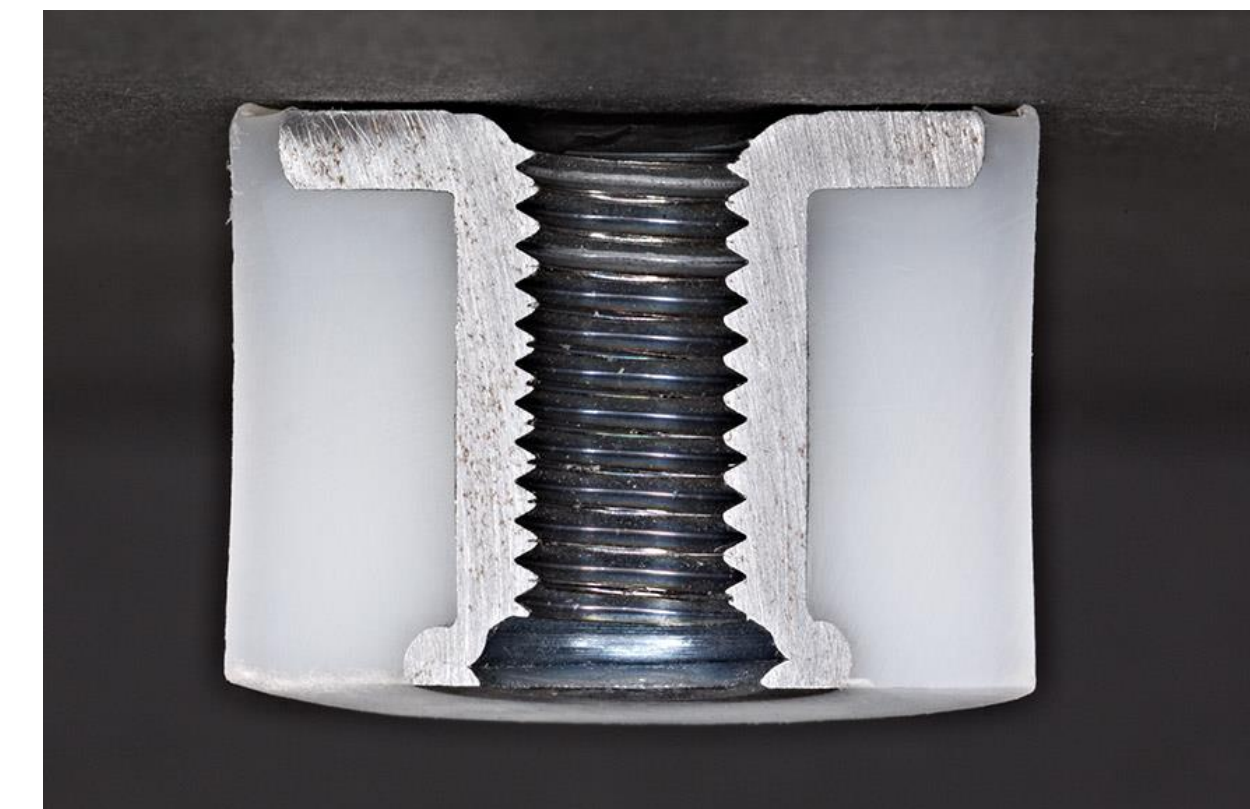
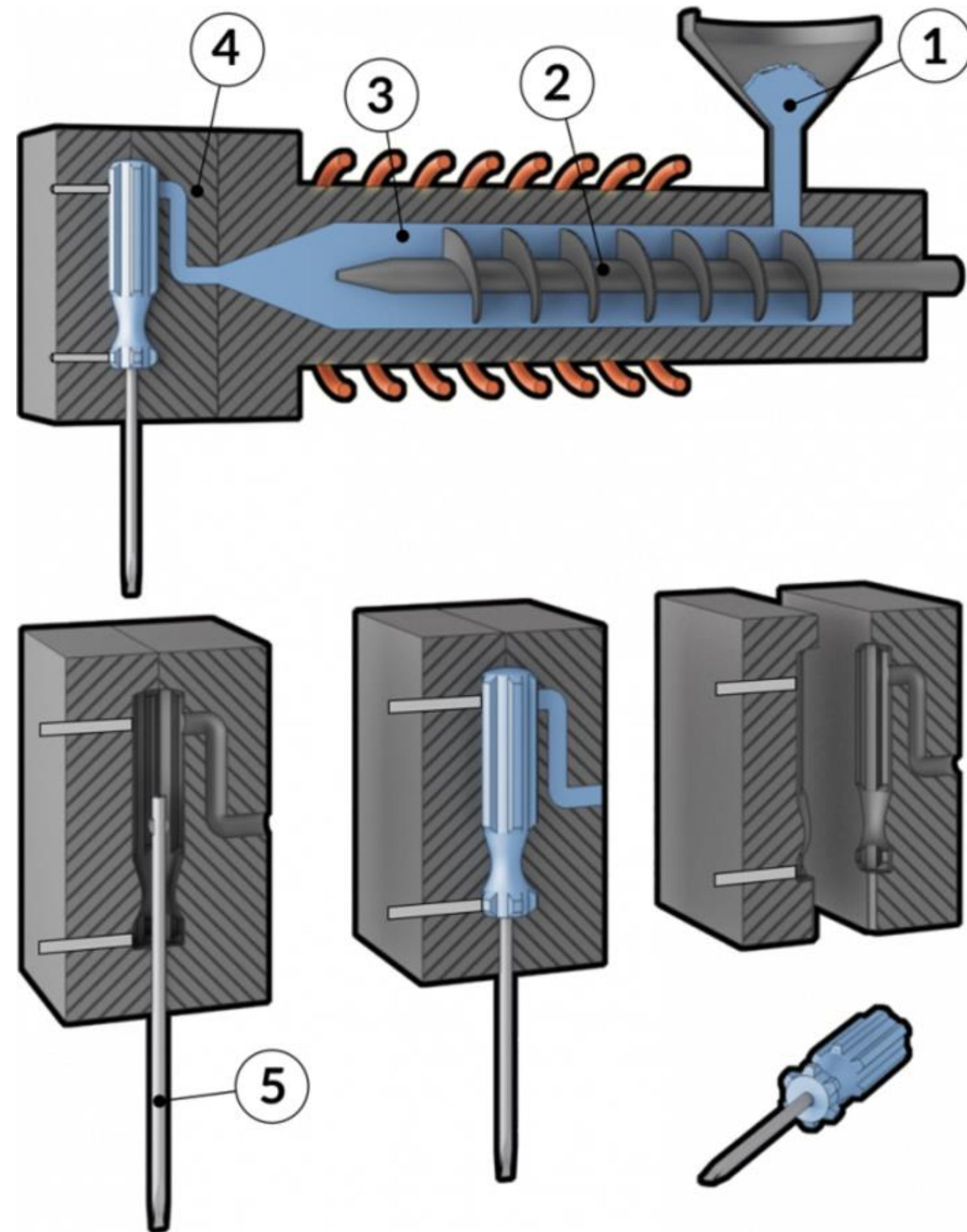














## Advantages

- High volume manufacturing of plastics
- Very high productivity
- Wide range of materials
- Great repeatability and tolerances
- Low scrap rates
- High-output production
- Ability to include inserts

## Disadvantages

- High tooling costs
- Long set up lead times
- Part design restrictions
- Small lots can be costly
- Design changes are costly



An underwater scene with a sea turtle swimming towards the left. The water is filled with various types of plastic pollution, including bags, bottles, and debris. The scene is dimly lit, with a blue-green tint.

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