RUBBER AND RUBBER-METAL INJECTION

Gestión de Compras have the facilities to design and manufacture rubber parts and rubber-metal parts by injection molding.

PROCESS:

Rubber Injection Molding is an ideal process for forming high volume production, large quantities of small to medium size parts, complex inserts, close dimensional tolerances, insert molding and components that require uniformity.

Rubber Injection Molding Steps

- Rubber is injected through runner system and gates into mold cavities.
- The rubber is cured in mold until the cure process is completed.
- Removing the piece and restarting the cycle.

Advantages of injection molding:

1. The complete elimination of pre-forms: besides eliminate the cost of the preform, the need for operators to place the pre-forms in a cavity (compression molding) or pot (transfer molding) is removed.
2. Reduced cycle time.
3. Economical process for high volumes of medium to high precision components.
4. Minimal material waste.
A special sort of rubber injection parts are “rubber bonded to metal” parts. The difference is that rubber is adhered to metal substrates in order to form a product with fixed inserts. While the bonded metal gives strength and stiffness to the part so it can withstand high pressure, the bonded rubber provides the metal with elasticity and damping properties.

Advantages of Rubber Bonded to Metal

- Final pieces with integrated assemblies.
- The bond between the substrate and the elastomer is stronger than physical properties of the elastomer.
- This process make parts impossible to be made by other processes

**PRODUCTION:**

In Gestión de Compras we have the facilities to design and manufacture rubber parts and rubber-metal parts by injection molding. We have the versatility to produce standard parts and special components from drawings, according to the specific guidelines and requirements from customers.
MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS:

In Gestión de Compras we work with an extensive selection of rubber compounds. Thus as some rubbers according to FDA regulation for food industry uses. The most common molded rubber compounds we use include:

- Ethylene-Propylene (EPDM, EP, EPT)
- Chloroprene, Neoprene® (CR)
- Nitrile, Buna-N (NBR)
- Silicone (VMQ)
- Viton®, Fluorcarbon (FKM)
- Natural Rubber (NR)
- Styrene-Butadiene (SBR)
- Polyurethane (AU, EU)
- Fluorosilicone (FVMQ, FMQ)

There is a huge range of rubber and rubber metal injection parts such as rubber buffers, shock absorbers, rolls, bumpers, rubber bushings, bellows, assemblies, dampers, body mounts, gaskets, hangers... and they are present in multitude of sectors as automotive, plumbing, medical, aerospace, hydraulic, machinery, HAVC ...

TOLERANCES:

Rubber, as thermoset molded elastomers, do not lend themselves well to the same level of tolerance that can present rigid materials. Some factors involved on injection rubber tolerances are temperature, cure time, mold tolerance, mold registration, compound variation, and shrinkage.
STANDARDS AND CERTIFICATES:

We have the means to ensure our products comply the general regulation and the specific certificated regulations in manufacturing products that requires them.

- ISO 9001 and ISO 14001.
- TS 16949, UNE-EN ISO 13485, ...
- OHSAS 18001.
- ISO/CD 20430.
- ISO 813.

CONTACT:

In Gestión de Compras work with a wide range of customers from different sectors but have in common the search for products that suit your needs at the best Price and the guaranteed maximum quality. Check with us about any product. We have a qualified staff who will advise you.

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