

Plastik A-Z

Kunststoffe im Überblick

A

ABS – Acrylnitril/Butadien/Styrol
AMMA – Acrylnitril/Methylmethacrylat
ASA – Acrylnitril/Styrol/Acrylester

C

CA – Celluloseacetat
CAB – Celluloseacetobutyrat
CF – Kresol-Formaldehyd
CN – Cellulosenitrat, Celluloid
CP – Cellulosepropionat

E

EP – Ethylen/Propylen
ETFE – Ethylen/Tetrafluorethylen
EVA – Ethylen/Vinylacetat

L

LCP – flüssig-kristalline Polymere

M

MBS – Methacrylat/Butadien/Styrol
MF – Melamin-Formaldehyd
MPF – Melamin/Phenol-Formaldehyd

P

PA – Polyamide
PA – Polyamide
PAA – Polyarylamid
PAI – Polyamidimide
PAN – PolyAcrylNitril
PB – Polybuten-1
PBT – Polybutylenterephthalat
PC – Polycarbonat
PCTFE – Polychlortrifluorethylen
PE – Polyethylen
PEBA – TPE, Basis

PA PEEK – Polyetheretherketon
PE-HD – Polyethylen-High Density
PEI – Polyetherimid
PEK – Polyetherketon
PEKEEK – Polyetherketonetheretherketon
PE-LD – Polyethylen-Low Density
PE-LLD – Polyethylen-Linear Low Density
PES – Polyester
PET – Polyethylenterephthalat
PF – Phenol-Formaldehyd
PI – Polyimidimid
PIB – Polyisobutylen
PMCA – Polyacrylate
PMI – Polymethacrylimid
PMMA – Polymethylmethacrylat
PMP – Poly-4-methylpenten-1
POM – Polyoxymethylen (Polyacetal)
PP – Polypropylen
PPE – Polyphenylenether
PPS – Polyphenylensulfid
PPSU – Polyphenylensulfon
PS – Polystyrol
PSU – Polysulfon
TFE – Polytetrafluorethen
PUR – Polyurethan
PUR-H – Polyurethan-Hartschaumstoffe
PUR-I – Polyurethan-Integralschaumstoffe
PUR-M – Polyurethane, massive Kunststoffe, Elastomere
PUR-W – Polyurethan-Weichschaumstoffe
PVB – Polyvinylbutyral
PVC – Polyvinylchlorid
PVDC – Polyvinylidenchlorid
PVDF – Polyvinylidenfluorid

S

SAN – Styrol/Acrylnitri
SB – Styrol/Butadien
SI – Silicone, Siliconharze
SMS – Styrol/-a-Methylstyrol Teflon Polytetrafluorethen

T

TPE – Thermoplastische Elastomere
TPU – Thermoplastische Polyurethan-Elastomere
TPA – Tissue polypeptide antigen

U

UF – Harnstoff-Formaldehyd

UP – Ungesättigte Polyester-Harze

V

VCE – Vinylchlorid/Ethylen