

JOINING PLASTICS

FÜGEN VON KUNSTSTOFFEN

Author Guidelines



Stand: 06/2025

Author Guidelines

The Most Important Information:

- We require your manuscript as a Word file (including tables and figures at the end of the document). This file will first be reviewed our permanent expert board for publication as a peer-reviewed paper.
- The length of the Word file (monolingual) should not exceed 20,000 characters (including spaces; from the title through the figure captions to the end of the references section). There should be no more than 6 to 8 figures or tables in total.
- Please also send the figures as separate files (resolution at least 300 dpi, file formats: eps, jpeg, png).
- We require a written short CV of 5 to 10 lines from each author for our website, as well as a digital portrait photo.
- Please send your manuscript to nicole.stramka@dvs-media.info.

1. Files

Please submit the following files:

- a Word file (including tables and figures at the end of the document) for editorial processing and the peer review procedure
- all figures (including author photos) as separate files (jpeg, png, eps) with a resolution of 300 dpi (further information in section 4. Figures and Tables)
- a 5- to 10-line written short CV in a Word file from each author and a portrait photo

2. Formal Text Layout

- The length of the Word file (monolingual) should not exceed 20,000 characters (including spaces; from the title through the figure captions to the end of the references).
- Units of measurement must strictly comply with SI standards. Please do not use outdated units such as wt.-%, at.-% etc.
- Please avoid abbreviations throughout the manuscript (such as „diam.” instead of „diameter”), especially in figure captions.
- Please also note that our journal design does not permit the use of trademark and copyright symbols or the use of capital letters for company and product names.

3. Structure of the Article

Your article consists of title, author box, abstract, main body, conclusion and outlook, and references.

3.1 Title

The title of the contribution should not exceed 100 characters (including spaces) and should be concise yet clear.

3.2 Author Box

This box contains the following details for each author of the article:

- first and last name (no abbreviations, please),
- title or academic degree,
- current job/position including the name and location of the institute/employer,
- email address,
- a digital portrait photo, and
- a 5- to 10-line written short CV in our online database (<https://www.joining-plastics.info/en/authors>)

3.3 Abstract

- The abstract should summarise the content of the article.
- It will also be published on our website.
- It should be no longer than 1,000 characters (including spaces).

3.4 Main body

- The main body is structured using decimal classification (up to a maximum of the third level).
- It begins with “1. Introduction” and ends with “Conclusion and Outlook”.

3.5 References

- Please do not use Word's automatic reference generation.
- Use the numerical citation style and assign numbers in sequential order in the running text: [1], [2], etc.
- List the references used at the end of the manuscript:
[1] Devrient, M.; Da, X.; Frick, T.; Schmidt, M.: Experimental and simulative investigation of laser transmission welding under consideration of scattering. Physics Procedia 5 (2012) 39, pp. 117/27.
[2] Bornemann, M.; Albrecht, M.; Schöppner, V.; Seefried, A.: Hot gas series welding of components made from different materials using the example of polyamide 6, 19 (2025) No. 2., pp. 96. <https://doi.org/10.53192/JP202500296>
- Please provide the DOI as a URL.

4. Figures and Tables

Please observe the following instructions:

- Figures and tables must be distinguished and numbered consecutively (Fig. 1, Table 1, etc.) and cited at least once in the text.
- Drawings, diagrams and photos must be labelled "Fig." in the caption.
- The captions should not be embedded in the image itself. They should describe the content of the figure so clearly that it is self-explanatory.
- Number figures consecutively; include figure numbers in the manuscript text.

- Names, terms, etc. should follow the latest ISO standards, DVS leaflets, etc.
- The font should be uniform across all figures.
- Avoid effects such as patterns, outline fonts, gradients, and shadows.
- Use colour images whenever possible; minimum resolution: 300 dpi.
- File formats: eps, jpeg, png.

5. Contact Address

- Please send your manuscript to nicole.stramka@dvs-media.info.

Note on Gender-Inclusive Language

The scientific papers published in JOINING PLASTICS are primarily reviewed for their content quality through a peer review process. The generic masculine form used in the articles generally refers to all gender identities. We explicitly support the use of gender-inclusive language, but refrain from doing so in favour of readability.

Title
max. 100
characters
(including spaces)

Abstract
max. 1,000
characters
(including spaces)

Portrait photo
min. 300 dpi

Autor Box
with all autors
and their portait
photo, name, title
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Main body

Elastoweld – Schweißen von Verbunden aus thermoplastischen Elastomeren und Thermoplasten

Elastoweld – Welding of composites consisting of thermoplastic elastomers and thermoplastics

Peer-reviewed Papers Fachbeiträge

Kurzfassung

Thermoplastische Elastomere (TPE) bieten aufgrund guter Haftungs-
fähigkeit, leichter Verarbeitbarkeit und
hohen Designfreiheit ein großes Po-
tential für die Mehrkomponenten-
technik. Bei der Herstellung des Beitrags
werden daher Prozessstrategien ver-
teilt für das Laseraufschmelzen, Fügever-
fahren, Heizelement- und Wärmpressen-
scherbenverarbeitung sowie eng-
bindender Schweißung mit redu-
zierten mechanischen Anisotropien.

Die TPE-TP Verbunde unterscheiden
sich gegenüber herkömmlichen
Heizellementen durch eine niedrigere
Heizellementtemperatur (ca. 10 K niedriger)
in Kombination mit langen Erwärm-
zeiten als bei den TPE-Verbunden das
Alternativen der TPE-TP Verbunde
können durch die Wahl der Prozesspa-
rameter beeinflusst werden.

1. Einführung
Das Standardverfahren zur Herstel-
lung von TPE-TP-Verbunden ist das
Mehrkomponentenpräzisieren [1–
4]. Es handelt sich dabei um die
Kombination von weichen TPE und
hartem TP in einem Bauteil bei ho-
her Funktionsintegration und red-
uzierter Montageaufwand. Bei der
Fertigung kann es zu lokalen Eng-
schen und Abkühlraten auf, wodurch
oftmals eine ausgeprägte Anisotro-
pie der mechanischen Eigen-
heiten entsteht. Ein Beispiel hierfür ist
die TPE-Komponente resultiert (S7-7) der

Richtungsabhängigkeit der mechani-
schen Eigenschaften kann bei einer
häufigen Belastung quer zur Orientie-
rung zu einem Fracture Failure führen.



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Abstract

Because of their good adhesion properties to technical thermoplastic elastomers (TPE), thermoplastic elastomers (TPEs) offer a great potential for multicomponent technology. Within the framework of the article, investigation are mainly conducted into process control strategies for laser transmission, heated tool and hot gas series welding in order to maintain reduced mechanical anisotropic values for TPE/TPE composites. It was possible to show that the remelting in welding processes can be used as a technique for reducing the anisotropic values. In particular, gentle heating (low laser power and low heated tool temperature) in combination with long heating times has clear advantages in this connection. The ageing behaviour of the TPE/TPE composites could be also influenced by the choice of the process parameters.

Bei TPE-TP Verbunden wird das Schweißen selbst aufgrund man-
gelteriger Erfahrungen und Erkenntnis-
se noch nicht als allgemeines Aus-
wahlkriterium für das TPE-Ver-
binden angesehen. Oftmals wird sich zum Schweißen
von TPE auf Seiten der Rohstoff- und
Maschinenhersteller aus Gründen der
Hinwendung zu geringen Kosten und zu möglichen
Schweißfehlern. Weiterhin sind
zuverlässige Verbindungen, insbesondere
die mechanischen Eigenschaften, er-
wünscht. Fertigungsverfahren
zum „Mehrkomponentenpräzi-
sieren“ stellen die statisch-schweißen
(Kunststoffschweißen und -kleben) dar. Im Vergleich zum

Herstellen einer Schweißstelle des
Verbunds und somit zum fröhli-
gen Versagen führen. Es muss somit
gegen Versagen senkrecht zur Ori-
entierung ausgelegt werden, was in
einer Überprüfungsergebnis zeigt,
dass in Einsatz von nicht benötigter
Material resultiert. In vielen Anwen-
dungsfällen ist für eine vereinfach-
te Herstellung eine Verbindung aus
weichen TPEs und hart TPs in one com-
ponent with high functional integra-
tion und a reduced scope of assem-
bly work. However, high shearing and
tensile stresses in the joint can lead
and often result in distinct anisotro-
pic values of the mechanical properties
(such as strength and strain) of the TPE
alternatives. Fertigungsverfahren
zum „Mehrkomponentenpräzi-
sieren“ können durch die Wahl der Pro-
zessparameter beeinflusst werden.

Die Richtungsabhängigkeit der me-
chanischen Eigenschaften kann bei einer
häufigen Belastung quer zur Ori-
entierung zu einem Fracture Failure führen.

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Fachbeiträge Peer-reviewed Papers						
Werkstoff Material	PP transparent	PP abbeschichtet	TPE transparent	TPE abbeschichtet	TPS transparent	TPS abbeschichtet
Schmelztemperatur Melt temperature [°C]	250	260	220	230	215	225
Empindruck Injection pressure [bar]	600	600	700	700	700	700
Fallzeit Ejection time [s]	0,5-0,5	0,5-0,5	0,5-0,5	0,5-0,5	0,5-0,5	0,5-0,5
Nachdruck Post-pressure [bar]	700	800	650	700	650	700
Zugfestigkeit Tensile strength [bar]	80	80	80	80	80	80
Dekompressionschub Decompression push [cm²]	3	3	3	3	3	3
Dekompressionsgeschwindigkeit Decompression speed [mm/min]	150	150	150	150	150	150
Werkzeugtemperatur Tool temperature [°C]	40	40	40	40	40	40
Vorheizen Prädrying [h °C]	-	-	3 60	3 60	3 60	3 60

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Chapter heading

Table heading

Table

Gloss and brief of reducing the aniso-
topic values in the welding range. The
material-locking joining procedures
permit the more flexible adaptation
of the manufacturing process and the
adaptation technology to new geomet-
ries or applications.
Moreover, it is possible to implement
complex joint geometries which, in
multicomponent injection moulding,
are not feasible with existing ge-
ometries. In the framework of the
investigation, a three-dimensional (3D)
spray gun was used for the new applica-
tions for TPE/TPE composites, e.g. in
the form of the Spritzgießen (SG) mas-
terpiece. In addition, the new applica-
tions for TPE/TPE composites, e.g. in
the form of the SG masterpiece, were
also used for the experimental in-
vestigations. A polypropylene (PP) of
type "5795" (Sabic, Ried, Saudi-
Arabia) was used as a polymer blend (TPV)
as well as a polymer block copolymer
type ("Aribis Plastic GmbH, Nürnberg")
as a thermoplastic block copolymer (TPS).
The test materials, the manufacturer
and the material number are as de-
scribed below.

2.1 Materialien
A styrene block copolymer (TPS) of the
"Thermolast K 177AAC" type (Kai-
burg TPE GmbH & Co. KG, Waldkrain-
burg) as well as a polymer blend (TPV)
of the "5795" type (Sabic, Ried, Saudi-
Arabia) were used as polymer blends. In
addition, the new applications for the
material-locking joining procedures
were used for the experimental in-
vestigations. For the TPE/TPE com-
posites, a PP of type "5795" (Sabic, Ried,
Saudi-Arabia) was used as a polymer
blend. In order to manufacture the
absorbing joining specimens for laser
transmission, a carbon fiber (CF) with
a carbon fiber diameter of 10 µm was
compounded into the plastic before
the injection moulding.
Within the framework of the investi-
gations, the influences of the material
parameters on the intensity distribution
of the fracture forces were es-
tablished at 7,4% (transparent) and
10,8% (absorbing) with TPS and at
4,2% (transparent) and 8,8% (ab-
sorbing) with TP. The differences in the
values between the fracture forces
resulting from the different materials
compared with the values calculated from the
difference between the fracture forces
(longitudinal and transverse), in rela-

Tabelle 1: Übersicht der materialspezifischen Spritzgießenparameter Table 1: Overview of the material-specific injection molding parameters						
Werkstoff Material	PP transparent	PP abbeschichtet	TPE transparent	TPE abbeschichtet	TPS transparent	TPS abbeschichtet
Schmelztemperatur Melt temperature [°C]	250	260	220	230	215	225
Empindruck Injection pressure [bar]	600	600	700	700	700	700
Fallzeit Ejection time [s]	0,5-0,5	0,5-0,5	0,5-0,5	0,5-0,5	0,5-0,5	0,5-0,5
Nachdruck Post-pressure [bar]	700	800	650	700	650	700
Zugfestigkeit Tensile strength [bar]	80	80	80	80	80	80
Dekompressionschub Decompression push [cm²]	3	3	3	3	3	3
Dekompressionsgeschwindigkeit Decompression speed [mm/min]	150	150	150	150	150	150
Werkzeugtemperatur Tool temperature [°C]	40	40	40	40	40	40
Vorheizen Prädrying [h °C]	-	-	3 60	3 60	3 60	3 60

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