All-electric Injection Molding Machine for Lens DEMA SEEV 🛆 Lens

Thermal Free

Conventional

Platens

Platens

Platens keep high parallelism

Thermal Free Platens PAT. pend. in Japan

The injection molding machine for lens adopts specially structured Thermal Free Platens that minimize any irregular deformation due to heat, resulting in a platen that keep platen parallelism and straightness.





Prevents tilting of fixed platen

High precision nozzle touch

The 2-axis support mechanism provides a load distribution centered on the nozzle. Thus, it is possible to prevent the fixed platen from tilting during filling and holding pressure.



Prevents misalignment and galling

Nozzle touch force feedback control

Nozzle touch pressure-increasing/pressure-release can be controlled along the molding process and set numerically. It suppresses tilting of the fixed platen and deformation of the mold, and prevents misalignment and pin galling.

Optimal design for optical molding

Screw assembly for lens

Sumitomo offers two types of screw assemblies designed specifically for optical molding.

Type A keeps shearing force low to prevent resin from carburizing. It works with all optical resins but is particularly effective in COC molding. Type B is configured for extensive kneading (subflight) to prevent air bubbles and incomplete melting. The benefits are seen in molding COP and PC lenses.

Resin	COC		COP, PC	
Defectiveness	Black spots	White spots Air bubbles	Black spots	White spots Air bubbles
Туре А	۵	0	0	0
Туре В	0	O	0	O
© Excellen 🔿 Good				





💠 Sumitomo Heavy Industries, Ltd.



Temperature is the same above and below the platen.

Heat propagates symmetrically upwards/downwards.

Upward/Downward deformation is even across the platen, so the platen stays flat



Sumitomo

Deformation accentuating model



Temperatures differ above and below the platen because heat propagated to the frame. so the platen does not stay flat.

Heat flow model

Deformation is uneven across the platen.

